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Correction to "Comparison between 3-Nitrooxyphenyl acetylsalicylate (NO-ASA) and O^2-(Acetylsalicyloxymethyl)-1-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)diazen-1-ium-1,2-diolate (NONO-ASA) as Safe Anti-Inflammatory, Analgesic, Antipyretic, Antioxidant Prodrugs"

Figure 6 of this article [Chattopadhyay M, Velazquez CA, Pruski A, Nia KV, Abdellatif KR, Keefer LK, and Kashfi K (2010) *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* **335:**443–450] is incorrect as a result of an error during the proof stage. The corrected figure appears below.

The online version of this article has been corrected in departure from the print version.

The printer regrets this error and apologizes for any confusion or inconvenience it may have caused.

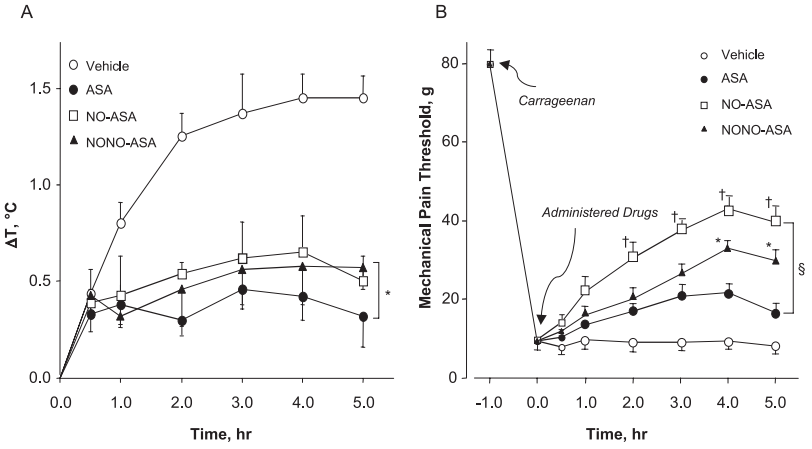

Fig. 6. ASA, NO-ASA, and NONO-ASA reduce LPS-induced fever and raise the threshold for hyperalgesia. A, LPS (50 μg/kg i.p.) was administered to the animals 1 h before administration of the test drugs. Core body temperature was recorded at 30 min and hourly thereafter for 5 h. Results are mean ± S.E.M. for five rats in each group. ∗, $P < 0.05$ versus vehicle for all three drugs from 1 to 5 h. B, mechanical pain threshold was increased in a time-dependent manner by all three drugs; however, both NO-ASA and NONO-ASA were better than ASA, especially during the last 2 h of the experiment. Results are mean ± S.E.M. for five rats in each group. §, $P < 0.05$ versus vehicle for all three drugs from 1 to 5 h; †, $P < 0.05$ for NO-ASA versus ASA and NONO-ASA from 2 to 5 h; ∗, $P < 0.05$ for NONO-ASA versus ASA from 4 to 5 h.