Corrigendum: Follistatin-Like 1 Promotes Bleomycin-Induced Pulmonary Fibrosis Through the Transforming Growth Factor Beta 1/Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Signaling Pathway

In the article titled, "Follistatin-Like 1 Promotes Bleomycin-Induced Pulmonary Fibrosis Through the Transforming Growth Factor Beta 1/Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Signaling Pathway" published in pages 1917-1925, Issue 16, Vol. 131 of *Chinese Medical Journal*,[1] the upper panel of Figure 4C contains identical images incorrectly(the image of FSTL1/DMSO and TGF-β1/U0126), the updated and correct Figure 4 is as followed:

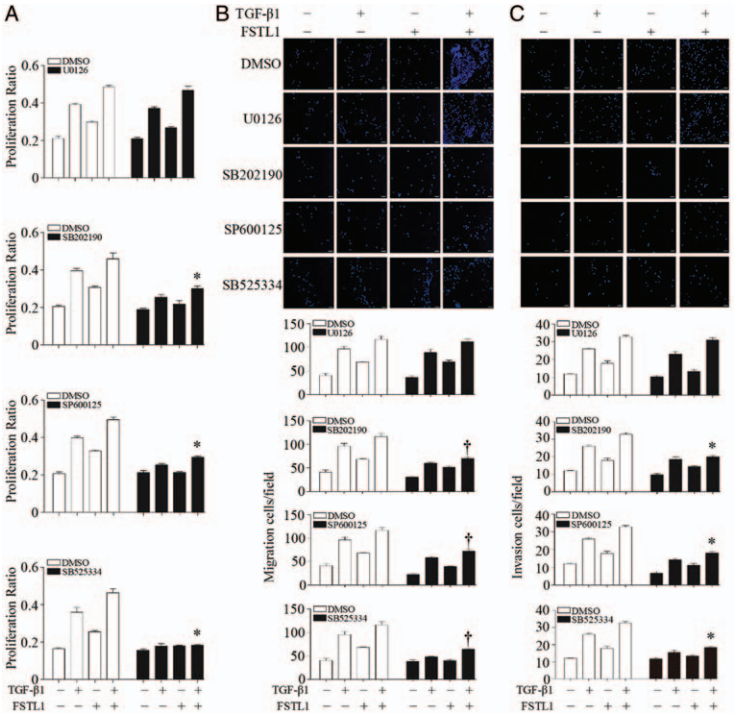

Figure 4: FSTL1 promotes fibroblasts proliferation, migration, and invasion through positively regulating p38/JNK/Smad2/3 signaling. (A) Cell proliferation was measured by MTT. MLgs migration (B) and invasion (C) were measured by transwell chambers. Representative histogram represents cells per field. $n = 3$, Bars = 100 μm. $^{*}P < 0.001$, $^{\dagger}P < 0.01$ versus corresponding condition in the DMSO group. DMSO: Dimethylsulfoxide; FSTL1: Follistatin-like 1; MLgs:Mouse lung fibroblast cells;TGF-β1: Transforming growth factor-β1; U0126: ERK inhibitor; SB202190: p38 inhibitor; SP600125: JNK inhibitor; SB525334: Smad2/3 inhibitor.

Reference

1. Jin YK, Li XH, Wang W, Liu J, Zhang W, Fang YS, Zhang ZF, Dai HP, Ning W, Wang C. Follistatin-Like 1 Promotes Bleomycin-Induced Pulmonary Fibrosis through the Transforming Growth Factor Beta 1/Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Signaling Pathway. Chin Med J 2018;131:1917–1925. Doi:10.4103/0366-6999.238151.

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