PLOS PATHOGENS

CORRECTION

Correction: Itaconate and derivatives reduce interferon responses and inflammation in influenza A virus infection

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In Fig 6, the x-axis label for the IAV row in panel C is incorrect. The authors have provided a corrected version of Fig 6 here.

Citation: Sohail A, Iqbal AA, Sahini N, Chen F, Tantawy M, Waqas SFH, et al. (2022) Correction: Itaconate and derivatives reduce interferon responses and inflammation in influenza A virus infection. PLoS Pathog 18(11): e1011002. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1011002

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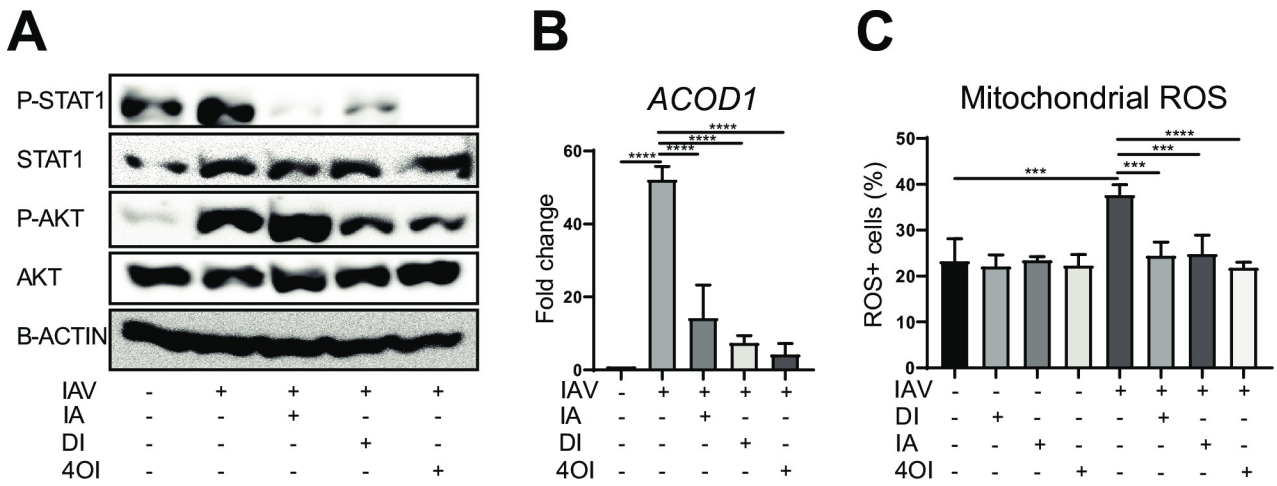

Fig 6. Effects of itaconates on phosphorylation of STAT1 and AKT, *ACOD1* mRNA expression, and ROS levels. Treatments (itaconate, 20 mM; DI 0.5 mM; 4OI 125 μM) were applied as indicated to dTHP1 cells infected with IAV (PR8M, MOI = 1), and analyses performed 12 h p.i. **A.** Itaconate, DI, and 4OI inhibit STAT1 phosphorylation, but only DI and 4OI inhibit AKT phosphorylation (immunoblot for the indicated targets, using β-actin as internal control). **B.** 4OI exerts the strongest *ACOD1* mRNA reduction (RT-qPCR, n = 3). Reference for fold change = uninfected cells 12 h. **C.** The three itaconates reduce IAV-induced mitochondrial ROS levels to a similar degree (flow cytometry, n = 3). Mean ±SEM $^{*}p<0.05$; $^{**}p<0.01$; $^{***}p<0.001$ (1-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test).

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Reference

1. Sohail A, Iqbal AA, Sahini N, Chen F, Tantawy M, Waqas SF, et al. (2022) Itaconate and derivatives reduce interferon responses and inflammation in influenza A virus infection. PLoS Pathog 18(1): e1010219. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1010219 PMID: 35025971