

## https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-08085-x

OPEN

## Publisher Correction: Serotonin signals through a gut-liver axis to regulate hepatic steatosis

Wonsuk Choi<sup>1</sup>, Jun Namkung<sup>1,2</sup>, Inseon Hwang<sup>3</sup>, Hyeongseok Kim<sup>1</sup>, Ajin Lim<sup>1</sup>, Hye Jung Park<sup>4</sup>, Hye Won Lee<sup>4</sup>, Kwang-Hyub Han<sup>4</sup>, Seongyeol Park<sup>1</sup>, Ji-Seon Jeong<sup>5</sup>, Geul Bang<sup>6</sup>, Young Hwan Kim<sup>6</sup>, Vijay K. Yadav<sup>7</sup>, Gerard Karsenty <sup>7</sup>, Young Seok Ju <sup>1</sup>, Chan Choi<sup>8</sup>, Jae Myoung Suh<sup>1,3</sup>, Jun Yong Park <sup>4</sup>, Sangkyu Park<sup>1,9</sup> & Hail Kim <sup>1,3,10</sup>

Correction to: Nature Communications; https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-07287-7, published online 16 November 2018

The originally published version of this Article contained an error in Fig. 2. In panel g, the image of brown adipose tissue from SCD-fed *Tph1* GKO mice (top-right) was inadvertently replaced with the equivalent image of SCD-fed WT mice (top-left) during assembly of the figure. This error has now been corrected in both the PDF and HTML versions of the Article.

Published online: 08 January 2019

**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 license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons license 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 license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

© The Author(s) 2019

<sup>1</sup> Graduate School of Medical Science and Engineering, KAIST, Daejeon 34141, Republic of Korea. <sup>2</sup> Department of Biochemistry, Yonsei University Wonju College of Medicine, Wonju 26426, Republic of Korea. <sup>3</sup> Biomedical Science and Engineering Interdisciplinary Program, KAIST, Daejeon 34141, Republic of Korea. <sup>4</sup> Department of Internal Medicine, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Yonsei Liver Center, Severance Hospital, Seoul 03722, Republic of Korea. <sup>5</sup> Center for Bioanalysis, Division of Metrology for Quality of Life, Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science, Daejeon 34113, Republic of Korea. <sup>6</sup> Biomedical Omics Group, Korea Basic Science Institute, Chungbuk 28119, Republic of Korea. <sup>7</sup> Department of Genetics and Development, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY 10032, USA. <sup>8</sup> Department of Pathology, Chonnam National University Medical School, Gwangju 61469, Republic of Korea. <sup>9</sup> Department of Biochemistry, College of Medicine, Catholic Kwandong University, Gangneung 25601, Republic of Korea. <sup>10</sup> KAIST Institute for the BioCentury, KAIST, Daejeon 34141, Republic of Korea. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to J.Y.P. (email: drpjy@yuhs.ac) or to S.P. (email: 49park@cku.ac.kr) or to H.K. (email: hailkim@kaist.edu)