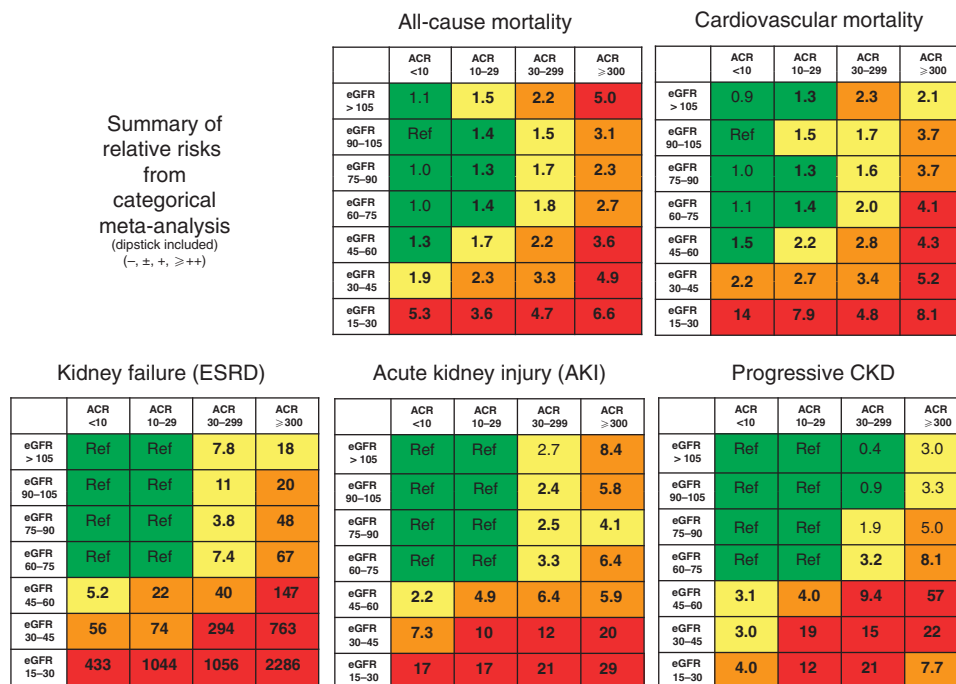


The definition, classification, and prognosis of chronic kidney disease: a KDIGO Controversies Conference report

Kidney International (2011) **80**, 1000; doi:10.1038/ki.2011.310

Correction to: *Kidney International* (2011) **80**, 17–28; doi:10.1038/ki.2010.483; published online 8 December 2010

For the above-referenced article, Figure 5 did not include bold font numbers to indicate statistical significance of hazard ratios, as described in the legend. The correct figure is included below.



Summary of relative risks from categorical meta-analysis (dipstick included) (-, ±, +, ≥++)

Figure 5 | Summary of categorical meta-analysis (adjusted relative risk (RR)) for general population cohorts with albumin-to-creatinine ratio (ACR). Mortality is reported for general population cohorts assessing albuminuria as urine ACR. Kidney outcomes are reported for general population cohorts assessing albuminuria as either urine ACR or dipstick. Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) and albuminuria are expressed as categorical variables. All results are adjusted for covariates and compared with the reference cell (Ref). Each cell represents a pooled relative risk from a meta-analysis; bold numbers indicate statistical significance at $P < 0.05$. Incidence rates per 1000 person-years for the reference cells are 7.0 for all-cause mortality, 4.5 for cardiovascular disease mortality, 0.04 for kidney failure, 0.98 for acute kidney injury (AKI), and 2.02 for kidney disease progression. Absolute risk can be computed by multiplying the relative risks in each cell by the incidence rate in the reference cell. Colors reflect the ranking of adjusted relative risk. The point estimates for each cell were ranked from 1 to 28 (the lowest RR having rank number 1, and the highest number 28). The categories with rank numbers 1–8 are green, rank numbers 9–14 are yellow, the rank numbers 15–21 are orange, and the rank numbers 22–28 are colored red. (For the outcome of kidney disease progression, two cells with $RR < 1.0$ are also green, leaving fewer cells as orange.)

Th1 polarization in murine IgA nephropathy directed by bone marrow-derived cells

Kidney International (2011) **80**, 1000–1001; doi:10.1038/ki.2011.321

Correction to: *Kidney International* (2007) **72**, 319–327; doi:10.1038/sj.ki.5002300

For the above-referenced article, there was an error in Figure 4b. The correct figure and caption are shown below.

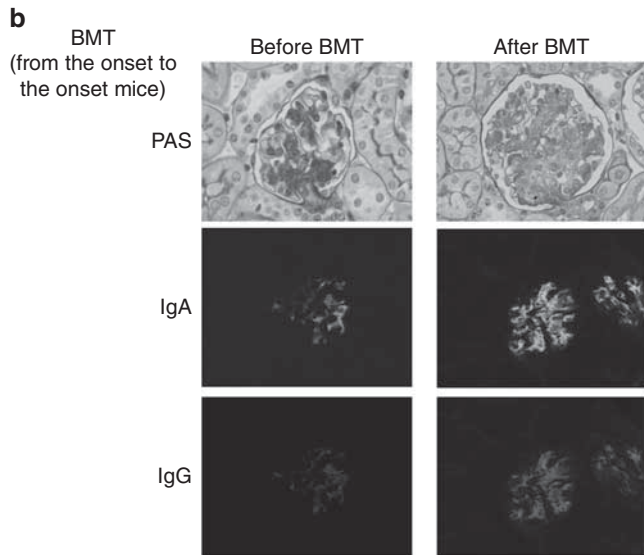


Figure 4 | BMC are responsible for the induction of IgAN.
(b) BMT from the onset mice accelerated the progression of glomerular injury with IgA and IgG deposition in the onset mice.