

Corrigendum

Markers of fungal translocation are elevated during post-acute sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 and induce NF- κ B signaling

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For clarity, the authors have updated Table 1 so that the percentages of each variable in the UCSF LIINC cohort reflect percentages within each group (No PASC and PASC). The correct Table 1 is below. The online HTML and PDF versions of the manuscript have been updated to reflect these changes.

The authors regret the errors.

Table 1. Demographic and clinical characteristics of study cohorts

	UCSF LIINC cohort		Rush PASC cohort	
	No PASC	PASC	SARS-CoV-2 negative	PASC
<i>N</i>	56	61	50	50
Age in years: median (IQR)	49 (19.5)	49 (19)	43 (11.8)	45 (18)
Sex as <i>n</i> (%)	Male	33 (59%)	27 (44%)	19 (38%)
	Female	23 (41%)	34 (56%)	31 (62%)
Race and ethnicity as <i>n</i> (%)	Asian	8 (14%)	3 (5%)	0 (0%)
	Black	3 (5%)	3 (5%)	26 (52%)
	Hispanic/Latino	9 (16%)	20 (33%)	5 (10%)
	White	31 (55%)	34 (56%)	0 (0%)
	Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	2 (4%)	1 (2%)	19 (38%)
	Not available	3 (5%)	–	–
Preexisting comorbidities (autoimmune disease, cancer, diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, lung disease, kidney disease, liver disease) as <i>n</i> (%)	No	31 (55%)	30 (49%)	–
	Yes	25 (45%)	31 (51%)	–
BMI: median (IQR)	26.14 (7.25)	30.94 (9.9)	34.9 (4.9)	28.7 (7.2)
Number of symptoms: median (IQR)	0 (0)	6 (4)	0 (0)	4 (3)
Hospitalization during acute COVID-19 illness as <i>n</i> (%)	Nonhospitalized	47 (84%)	46 (75%)	–
	Hospitalized	9 (16%)	15 (25%)	–

LIINC, Long-term Impact of Infection with Novel Coronavirus.