



Corrigendum: Inflammatory Stress Potentiates Emodin-Induced Liver Injury in Rats

Can Tu^{1†}, Dan Gao^{1,2†}, Xiao-Fei Li^{1,3†}, Chun-Yu Li^{1,4}, Rui-Sheng Li¹, Yan-Ling Zhao¹, Na Li¹, Ge-Liu-Chang Jia^{1,5}, Jing-Yao Pang^{1,5}, He-Rong Cui¹, Zhi-Jie Ma⁵, Xiao-He Xiao^{1*} and Jia-Bo Wang^{1*}

¹China Military Institute of Chinese Medicine, 302 Military Hospital, Beijing, China, ²Institute of Medicinal Plant Development, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing, China, ³School of Pharmacy, Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan, China, ⁴School of Pharmacy, Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chengdu, China, ⁵Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing Friendship Hospital of Capital Medical University, Beijing, China

Keywords: emodin, lipopolysaccharide, hepatotoxicity, therapeutic dosages, proinflammatory mediators, idiosyncratic drug-induced liver injury

OPEN ACCESS

A Corrigendum on

Inflammatory stress potentiates emodin-induced liver injury in rats

by Tu C, Gao D, Li X-F, Li C-Y, Li R-S, Zhao Y-L, Li N, Jia G-L-C, Pang J-Y, Cui H-R, Ma Z-J, Xiao X-H and Wang J-B (2015). *Front. Pharmacol.* 6:233. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2015.00233

In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figure 3D** as published. During the histological evaluation, the histological images were photographed by microscope in different fields of each animal and named as the number of animal and groups, which were placed under the same folder of group name. Because of our unpremeditated mistake, the last photo of microscopic field of the animal in group C (emodin, 20 mg/kg) was wrongly named as group D (emodin, 40 mg/kg) and then saved in the group D folder. This unpremeditated mistake caused a coincidental error of picking out the typical photo of each group in preparing **Figure 3**, that a wrongly named group C photo was picked out from group D folder and was wrongly regarded as group D photo. This does not impact on the interpretation of the data results. In groups C and D, 20 or 40 mg/kg of emodin were administered respectively to normal rats, which showed no significantly histological lesions in either group C or group D. All the animals in the two groups showed accordant results of no histologic lesions and the serum hepatic biochemistry indices did not reveal alterations. These results are consistent with the literatures and expectable as the dosages of emodin were significantly lower than the toxic dosage of this compound in normal rats. Thus, this corrigendum affects neither the interpretation of the data nor conclusions of this work. The corrected **Figure 3** appears below.

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

Copyright © 2021 Wang, Tu, Gao, Li, Li, Li, Zhao, Li, Liuchang, Pang, Cui, Ma and Xiao. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

Edited by:

Michael Heinrich,
China Medical University, Taiwan

*Correspondence:

Xiao-He Xiao
pharmacy302xxh@126.com
Jia-Bo Wang
pharm_sci@126.com

[†]These authors have contributed
equally to this work

Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Ethnopharmacology,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Pharmacology

Received: 22 August 2020

Accepted: 30 October 2020

Published: 25 January 2021

Citation:

Tu C, Gao D, Li X-F, Li C-Y, Li R-S,
Zhao Y-L, Li N, Jia G-L-C, Pang J-Y,
Cui H-R, Ma Z-J, Xiao X-H and
Wang J-B (2021) Corrigendum:
Inflammatory Stress Potentiates
Emodin-Induced Liver Injury in Rats.
Front. Pharmacol. 11:597772.
doi: 10.3389/fphar.2020.597772

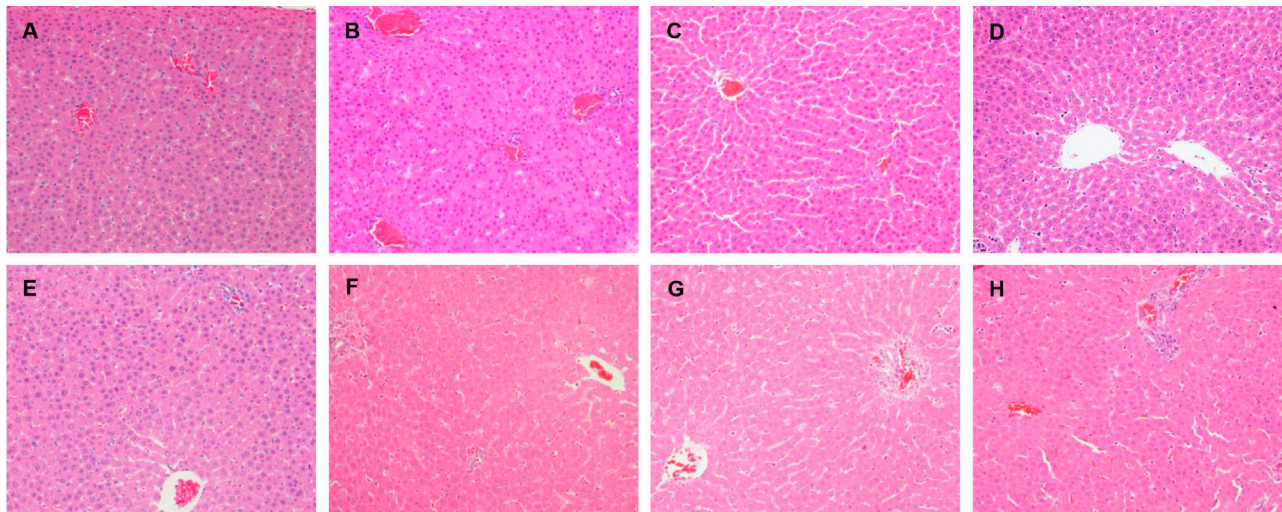


FIGURE 3 | Histopathological damage in rats liver given LPS, emodin only and cotreated with LPS/emodin. **(A)** Liver sections from rats were treated with vehicle (0.5% CMC-Na); **(B)** with LPS (2.8 mg/kg); **(C)** emodin (20 mg/kg); **(D)** emodin (40 mg/kg); **(E)** emodin (80 mg/kg); **(F)** LPS/emodin (20 mg/kg); **(G)** LPS/emodin (40 mg/kg); **(H)** LPS/emodin (80 mg/kg). Liver samples were collected at 7 h after LPS tail intravenously injection (HE stained, $\times 200$ magnification) and HE staining was performed to investigate the histological changes in all experimental groups.