In the article entitled, “Toll-Like Receptor 4 Stimulation Triggers Crescentic Glomerulonephritis by Multiple Mechanisms Including a Direct Effect on Renal Cells” (Volume 177, pages 644-653 of the August 2010 issue of *The American Journal of Pathology*; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2353/ajpath.2010.091279>) there are some typos in the Results section. In the sub section “The Immune Response to the Nephritogenic Antigen Is Influenced by Bone Marrow but Not Renal Cell TLR4” the two call outs to Figure 4 are incorrect, as well as the description of PBS use. These errors were discovered by the authors and making these adjustments do not change the results or conclusions presented in this manuscript. Figure images and legends are correct as published.

The updated paragraph is provided below, replacing PBS with LPS, and updating the Figure callouts to Figure 8 and Figure 5, in order:

The Immune Response to the Nephritogenic Antigen Is Influenced by Bone Marrow but Not Renal Cell TLR4

Having established that TLR4 stimulation triggered crescentic disease, we then explored the role of renal cell TLR4 in this process. We constructed bone marrow chimeras by transplanting wild-type or TLR4-deficient bone marrow in TLR4-deficient or wild-type mice. Sham chimeras were constructed by transplanting wild-type marrow into wild-type mice, or TLR4-deficient marrow into TLR4-deficient mice. We

induced disease in these four groups of chimeric or sham chimeric mice by using the same protocol B that had been used in wild-type mice as described above, with all mice receiving intraperitoneal LPS at days 5 and 7, with mice sacrificed at day 14. We began by analyzing the nephritogenic immune response with subclass-specific ELISAs as shown in Figure 8. We found that there was a diminished immune response in mice that had TLR4-deficient marrow compared with mice with wild-type marrow. This was surprising since we had found no difference between wild-type mice given LPS or control using this protocol (Figure 5), and this is considered in the discussion. These differences varied for the subclasses, and any statistically significant differences are indicated in Figure 8. The important point to note is that there were no differences between mice with the same bone marrow for any of the subclasses. The question that we set out to address in these studies is the role of renal cell TLR stimulation on crescentic disease in the absence of an effect on the adaptive immune response. To achieve this it was necessary to compare groups of mice with the same immune response to sheep IgG. Therefore, in analyzing disease parameters in this experiment, we restricted comparisons to those between mice with the same bone marrow and hence the same immune response. That is, wild-type $\rightarrow$ wild-type and wild-type $\rightarrow$ TLR4 $^{-/-}$ mice were compared, and TLR4 $^{-/-}$ $\rightarrow$ TLR4 $^{-/-}$ and TLR4 $^{-/-}$ $\rightarrow$ wild-type mice were compared.

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