

CORRECTION

Open Access



Correction: Follicular fluid-derived exosomal miR-143-3p/miR-155-5p regulate follicular dysplasia by modulating glycolysis in granulosa cells in polycystic ovary syndrome

Jianping Cao^{1,2†}, Peng Huo^{1†}, Kuiqing Cui^{2†}, Huimei Wei³, Junna Cao³, Jinyuan Wang⁴, Qingyou Liu², Xiaocan Lei^{4*} and Shun Zhang^{1,3*}

Correction to: *Cell Communication and Signaling*(2022)20:61
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12964-022-00876-6>

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an omission in the Funding section. The funding section should read as follows:

The present study was supported by China National Natural Science Fund (Nos. 81960274, 82160289, 82101720 and 32160790), Guangxi Bagui Scholar Program, and Guangxi Science Foundation (Nos. 2020GXNSFAA297097 and 2018GXNSFDA050003).

The original article [1] has been updated.

Author details

¹Guangxi Key Laboratory of Environmental Exposomics and Entire Lifecycle Health, Guilin Medical University, Guilin 541199, China. ²State Key Laboratory for Conservation and Utilization of Subtropical Agro-Bioresources, Guangxi University, Nanning 530004, Guangxi, China. ³Department of Reproductive

Medical Center, The Affiliated Hospital of Guilin Medical University, Guilin 541001, China. ⁴Department of Histology and Embryology, Clinical Anatomy and Reproductive Medicine Application Institute, University of South China, Hengyang 421001, China.

Published online: 01 August 2022

Reference

1. Cao J, Huo P, Cui K, et al. Follicular fluid-derived exosomal miR-143-3p/miR-155-5p regulate follicular dysplasia by modulating glycolysis in granulosa cells in polycystic ovary syndrome. *Cell Commun Signal.* 2022;20:61. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12964-022-00876-6>.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12964-022-00876-6>.

[†]Jianping Cao, Peng Huo and Kuiqing Cui have contributed equally to this work

*Correspondence: 2019000013@usc.edu.cn; artzhangshun@glmc.edu.cn

³ Department of Reproductive Medical Center, The Affiliated Hospital of Guilin Medical University, Guilin 541001, China

⁴ Department of Histology and Embryology, Clinical Anatomy and Reproductive Medicine Application Institute, University of South China, Hengyang 421001, China

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s) 2022. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.