Erratum to the important roles and molecular mechanisms of annexin A_2 autoantibody in children with nephrotic syndrome

Editorial Office

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Erratum to: Ann Transl Med 2021;9:1452

This article (1) titled "The important roles and molecular mechanisms of annexin A_2 autoantibody in children with nephrotic syndrome" (doi: 10.21037/atm-21-3988), unfortunately, contains a few clerical errors. The word "human" or "mouse" was mistakenly added before the word "podocytes" in several places (Methods, Results, legend of Figures S1 & S2). The errors may be caused by the misuse of the "replace" function of Word during the writing of this article.

Corrections are shown below:

(I) In the section of Methods

Screening and identification of podocyte autoantibodies in children with PNS (23)

The first sentence should be corrected as "To identify the target antigen of the IgG-type autoantibody specific against podocytes in the serum of children with PNS, podocytes were obtained."

The third sentence should be corrected as "Two sets of SDS-PAGE were conducted in parallel, with one used for Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining and the other transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane, to which IgG antibodies purified from the serum of children with PNS were added for western blotting (IgG antibodies were purified from the serum of children with PNS in whom the presence of IgG autoantibodies specific against podocytes had been verified via podocyte immunofluorescence."

(II) In the section of Results

Annexin A_2 in podocytes serve as the main target antigen for the autoantibodies in children with PNS

The first sentence should be corrected as "To further clarify the target antigen for the IgG-type autoantibody against podocytes in the serum of children with PNS, the serum of children with PNS was used as the primary antibody (the presence of IgG autoantibody against podocytes had been verified in 14 patients via podocyte immunofluorescence) for western blotting detection, with the total protein of podocytes used as an antigen."

(III) The corrected legend of Figure S1

Figure S1 IgG-type autoantibody specific against podocytes can be found in the serum of children with PNS. IgG antibodies purified from the serum of 20 children with PNS, serving as the primary antibody, were incubated with podocytes and then rinsed with PBS. FITC-labeled monkey anti-human IgG (1:100 dilution) was added as the secondary antibody, followed by incubation for 1 hour at room temperature, rinsing, and observation and photographing under an inverted fluorescent microscope. Group 1: blank control (primary antibody: no serum added); group 2: negative serum control (primary antibody: healthy human serum); group 3: serum from a child with PNS with IgG-type autoantibody specific against

podocytes as the primary antibody (initial concentration); group 4: serum from a child with PNS with IgG-type autoantibody specific against podocytes as the primary antibody (1:10 dilution). Scale bar: 50 μm. Indirect immunofluorescence method was used for staining.

(IV) The corrected legend of Figure S2

Figure S2 Annexin A_2 in podocytes is the main target antigen of the autoantibody in children with PNS. For the total protein of podocytes, two sets of SDS-PAGE were conducted in parallel, one of which was used for Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining (A) and the other transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane after gel electrophoresis, to which serum from children with PNS was added (the presence of IgG autoantibody against podocytes had been verified via mouse podocyte immunofluorescence) for western blotting detection. Coomassie Brilliant Blue-stained bands corresponding to western blotting positive bands (B) were selected for mass spectrometry to identify Annexin A_2 protein (C). The commercial recombinant Annexin A_2 protein specifically reacted with serum from children with PNS containing Annexin A_2 antibody, and the commercial Annexin A_2 antibody also specifically reacted with the Annexin A_2 protein band isolated from podocyte total protein after SDS-PAGE (D). (B) (1: 1,000-fold diluted IgG antibodies purified from the serum of PNS children; 2: 2,000-fold diluted IgG antibodies purified from the serum of PNS children; 3: 1,000-fold diluted IgG antibodies purified from the serum of healthy people; 4: 2,000-fold diluted IgG antibodies purified from the serum of healthy people; 5–6: β-actin). (D) (1: Annexin A_2 protein band isolated from podocyte total protein after SDS-PAGE; 2: recombinant Annexin A_2 protein; positive serum: serum containing Annexin A_2 antibody collected from children with PNS; negative serum: serum collected from healthy people). (E) The three-dimensional structure of the Annexin A_2 protein.

The authors apologize for the oversight.

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References

1. Ye Q, Zhang Y, Zhuang J, et al. The important roles and molecular mechanisms of annexin A2 autoantibody in children with nephrotic syndrome. Ann Transl Med 2021;9:1452.

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