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23 Mar 2015: The PLOS ONE Staff (2015) Correction: Quantitative Evaluation of the Reticuloendothelial System Function with Dynamic MRI.PLOS ONE 10(3): e0122323.https://doi /10.1371/journal.pone.0122323 View correction

To evaluate the reticuloendothelial system (RES) function by real-time imaging blood clearance as well as hepatic uptake of superparamagnetic iron oxide nanoparticle (SPIO) using dynamic magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) with two-compartment pharmacokinetic modeling.

The two-compartment model provided a good description for all data and showed a low sum squared residual for all mice (0.27?0.03). A lower Kin, a lower Kout and a lower Ke were found after clodrosome treatment, whereas a lower Kin, a higher Kout and a lower Ke were observed after liposome treatment in comparison to saline treatment (P<0.005).

Citation: Liu T, Choi H, Zhou R, Chen I-W (2014) Quantitative Evaluation of the Reticuloendothelial System Function with Dynamic MRI. PLoS ONE 9(8): e103576. https://doi /10.1371/journal.pone.0103576

Data Availability: The authors confirm that all data underlying the findings are fully available without restriction. All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

To evaluate the r2* relaxivity of intracellular SPIO nanoparticles, Raw 264.7 cells were incubated in presence of SPIO nanoparticles at 37?C. Iron concentrations in culture medium (DMEM) were adjusted to 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 3.7 mg Fe/mL. The concentration of cells in the culture medium was 2x106 cells per milliliter. After 1 hr, cells were collected and suspensioned in agarose gel (1%) for r2* relaxivity measurement. The Fe concentrations of cells were measured using same procedure as free SPIO nanoparticles. Measurements were done in triplicate.

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