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CORRIGENDUM

In Chunxiu Shen et al.,[1] 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.

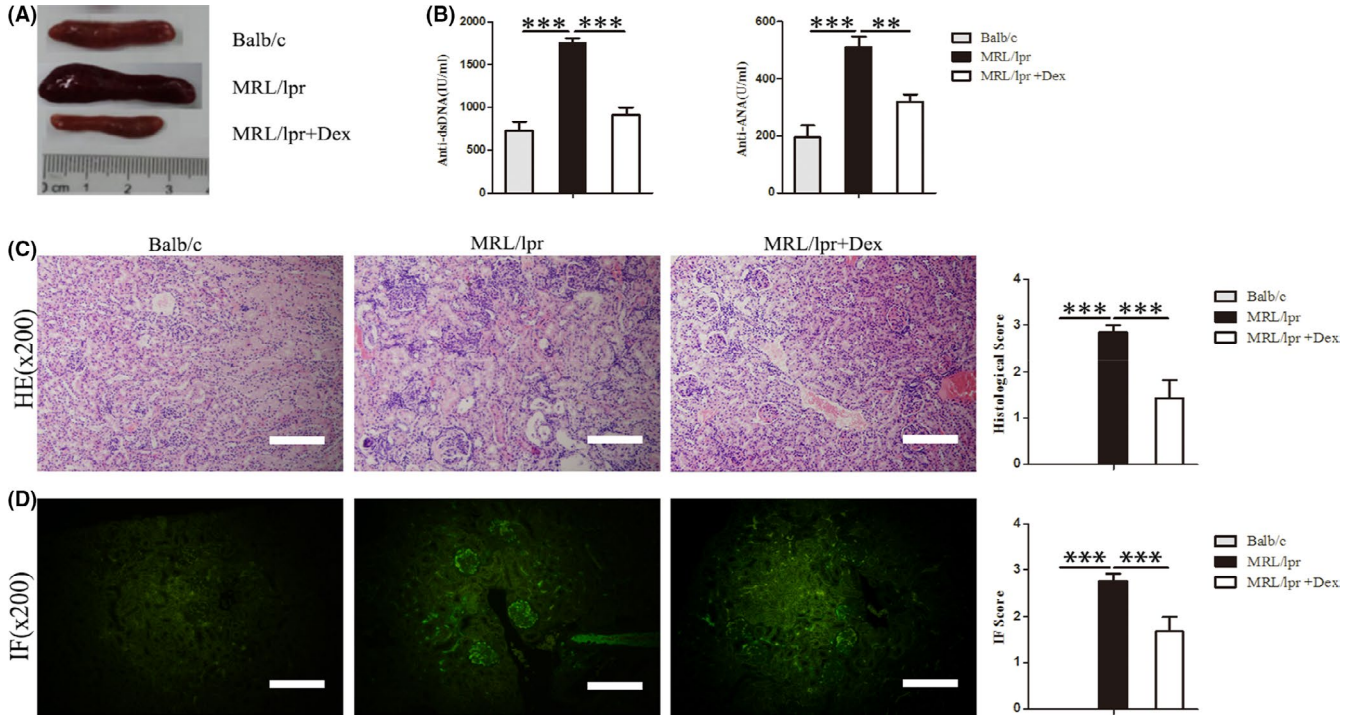

FIGURE 1 Effects of Dex on the lupus syndromes of MRL/lpr mice. Sixteen-week-old female MRL/lpr mice (36 ± 2 g) were treated with vehicle (normal saline) or 1 mg/kg of Dex for 4 weeks, age-matched Balb/c mice as the normal control group. (A) Splenomegaly in MRL/lpr mice and alleviated after Dex treatment. (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 ×200. The scale bar in each image represents 100 μm. Values are the mean and SD of 5 mice per group, $^{**}p < .01$ and $^{***}p < .001$

REFERENCE

1. 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