

Correction

Akram AR, Avlonitis N, Vendrell M, Chankeshwara S, McDonald N, Aslam T, Scholefield E, Walsh T, Haslett C, Bradley M, Dhaliwal K. T4 Optically detectable antimicrobial peptides enable the immediate detection of bacteria and fungi in the lung. *Thorax* 2015;70:A2–A3. doi:10.1136/thoraxjnl-2015-207770.4

Corrections have been made to the 'Results' section of this abstract. The changes are in bold.

Results

AMP-1 demonstrates bacterial binding affinity in a concentration dependent manner and labels a diverse panel of bacteria, including a panel consisting of >70% of ventilator-associated pneumonia causing organisms and the pathogenic fungi *Aspergillus fumigatus*. AMP-1 demonstrates significantly higher fluorescence over isomolar linear equivalents for *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, *P. aeruginosa*, MSSA, *A. baumannii* and *S. pneumoniae* (all p<0.01), is selective for bacteria over mammalian cells and has improved chemical stability over the linear equivalent when incubated with bronchoalveolar lavage from patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. Furthermore, AMP-1 can label *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, *P. aeruginosa* and MSSA *in situ* in an *ex vivo* ovine model when instilled endobronchially and imaged with FCFM (p<0.01 when compared to control segments). AMP-2 can selectively label gram-negative bacteria, but not gram-positive bacteria *in vitro* and remains selective for gram-negative bacteria over mammalian cells. In the *ex-vivo* model AMP-2 selectively labels the gram-negative bacterial segments (*P. aeruginosa*, *K. pneumonia* and *E. coli*) over the gram-positive MSSA, MRSA and *S. pneumoniae* or control pulmonary segments (all p<0.05).

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