

Corrigendum: Lactobacillus protects the integrity of intestinal epithelial barrier damaged by pathogenic bacteria

OPEN ACCESS

Edited by:

Rodnei Dennis Rossoni, Sao Paulo State University, Brazil

Reviewed by:

Arun K. Bhunia, Purdue University, United States

*Correspondence:

Qian Yang iamspringyqh@163.com

Specialty section:

This article was submitted to Bacteria and Host, a section of the journal Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology

Received: 20 July 2020 Accepted: 24 September 2020 Published: 29 October 2020

Citation:

Yu Q, Yuan L, Deng J and Yang Q (2020) Corrigendum: Lactobacillus protects the integrity of intestinal epithelial barrier damaged by pathogenic bacteria. Front. Cell. Infect. Microbiol. 10:585198. doi: 10.3389/fcimb.2020.585198 Qinghua Yu, Lixia Yuan, Jun Deng and Qian Yang*

College of Veterinary Medicine, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing, China

Keywords: Lactobacillus, paracellular permeability, IL-8, mucosal barrier, tight junction

A Corrigendum on

Lactobacillus protects the integrity of intestinal epithelial barrier damaged by pathogenic bacteria

by Yu, Q., Yuan, L., Deng, J., and Yang, Q. (2015). Front. Cell. Infect. Microbiol. 5:26. doi: 10.3389/fcimb.2015.00026

In the original article, there was a mistake in Figure 3. The blank control (Figures 3A,G), Figures 3H,I were mistakenly presented with incorrect images. The corrected Figure 3 appears below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

Copyright @ 2020 Yu, Yuan, Deng and Yang. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

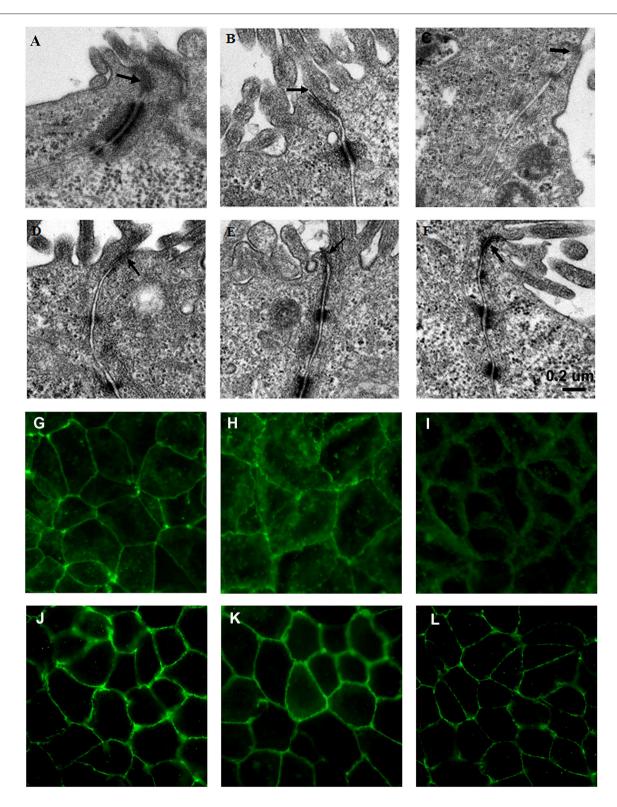


FIGURE 3 | L. fructosus C2 inhibited ETEC K88 or S. enterica serovar Typhimurium SL1344 induced tight junction changes of Caco-2 cells. Polarized monolayers were treated with L. fructosus C2 (MOI 200:1) or pathogens (ETEC or S. enterica serovar Typhimurium, MOI 20:1) either alone or simultaneously for 2 h. (A,G) cells without treatment. (B,H) Cells treated with ETEC K88. (C,I) Cells treated with S. enterica serovar Typhimurium SL1344. (D,J) Cells treated with L. fructosus C2. (E,K) Cells treated with L. fructosus C2 and ETEC K88 simultaneously. (F,L) Cells treated with L. fructosus C2 and S. enterica serovar Typhimurium SL1344 simultaneously. Arrow showed the tight junction.