Erratum to Chapter 5: Abrin and Ricin: Understanding Their Toxicity, Diagnosis, and Treatment

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Owing to an oversight on the part of the Springer Figure 1 and Figure 2 of this chapter were initially published with errors. The correct presentation is given here.

The online version of the original chapter can be found at http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-5869-8_1

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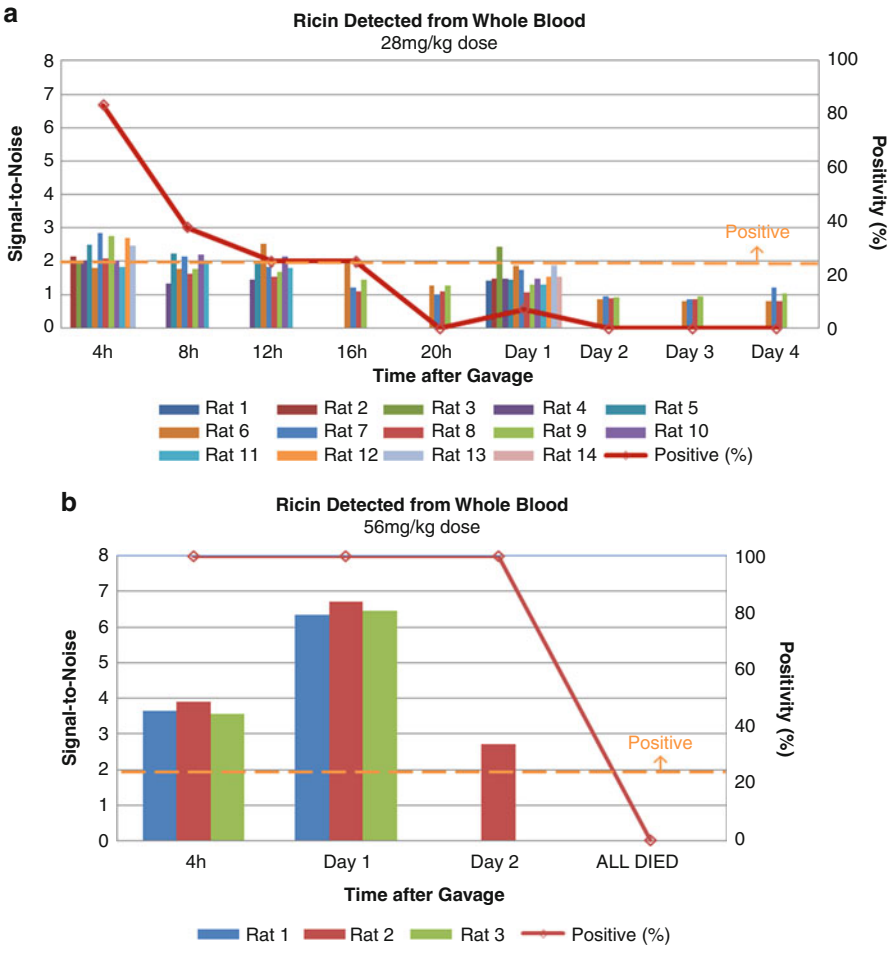

Fig. 1 Figure illustrates the number of whole blood samples gathered from intoxicated rat at various durations post-gavage that provided positive detection response (*right* y-axis) to ricin toxin at a signal-to-noise ratio (*left* y-axis) greater than 2 (S:N $>$ 2). (**a**) Ricin detected in whole blood from intoxicated rats at a morbid ricin dose of 28 mg/kg; (**b**) ricin detected in whole blood from intoxicated rats at a lethal ricin dose of 56 mg/kg. Day 2: two rats died before testing

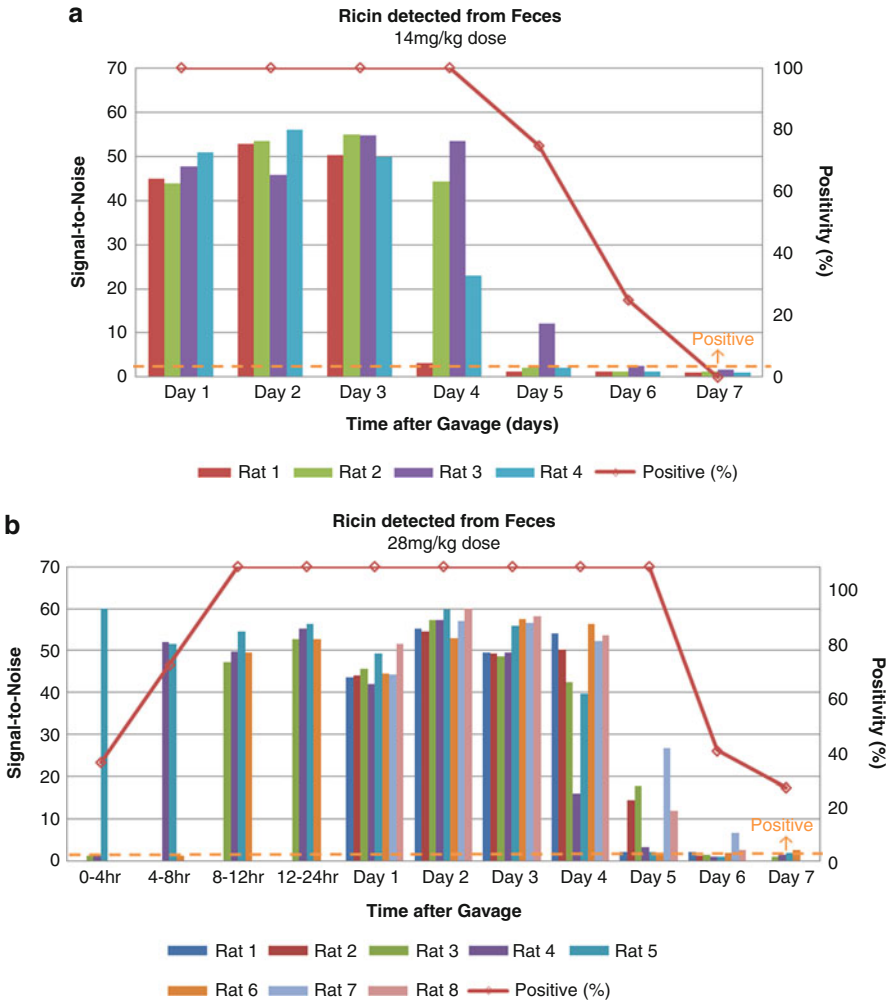

Fig. 2 Figure illustrates the number of fecal samples gathered from intoxicated rat at various durations post-gavage that provided positive detection response (*right* y-axis) to ricin toxin at a signal-to-noise ratio (*left* y-axis) greater than 2 (S:N $>$ 2). (**a**) Ricin detected in feces from intoxicated rats at an asymptomatic ricin dose of 14 mg/kg; (**b**) ricin detected in feces from intoxicated rats at a morbid ricin dose of 28 mg/kg. 0–4 h and 4–8 h: three out of four rats produce feces