


CORRECTION

Open Access



# Correction: Extracellular vesicles derived from CD4<sup>+</sup>T cells carry DGKK to promote sepsis-induced lung injury by regulating oxidative stress and inflammation

Guo-wei Tu<sup>1†</sup>, Yi Zhang<sup>2†</sup>, Jie-fei Ma<sup>3†</sup>, Jun-yi Hou<sup>1</sup>, Guang-wei Hao<sup>1</sup>, Ying Su<sup>1</sup>, Jing-chao Luo<sup>1</sup>, Lulu Sheng<sup>4\*</sup>  and Luo Z<sup>1,3,5,6\*</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Guo-wei Tu, Yi Zhang and Jie-fei Ma contributed equally to this article and are co-first authors.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s11658-023-00435-y>.

\*Correspondence: yl20111211856@sjtu.edu.cn; luozhe@zs-hospital.sh.cn

<sup>1</sup> Cardiac Intensive Care Center, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China

<sup>2</sup> Biomedical Research Center, Institute for Clinical Sciences, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China

<sup>3</sup> Department of Critical Care Medicine, Zhongshan Hospital (Xiamen), Fudan University, Xiamen, China

<sup>4</sup> Department of Emergency Medicine, Shanghai Jiao Tong University Affiliated Sixth People's Hospital, Shanghai, China

<sup>5</sup> Shanghai Key Laboratory of Lung Inflammation and Injury, Shanghai, China

<sup>6</sup> Department of Critical Care Medicine, Shanghai Xuhui Central Hospital, ZhongshanXuhui Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China

**Correction: Cellular & Molecular Biology Letters (2023) 28:24**

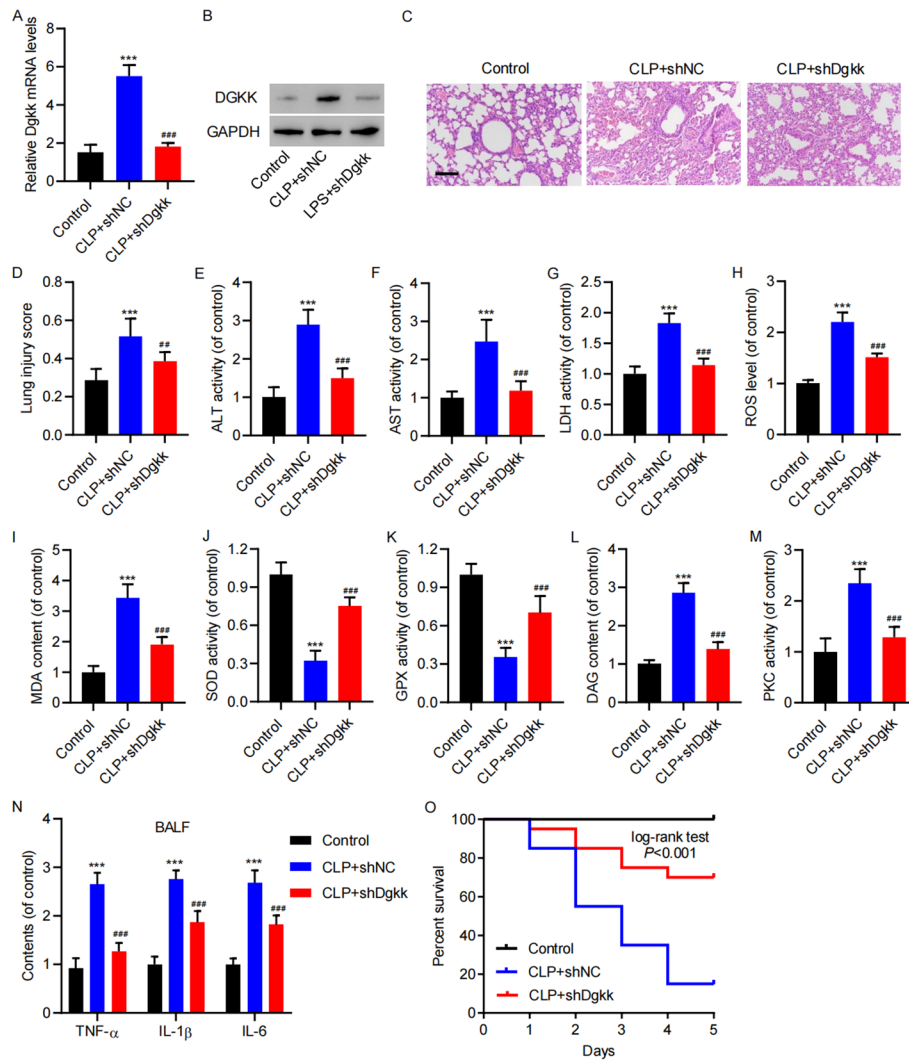
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s11658-023-00435-y>

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified a similarity between the image labeled “CLP + shNC” in Fig. 6C of their article and an image in another publication from their hospital (PubMed: 34616481, Figure 5a). Upon careful investigation, the authors discovered that the image in question had been incorrectly labeled. The error occurred unintentionally due to the fact that two research teams from hospital, both studying acute lung injury, were working in the same laboratory. This resulted in an accidental mislabeling of the H&E histopathology slides because of an incorrect slide number in the shared platform.



© The Author(s) 2024. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

The correct Fig. 6 is given below:



**Fig. 6** DGKK knockdown attenuated tissue damage, oxidative stress, and inflammation in mice with CLP-induced lung injury. Mice with CLP were injected with virus carrying plasmid expressing shRNA control (shNC) and shRNA targeting DGKK (shDgkk). The elevation of Dgkk abundance at the **A** mRNA and **B** protein levels in CLP model mice was restored by DGKK RNAi. **C** H and E staining indicated that the severe lung injury in CLP model mice was restored by Dgkk RNAi (scale bar, 100  $\mu$ m). **D** The severity of histological injury and plasma levels of **E** ALT, **F** AST, and **G** LDH in CLP model mice was restored by DGKK RNAi. The elevation of **H** ROS levels and **I** MDA content in CLP model mice was restored by DGKK RNAi. The reduction of **J** SOD and **K** GPX activities in CLP model mice was restored by Dgkk RNAi. The elevation of **L** DAG content and **M** PKC activity in CLP model mice was restored by Dgkk RNAi. **N** The elevation of BALF content of TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , and IL-6 in CLP model mice was restored by Dgkk RNAi. **O** The shortened survival in CLP model mice was restored by Dgkk RNAi. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD. \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  versus control. \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  versus CLP + shNC

The authors re-examined the original samples and thoroughly reviewed the data, and they are confident that this mistake does not alter the overall conclusions of the article.

Published online: 28 October 2024

#### Reference

1. Tu GW, Zhang Y, Ma J, Hou J, Hao G, Su Y, Luo J, Sheng L, Luo Z. Extracellular vesicles derived from CD4+ T cells carry DGKK to promote sepsis-induced lung injury by regulating oxidative stress and inflammation. *Cell Mol Biol Lett*. 2023;28:24. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s11658-023-00435-y>.

#### Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.