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CORRECTION

Correction: IL-22 produced by type 3 innate lymphoid cells (ILC3s) reduces the mortality of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) mice infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

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In Fig 6B, the boxes in 40X histology images are incorrectly positioned to correspond to the 100X images. Please see the correct Fig 6 below.

In S7A and S7B Fig, the incorrect representative flow cytometry images were used for the 5-month T2DM + *Mtb* group. Please see the correct S7 Fig below.

Citation: Tripathi D, Radhakrishnan RK, Thandi RS, Paidipally P, Devalraju KP, Neela VSK, et al. (2021) Correction: IL-22 produced by type 3 innate lymphoid cells (ILC3s) reduces the mortality of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) mice infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. PLoS Pathog 17(5): e1009578. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1009578

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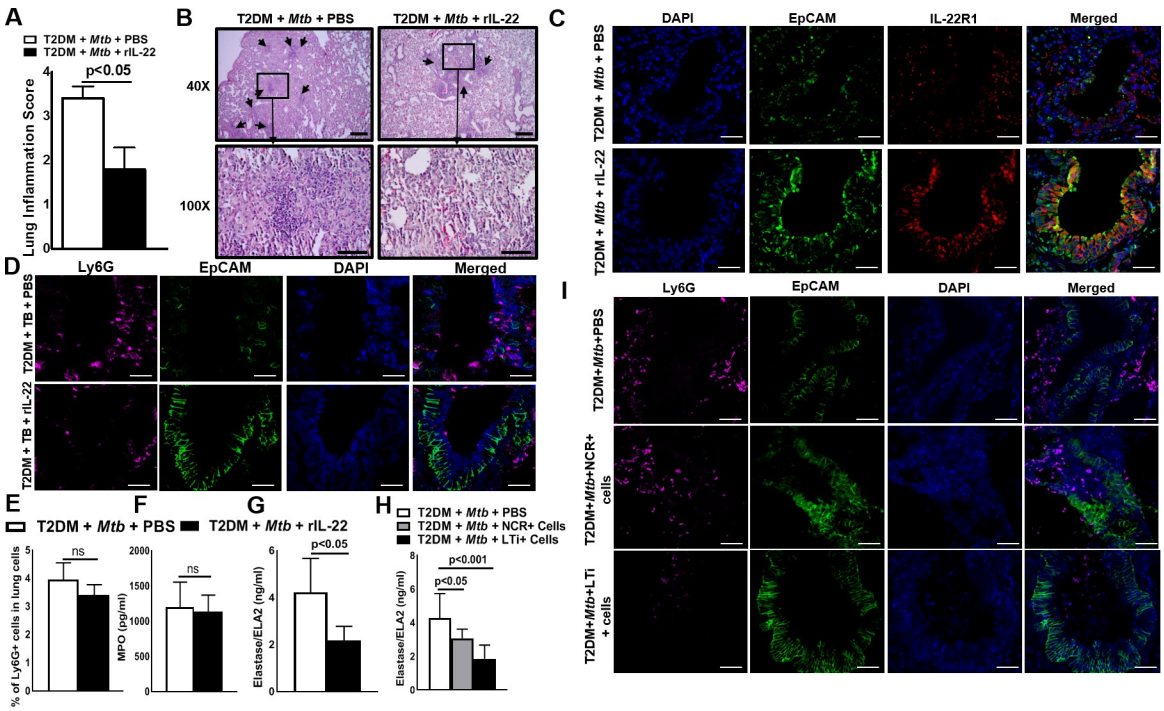

Fig 6. IL-22 reduces the severity of lung inflammation and neutrophil-mediated damage of lung epithelial cells in *Mtb*-infected T2DM mice. One month after the induction of diabetes, T2DM mice were infected with ~100 CFU of aerosolized *Mtb* as shown in Fig 1 and described in the methods section. Five months after *Mtb* infection, T2DM mice were treated intravenously with either recombinant IL-22 (100 ng/kg body weight, twice weekly) or PBS. (A) After one month of recombinant IL-22 treatment, the lungs were isolated and formalin fixed. Paraffin-embedded tissue sections were prepared, and hematoxylin and eosin staining was performed. Lung inflammation scores were quantified by morphometric analysis. (B) Representative hematoxylin and eosin-stained lung tissue sections in multiple fields (at 40X and 100X) are shown. (C) Paraffin-embedded tissue sections were analyzed by confocal microscopy to determine the colocalization of EpCAM-positive cells (green) and IL-22R1+ cells (red). (D) Paraffin-embedded tissue sections were analyzed by confocal microscopy to determine the accumulation of the Ly6G+ cells (magenta) near the EpCAM+ epithelial cell lining (green). (E) The frequencies of Ly6G+ lung cell populations were determined by flow cytometry staining at 1 month after recombinant IL-22 treatment. (F-G) One month after PBS or recombinant IL-22 treatment, lung homogenates of the *Mtb*-infected T2DM mice were collected, and the levels of (F) myeloperoxidase (MPO) and (G) elastase were measured by ELISA. (H and I) T2DM (CD45.2, C57BL/6 background) mice were infected with 50–100 CFU of aerosolized *Mtb*. Five months after *Mtb* infection, 0.5 x 105 NCR+ or LTi+ pooled cells (from spleen, lung, liver, lymph nodes and mucosal sites) from CD45.1 mice (C57BL/6) were adoptively transferred via tail vein injection (recipient CD45.2 Mtb-infected T2DM mice). (H) Elastase levels in the lung homogenate were measured by ELISA. (I) Ly6G+ cell accumulation near EpCAM+ cells (epithelial cell lining) in the lungs of ILC3- or PBS-treated Mtb-infected T2DM mice was analyzed by confocal microscopy. A representative immunofluorescence image is shown. Five mice per group were used. The mean values, SDs and p-values are shown.

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Supporting information

S7 Fig. IL-22 producing subpopulation of ILC3s. Control C57BL/6 and T2DM mice were infected with *Mtb* as shown in Fig 1 and described in the methods section. One, three and five months post *Mtb* infection lung single cell suspension was prepared and flowcytometry was performed. A representative flow cytometry figure for IL-22 producing (A) LTi and (B) NCR + ILC3s is shown.
(TIFF)

Reference

1. Tripathi D, Radhakrishnan RK, Sivangala Thandi R, Paidipally P, Devalraju KP, Neela VSK, et al. (2019) IL-22 produced by type 3 innate lymphoid cells (ILC3s) reduces the mortality of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) mice infected with Mycobacterium tuberculosis. PLoS Pathog 15(12): e1008140. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1008140 PMID: 31809521