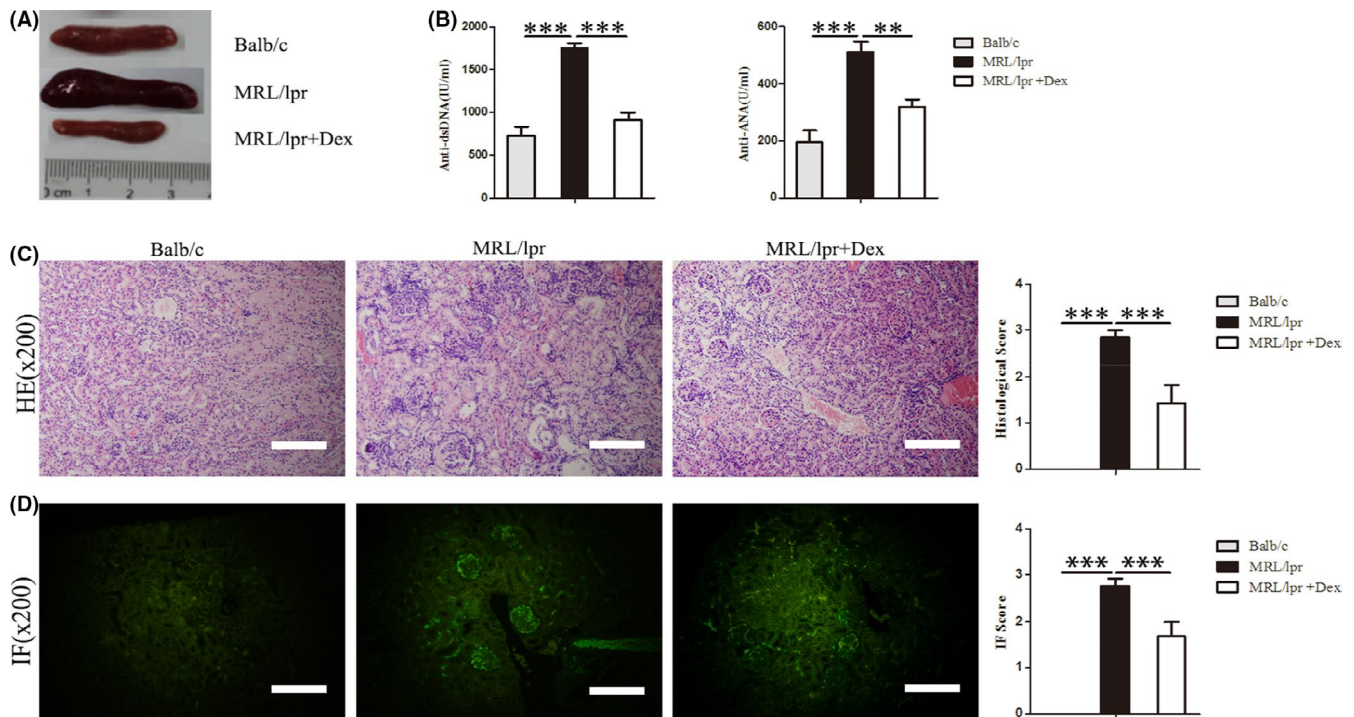


## CORRIGENDUM

In Chunxiu Shen et al.,<sup>1</sup> the HE-stained picture of MRL/lpr + Dex group in Figure 1c is incorrect. The correct figure is shown below. The authors confirm all results and conclusions of this article remain unchanged.



**FIGURE 1** Effects of Dex on the lupus syndromes of MRL/lpr mice. Sixteen-week-old female MRL/lpr mice ( $36 \pm 2$  g) were treated with vehicle (normal saline) or 1 mg/kg of Dex for 4 weeks, age-matched Balb/c mice as the normal control group. (A) Splenomegaly in MRL/lpr mice and alleviated after Dex treatment. (B) The serum levels of anti-dsDNA antibodies and ANA. (C) Sections of kidney tissue were stained with H&E and semi-quantitative analysis of the histological score. (D) Sections of kidney tissue were stained with immunofluorescence IgG and semi-quantitative analysis of glomerular IgG deposition. Original magnification  $\times 200$ . The scale bar in each image represents 100  $\mu$ m. Values are the mean and SD of 5 mice per group, \*\* $p < .01$  and \*\*\* $p < .001$

## REFERENCE

- Shen C, Xue X, Zhang X, Wu L, Duan X, Su C. Dexamethasone reduces autoantibody levels in MRL/lpr mice by inhibiting Tfh cell responses. *J Cell Mol Med.* 2021;25:8329-8337. doi:10.1111/jcmm.16785

This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

© 2021 The Authors. *Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine* published by Foundation for Cellular and Molecular Medicine and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.