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

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The original version of this Article contained an error in Figure 3, panel c, where the LPS⁺/Iba1⁺ and NF-κB⁺/Iba1⁺ images were duplicated. The original Figure 3 and accompanying legend appear below.

The original Article has been corrected.

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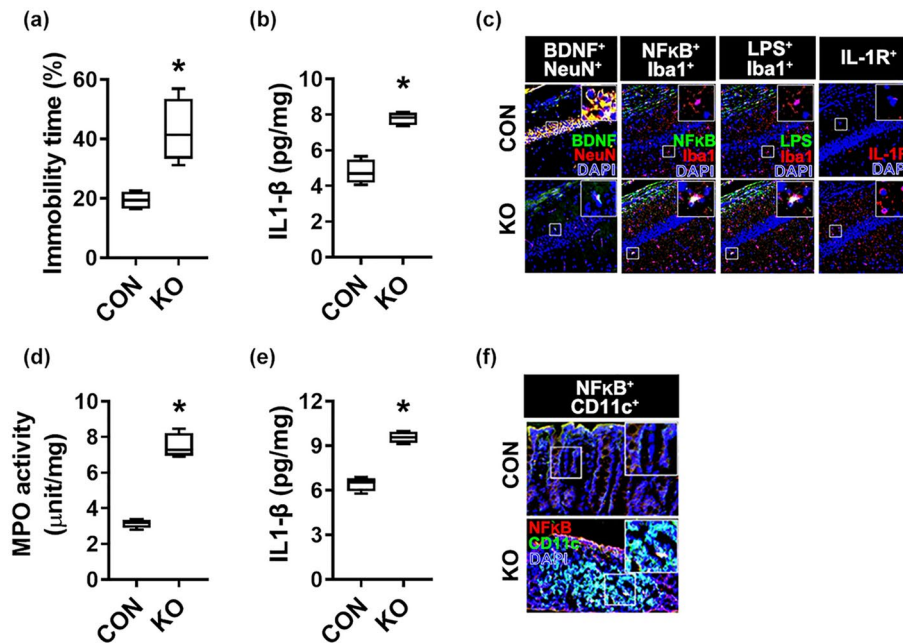


Figure 3. Effect of *Klebsiella oxytoca* on the occurrence of depression and colitis in germ-free mice. Effect on the occurrence of depression-like behaviors (a) and hippocampal IL-1 β level (b), BDNF⁺/NeuN⁺ (c), NF- κ B⁺/Iba1⁺ (d), LPS⁺/Iba1⁺ (e), and IL-1R⁺ cell populations (f) in germ-free mice. *Klebsiella 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.



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