

CORRECTION

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# Correction to: Inhaled gold nanoparticles cause cerebral edema and upregulate endothelial aquaporin 1 expression, involving caveolin 1 dependent repression of extracellular regulated protein kinase activity

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## Correction to: Part Fibre Toxicol

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It was highlighted that the original article [1] contained the wrong Fig. 1. This Correction article shows the correct Fig. 1. The original article has been updated.

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1. Chen, et al. Part Fibre Toxicol. 2019;16:37. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12989-019-0324-2>.

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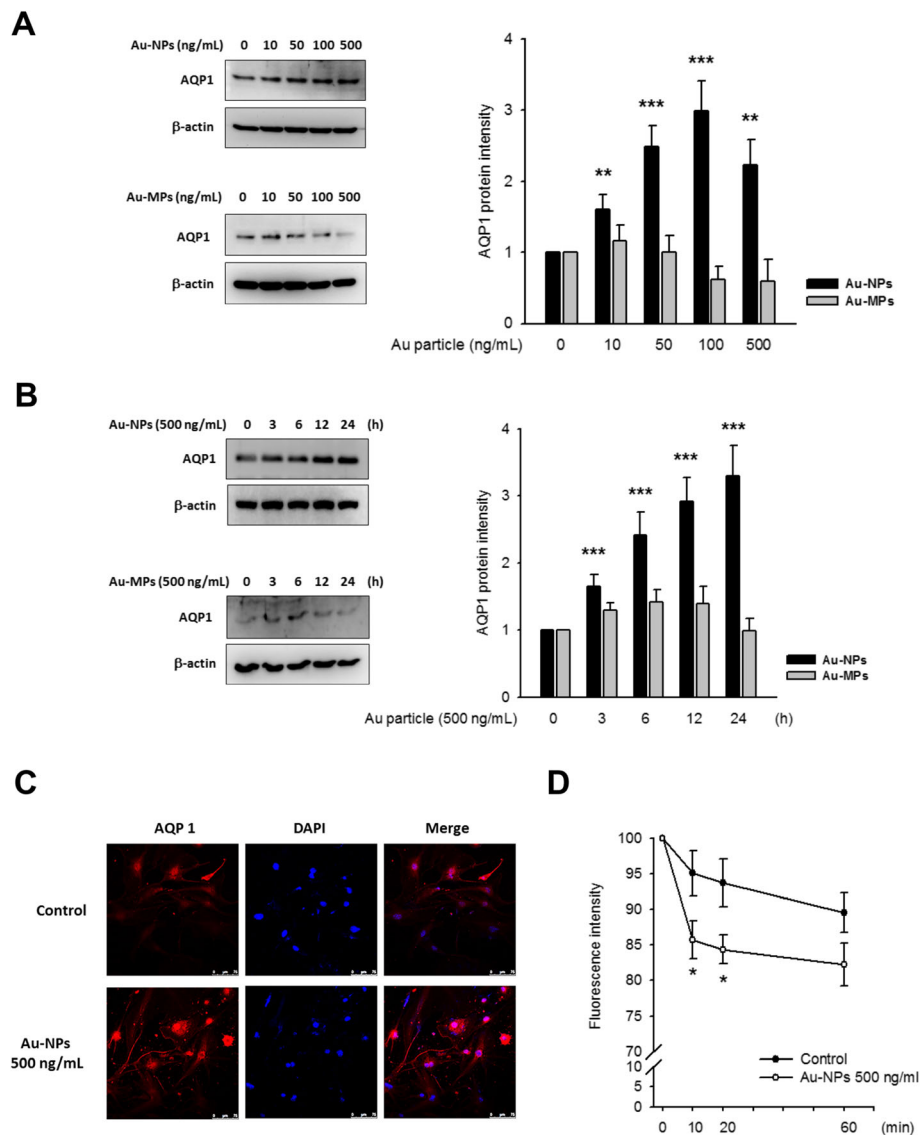
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**Fig. 1** Au-NPs induced aquaporin-1 (AQP1) protein expression in bEnd.3 cells. **a/b** The bEnd.3 cells (an immortalized mouse cerebral endothelial cell line) were exposed to Au-NPs (or Au-MPs) and the expression level of AQP1 was detected by western blots. Representative images showed an increase of AQP1 protein level in Au-NP-treated groups, whereas AQP1 protein level remained unaffected in Au-MP-treated groups. **a** concentration-dependent treatment; cells were incubated with 10, 50, 100 and 500 ng/mL Au-NPs for 24 h. **b** time-dependent treatment; cells were incubated with 500 ng/mL Au-NPs for 3, 6, 12, and 24 h. (\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , and \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$  indicates statistically significant difference from the control group;  $N = 11$ ). **c** Representative images of immunofluorescent staining, the Au-NP-induced AQP1 and the nucleus was manifested by red and blue fluorescence, respectively. A gain of red fluorescence in cell membrane and cytosol was observed in Au-NP-treated bEnd.3 cells (500 ng/mL; 24 h), as compared to control. **d** Transendothelial permeability assay was performed as described in Materials and Methods. Au-NP treatment (500 ng/mL; 24 h) made bEnd.3 cell more permeable to water. (\*  $p < 0.05$ , indicates statistically significant difference from the control group;  $N = 12$ )