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Author Correction: *Enterococcus faecium* and *Pediococcus acidilactici* deteriorate *Enterobacteriaceae*-induced depression and colitis in mice

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Correction to: *Scientific Reports* https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-13629-9, published online 07 June 2022

The original version of this Article contained an error in Figure 3, panel c, where the $LPS^+/Iba1^+$ and $NF\text{-}\kappa B^+/Iba1^+$ images were duplicated. The original Figure 3 and accompanying legend appear below.

The original Article has been corrected.

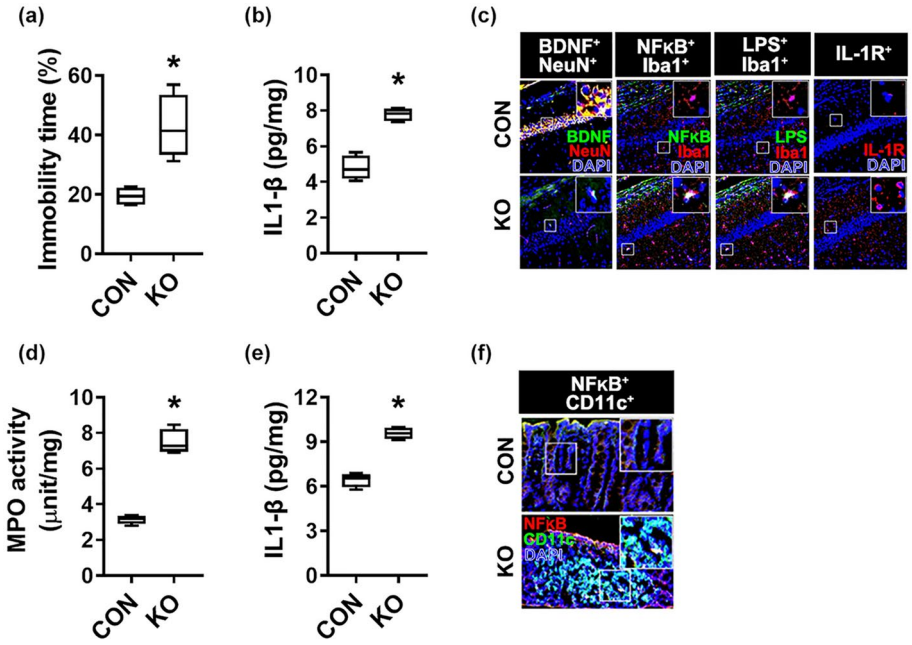

Figure 3. Effect of *Klebsiella oxytoca* on the occurrence of depression and colitis in germ-free mice. Effect on the occurrence of depression-like behaviors (**a**) and hippocampal IL-1β level (**b**), $BDNF^+/NeuN^+$ (**c**), $NF\text{-}\kappa B^+/Iba1^+$ (**d**), $LPS^+/Iba1^+$ (**e**), and $IL\text{-}1R^+$ cell populations (**f**) in germ-free mice. *Klebsiella oxytoca* (KO, 1×10^7 CFU/mouse/day) were orally gavaged for 5 days in mice (n = 6, in specific-germ-free mice; n = 4, in germ-free mice). Control mice (NC) were treated with vehicle (saline) instead of the bacterial suspension. Data are shown as box plots. Means with same letters are not significantly different ($p < 0.05$). All were analyzed using unpaired t-test.