Hiroki Yamaguchi, Shin Goto, Nao Takahashi, Masafumi Tsuchida, Hirofumi Watanabe, Suguru Yamamoto, Yoshikatsu Kaneko, Koichi Higashi, Hiroshi Mori, Yukio Nakamura, Arata Horii, Ken Kurokawa and Ichiei Narita

Aberrant mucosal immunoreaction to tonsillar microbiota in immunoglobulin A nephropathy, Nephrol Dial Transplant 2020; gfaa223. doi: 10.1093/ndt/gfaa223

In the above article, Figure 2B. has been updated as follows online:

doi: 10.1093/ndt/gfaa319 Advance Access publication 4 Jan 2021

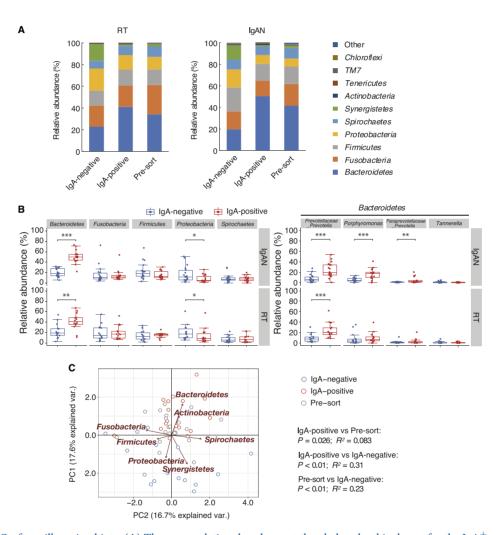


FIGURE 2: IgA-SEQ of tonsillar microbiota. (A) The mean relative abundance at the phylum level is shown for the IgA⁺ and IgA⁻ fractions and presort samples in the IgAN (n = 18) and RT (n = 14) groups. (B) Relative abundances of the top five phyla (top row) and genera of Bacteroidetes (bottom row) are shown for IgA+ (red) and IgA- (blue) fractions. Data are presented as the median and IQR, and were statistically compared using the Mann–Whitney U test (*P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.01). (C) IgA-SEQ samples of IgAN were clustered using principal coordinate analysis with Bray-Curtis dissimilarities. The length of the black arrows represents taxon abundance. P-values and R^2 values calculated by permutational ANOVA (PERMANOVA) using 9999 permutations based on the Bray-Curtis dissimilarity index are indicated for the IgA+ fraction versus the presort sample, IgA+ versus IgA- fraction and presort sample versus IgA- fraction.

© The Author(s) 2021. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of ERA-EDTA. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (http://creativecommons.org/ licenses/by-nc/4.0/), which permits non-commercial re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. For commercial re-use, please contact journals.permissions@oup.com

1356 Errata