CORRECTION

Trimethylamine-N-Oxide Induces Vascular Inflammation by Activating the NLRP3 Inflammasome Through the SIRT3-SOD2-mtROS Signaling Pathway

In the article by Chen et al, "Trimethylamine-N-Oxide Induces Vascular Inflammation by Activating the NLRP3 Inflammasome Through the SIRT3-SOD2-mtROS Signaling Pathway," which published online September 4, 2017, and appeared in the September 2017 issue of the journal (*J Am Heart Assoc.* 2017;6:e006347. DOI: 10.1161/JAHA.117.006347), errors occurred. On page 1, in the abstract, in the Methods and Results section, line 9, "Conversely, TMAO failed to further inhibit magnesium SOD2" was corrected to read "Conversely, TMAO failed to further inhibit SOD2."

On page 15, the legend to Figure 8, line 3, "dismutase (SOD)" was corrected to "dismutase 2 (SOD2) and "supeoxide" was corrected to "superoxide." Accordingly, "SOD" in Figure 8 was corrected to "SOD2." The corrected Figure 8 is presented below.

The authors and publisher regret these errors.

The online version of the article has been updated and is available at http://jaha.ahajournals.org/content/6/9/e006347

J Am Heart Assoc. 2017;6:e002238. DOI: 10.1161/JAHA.117.002238.

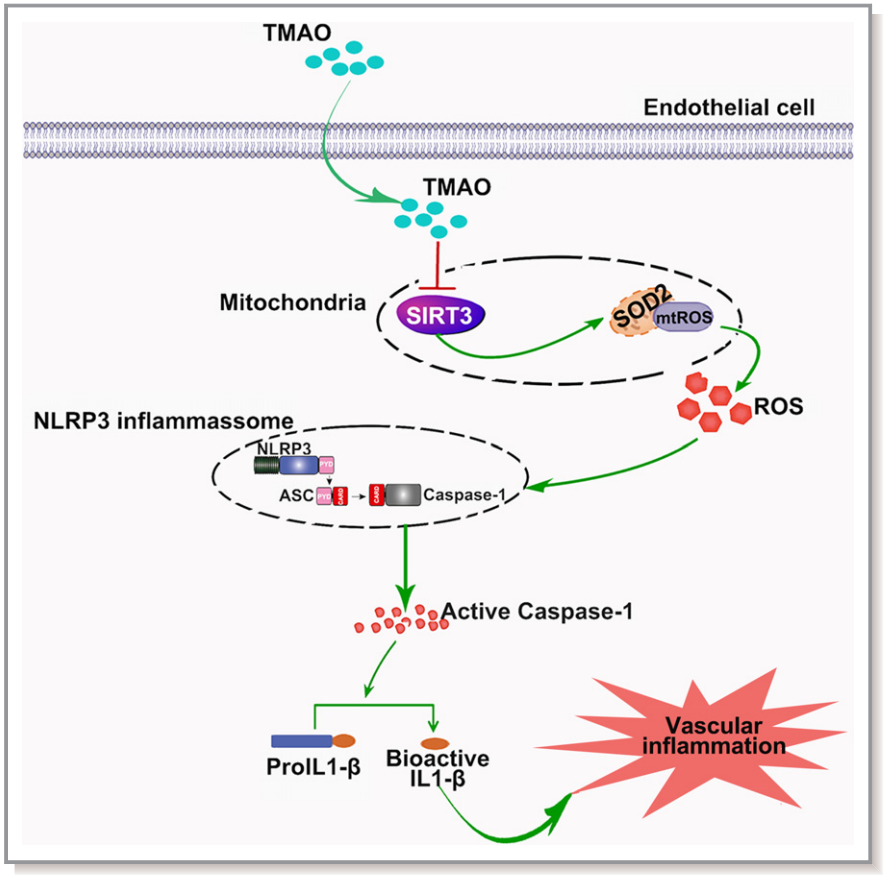

Figure 8. Trimethylamine-N-oxide (TMAO) mediated vascular inflammation by activating the nucleotidebinding oligomerization domain–like receptor family pyrin domain–containing 3 (NLRP3) inflammasome via the sirtuin-3 (SIRT3)–superoxide dismutase 2 (SOD2)–mitochondrial reactive oxygen species (mtROS) signaling pathway.