Corrigendum: Inflammatory Destruction of Elastic Fibers in Acquired Cutis Laxa Is Associated with Missense Alleles in the Elastin and Fibulin-5 Genes

Hu *et al.*

Journal of Investigative Dermatology (2006) **126,** 1426. doi:10.1038/sj.jid.5700353

Correction to: *Journal of Investigative Dermoatology* (2006) **126**, 283–290. doi:10.1038/sj.jid.5700047

The legends of Figures 2 and 3 contained erroneous references to arrows and arrowheads in the figures. The corrected sentences are reprinted below. The corrected words are underlined. The authors regret the errors.

Figure 2. Skin disease progression: histology and electron microscopy. (**c**) High magnification images showed both cells with lymphocytic (white arrowheads) and monocytic (white arrows) morphology within the infiltrates. (**e**) At 1 year after the development of cutis laxa, further remodeling of the skin is observed with abundant deposition of ground substance and focal paucity of cells in the papillary dermis (white arrowhead).

Figure 3. Aortic aneurysmal pathology in cutis laxa. (**b**) Abundant perivascular inflammatory infiltrates (white arrowheads), enlargement of vasa vasorum (arrows), and the development of sinusoids (shaded arrowheads) in the media were associated with severe destruction of the elastic lamellae leading to granulomatous remodeling of the media. (**d**) Focal destruction of elastic lamellae in the media was associated with the invasion of the media layer by capillaries (shaded arrowhead) and infiltration of inflammatory cells, which surrounded elastic fiber fragments (white arrowheads).

Erratum: Long-Term Culture of Murine Epidermal Keratinocytes

Caldelari *et al.*

Journal of Investigative Dermatology (2006) **126,** 1426. doi:10.1038/sj.jid.5700354

Correction to: *Journal of Investigative Dermatology* (2000) **114**, 1064–1065. doi:10.1046/j.1523-1747.2000.00960-4.x

Defined KSFM from Invitrogen was used to establish the cell cultures. Subsequent to this publication, we failed to easily establish keratinocyte cultures using various lots of this medium. Similar problems were reported to us by other researchers using defined KSFM.

Accordingly, we now routinely use the fully defined CnT-02 and CnT-07 media (CELLnTEC advanced cell systems, Bern, Switzerland), as reported for instance in Kolly *et al.* (*Joural of Investigative Dermatology* (2005) **124**: 1014–1025).

The authors wish to declare the following: Dr E. Müller is a shareholder in CELLnTEC. The company produced the CnT media together with Dr Müller's laboratory with the purpose of increasing the isolation efficiency and reproducibility.

Erratum: Genetic and Environmental Influences on Skin Pattern Deterioration

Shekar *et al.*

Journal of Investigative Dermatology (2006) **126,** 1426–1427. doi:10.1038/sj.jid.5700355

Correction to: *Journal of Investigative Dermatology* (2005) **125**, 1119–1129. doi:10.1111/j.0022-202X.2005.23961.x

An error was introduced in the lower portion of Figure 2. The publisher (Blackwell Publishing, Inc.) regrets the error. In addition, there is an error in the legend of Figure 2. The authors regret the error. Both the corrected legend and figure appear below.

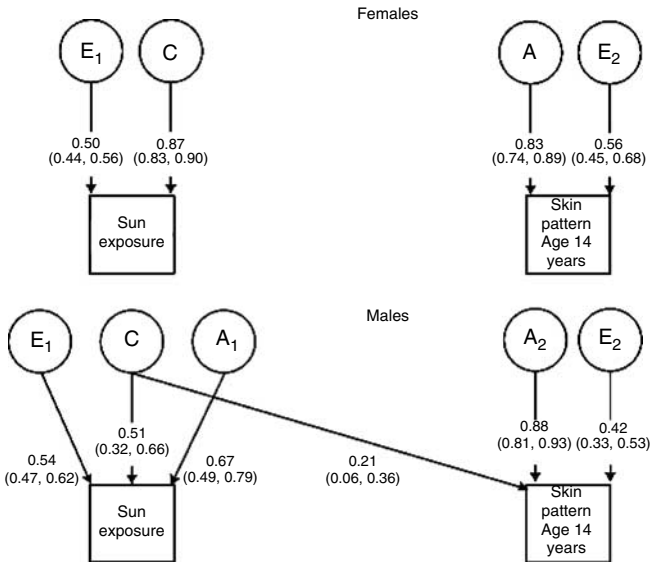

Figure 2. Sex-limited bivariate Cholesky decomposition of variation in skin pattern at age 14 into that influencing sun exposure and that which is unique. For females, there is no correlation between sun exposure and skin pattern.

Corrigendum: Molecular Epidemiology of Hereditary Epidermolysis Bullosa in a Middle Eastern Population
Abu Sa'd *et al.*
Journal of Investigative Dermatology (2006) **126,** 1427. doi:10.1038/sj.jid.5700359

Correction to: *Journal of Investigative Dermoatology* (2006) **126**, 777–781. doi:10.1038/sj.jid.5700163

An error appears in Table S1. The mutation mentioned in family 15 as ''G406/WT'' should be ''G476D/WT''. The authors regret the error.
