

CORRECTION

Correction: Lipidomic and transcriptomic analysis of western diet-induced nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) in female *Ldlr*^{-/-} mice

The PLOS ONE Staff

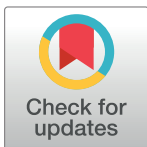
The heading RD38 for the second column of [S2 Fig](#) is incorrect. It should read: WD38. Please view the correct [S2 Fig](#) below. The publisher apologizes for the error.

Supporting information

S2 Fig. Hepatosteatosis and fibrosis in RD- and WD-fed female *Ldlr*^{-/-} mice. Livers of a control and a WD-fed mouse (WD38) were fixed in buffered formalin, sectioned and stained with hematoxylin and eosin and photographed at 200x. Liver from the control group (RD46) shows no signs of hepatosteatosis (H & E) or fibrosis (Sirius Red). Liver from the western diet group (WD38) shows extensive hepatosteatosis (H & E) and fibrosis (Sirius Red). (TIF)

Reference

1. Garcia-Jaramillo M, Spooner MH, Löhr CV, Wong CP, Zhang W, Jump DB (2019) Lipidomic and transcriptomic analysis of western diet-induced nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) in female *Ldlr*^{-/-} mice. PLoS ONE 14(4): e0214387. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0214387> PMID: 30943218



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: The PLOS ONE Staff (2019) Correction: Lipidomic and transcriptomic analysis of western diet-induced nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) in female *Ldlr*^{-/-} mice. PLoS ONE 14(5): e0216535. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0216535>

Published: May 1, 2019

Copyright: © 2019 The PLOS ONE Staff. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.