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Corrigendum: The pulmonary extracellular matrix is a bactericidal barrier against *Haemophilus influenzae* in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): implications for an *in vivo* innate host defense function of collagen VI

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KEYWORDS

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A Corrigendum on

The pulmonary extracellular matrix is a bactericidal barrier against *Haemophilus influenzae* in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): implications for an *in vivo* innate host defense function of collagen VI

by Abdillahi SM, Tati R, Nordin SL, Baumgarten M, Hallgren O, Bjermer L, Erjefält J, Westergren-Thorsson G, Singh B, Riesbeck K and Mörgelin M (2018) *Front. Immunol.* 9:1988. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2018.01988

In the published article, there was an error in [Figure 3](#) as published. Panel 3D does not show the correct bacterial specimen. The corrected [Figure 3](#) and its caption “Targeting of NTHi surface adhesins PE and Hap by collagen VI VWA domains. (A) Titration of bacterial solutions with radiolabeled collagen VI microfibrils. Serial dilutions of bacteria were used: 1% (2×10^9 cfu/ml), 0.5% (1×10^9 cfu/ml), 0.1% (2×10^8 cfu/ml), 0.01% (2×10^7 cfu/ml), and 0.001% (2×10^6 cfu/ml). Wild type bacteria are compared to isogenic mutants as indicated. (B–F) negative staining and transmission electron microscopy of collagen VI networks bound to the bacterial surface. Wild type (B) and Δ hia (C) bacteria interact with

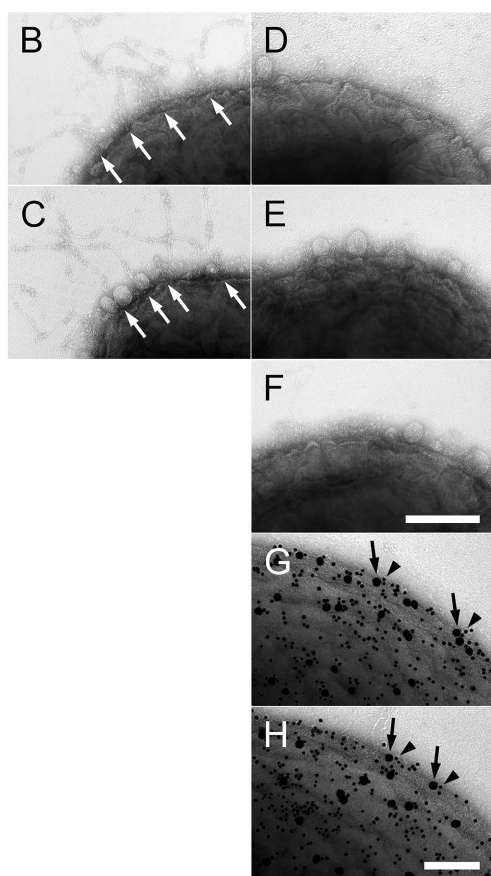
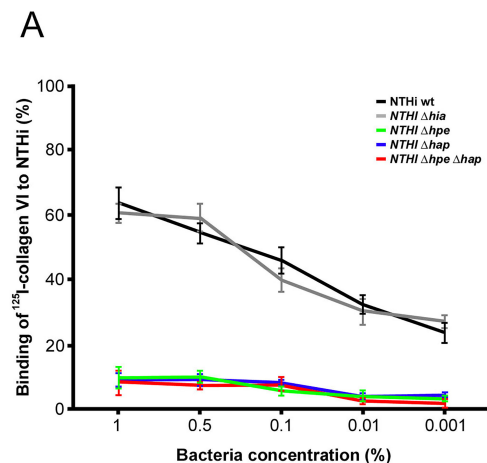


FIGURE 3
Targeting of NTHi surface adhesins PE and Hap by collagen VI VWA domains. **(A)** Titration of bacterial solutions with radiolabeled collagen VI microfibrils. Serial dilutions of bacteria were used: 1% (2×10^9 cfu/ml), 0.5% (1×10^9 cfu/ml), 0.1% (2×10^8 cfu/ml), 0.01% (2×10^7 cfu/ml), and 0.001% (2×10^6 cfu/ml). Wild type bacteria are compared to isogenic mutants as indicated. **(B–F)** negative staining and transmission electron microscopy of collagen VI networks bound to the bacterial surface. Wild type **(B)** and Δ hia **(C)** bacteria interact with collagen VI (arrows) as opposed to Δ hpe **(D)**, Δ hap **(E)**, and Δ hpe Δ hap **(F)**. PE **(G)** and Hap **(H)** are frequently colocalized with collagen VI on the bacterial surface as visualized by antibodies conjugated with 5 nm (PE and Hap, arrowheads) and 10 nm (collagen VI, arrows) colloidal gold, respectively. The scale bars represent 200 nm **(B–F)** and 100 nm **(G, H)**.

collagen VI (arrows) as opposed to Δ hpe **(D)**, Δ hap **(E)**, and Δ hpe Δ hap **(F)**. PE **(G)** and Hap **(H)** are frequently colocalized with collagen VI on the bacterial surface as visualized by antibodies conjugated with 5 nm (PE and Hap, arrowheads) and 10 nm (collagen VI, arrows) colloidal gold, respectively. The scale bars represent 200 nm **(B–F)** and 100 nm **(G, H)** appear below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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