

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Sphingolipids as Mediators in the Crosstalk between Microbiota and Intestinal Cells: Implications for Inflammatory Bowel Disease”

Bryan Phillips-Farfán,¹ Karla Carvajal,¹ Edgar Alejandro Medina-Torres,² Sara Elva Espinosa-Padilla,² Gemma Fabrias,³ and Luz Camacho¹

¹Laboratorio de Nutrición Experimental, Instituto Nacional de Pediatría, 04530 Ciudad de México, Mexico

²Unidad de Investigación en Inmunodeficiencias, Instituto Nacional de Pediatría, 04530 Ciudad de México, Mexico

³Research Unit on Bioactive Molecules, Department of Biomedical Chemistry, Institute for Advanced Chemistry of Catalonia (IQAC-CSIC), 08034 Barcelona, Spain

Correspondence should be addressed to Luz Camacho; camacho.luz@gmail.com

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In the article titled “Sphingolipids as Mediators in the Crosstalk between Microbiota and Intestinal Cells: Implications for Inflammatory Bowel Disease” [1], reference [28] was incorrectly added as follows:

[28] “Y. Chen, S.-C. Xu, and R.-D. Duan, ‘Mevalonate inhibits acid sphingomyelinase activity, increases sphingomyelin levels and inhibits cell proliferation of HepG2 and Caco-2 cells,’ *Lipids in Health and Disease*, vol. 14, no. 1, article 130, 2015.”

It should be replaced with the following reference:

[28] “Chen Y, et al. Enhanced colonic tumorigenesis in alkaline sphingomyelinase (NPP7) knockout mice. *Mol Cancer Ther*, 14:1, 259-67, 2015.”

References

- [1] P.-F. Bryan, C. Karla, M.-T. Edgar Alejandro, E.-P. Sara Elva, F. Gemma, and C. Luz, “Sphingolipids as mediators in the crosstalk between microbiota and intestinal cells: implications for inflammatory bowel disease,” *Mediators of Inflammation*, vol. 2016, Article ID 9890141, 11 pages, 2016.