

## Correction to: “Intracellular Unbound Atorvastatin Concentrations in the Presence of Metabolism and Transport.”

The corresponding author of the above article [Kulkarni P, Korzekwa, K, Nagar, S (2016) *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* **359**:26-36. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1124/jpet.116.235689>], Swati Nagar has recently identified an error.

In the modeling exercise, the  $CL_o$  was inadvertently fixed in the Atv+ABT+RIF dataset, resulting in a value of  $f_{um} = 0.54$  instead of the experimentally obtained  $f_{um} = 0.84$ . While literature values of  $f_{um}$  of 0.56 have been reported (Watanabe et al, Investigation of the rate-determining process in the hepatic elimination of HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors in rats and humans, *Drug Metabolism and Disposition*, 2010, 38:215-222), the intent of this work was to use the experimentally obtained value of 0.84. This error resulted in an inaccurate estimation of  $CL_{ae}$ . The  $CL_{ae}$  estimate is increased by a factor of 20 (88, 82, and 70 ml/min instead of 4.4, 4.1 and 3.5 ml/min respectively, Table 1). Use of the correct  $f_{um}$  and  $CL_{ae}$  estimates increases the predicted unbound intracellular concentration at 50 min for the Atv+ABT+RIF dataset (passive diffusion only) from 0.58  $\mu\text{M}$  (Table 3) to 0.9  $\mu\text{M}$ .

The impact of active uptake on predicted unbound intracellular concentration is unchanged (0.9 and 8.14  $\mu\text{M}$  Atv+ABT+RIF and Atv+ABT respectively) compared to the previously Atv+ABT+published results (0.58 and 6.5  $\mu\text{M}$  RIF and Atv+ABT respectively, Table 3).

These corrections do not change the overall results and conclusions in the article.

The authors apologize for the error.