Consequences of conceptus exposure to colony-stimulating factor 2 on survival, elongation, interferon- τ secretion, and gene expression

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The authors apologise for an error in the results reported in this article published in *Reproduction* (vol 141, pp 617–624). A mathematical error resulted in calculation of values for IFN in uterine flushings that were too high. The corrected results are presented in Figure 1 (published in full below with the corrected figure legend).

Figure 1 Individual values of antiviral activity in uterine flushings (top) in pregnant cows and length of recovered conceptuses (bottom). Triangles represent tubular conceptuses and circles represent filamentous conceptuses. In the bottom panel, conceptuses that were not recovered intact are represented by closed circles. The horizontal bars represent the mean value for each treatment. Antiviral activity was not affected by treatment. However, when considering only those cows in which detectable antiviral activity was present, antiviral activity was greater for cows receiving CSF2-treated conceptuses ($P < 0.05$). Conceptus length was not significantly affected by treatment.

Note that the correlation between conceptus length and IFN concentration in uterine flushings was 0.08 and not 0.02 as stated in the paper. The range of IFN concentrations in uterine flushings ranged from non-detectable to almost 70 000 IU/mL (and not the 9 000 000 U/ml as stated in the paper). In addition, the concentration of IFN in uterine flushings of the nonpregnant cow with detectable IFN was 494 IU/ml rather than 59 049 IU/mL. For all cows, there was a non-significant trend for antiviral activity to be greater for cows receiving CSF2-treated conceptuses than for cows receiving control conceptuses. This difference was $P < 0.05$ (rather than the $P = 0.07$ as stated in the paper) when only cows with detectable antiviral activity were considered.

The authors regret this error.