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Corrigendum: Traditional uses, phytochemistry, pharmacology and toxicology of garlic (*Allium sativum*), a storehouse of diverse phytochemicals: a review of research from the last decade focusing on health and nutritional implications

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A corrigendum on

Traditional uses, phytochemistry, pharmacology and toxicology of garlic (*Allium sativum*), a storehouse of diverse phytochemicals: a review of research from the last decade focusing on health and nutritional implications

by Tudu, C. K., Dutta, T., Ghorai, M., Biswas, P., Samanta, D., Oleksak, P., Jha, N. K., Kumar, M., Radha, Proćków, J., Pérez de la Lastra, J. M., and Dey, A. (2022). *Front. Nutr.* 9:949554. doi: 10.3389/fnut.2022.929554

A correction has been made to the **Biological activity of plant extracts**, “*Antidiabetic activity*.” In the published article, there was an error resulting from a discrepancy in the conversion of units and the reference to a research article instead of a review article.

This sentence previously stated:

“According to a research article, due to enhanced insulin-like efficacy, the antidiabetic behavior of *A. sativum* ethyl ether extract (at 0.0025 g/kg) was investigated in alloxan-induced diabetic rodents.”

The corrected sentence appears below:

“According to a review article, due to enhanced insulin-like efficacy, the antidiabetic behavior of *A. sativum* ethyl ether extract (at 0.25 mg/kg) was investigated in alloxan-induced diabetic rodents.”

A correction has been made to the **Toxicological studies**. In the published article, there was an error resulting from a discrepancy in the conversion of units and the reference to lean mass instead of body weight.

This sentence previously stated:

“To test cytotoxic activity, all 3 animals in each set received ethanolic extract of *A. sativum* in a solitary administration of 3, 20, and 50 g/kg of lean mass.”

The corrected sentence appears below:

“To test cytotoxic activity, all 3 animals in each set received ethanolic extract of *A. sativum* in a solitary administration of 300, 2,000, and 5,000 mg/kg of body weight.”

In the same section **Toxicological studies**, there was an error resulting from a discrepancy in the conversion of AEA units, the reference to more than one concentration used, and the reference to changes in the body rather than in the Vero cells.

This sentence previously stated:

“The findings revealed that ZEN caused several harmful consequences and major changes in the body, which were regulated through the oxidative stress system. Administration with the smallest amount of AEA (250 g/ml) in combination with ZEN resulted in a considerable decrease in ZEN-induced impairments for each marker evaluated, as well as a notable fall in DNA disintegration.”

The corrected sentence appears below:

“The findings revealed that ZEN caused several harmful consequences and major changes in Vero cells, which were regulated through the oxidative stress system. Administration with AEA (250 µg/ml) in combination with ZEN resulted in a considerable decrease in ZEN-induced impairments for each marker evaluated, as well as a notable fall in DNA disintegration.”

The authors apologize for these error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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