

2-Dodecyl-6-Methoxycyclohexa-2,5-Diene-1,4-Dione Isolated from *Averrhoa carambola* L. Root Ameliorates Diabetic Nephropathy by Inhibiting the TLR4/MyD88/NF- κ B Pathway [Corrigendum]

Lu S, Zhang H, Wei X, et al. *Diabetes Metab Syndr Obes.* 2019;12:1355–1363.

The authors apologize for this error and advise it does not affect the results of the paper.

The authors have advised Figure 7 on page 1360 is incorrect. Due to an error at the time of figure assembly NC and H in the TLR4 $^{-/-}$ groups row were duplicated. The correct Figure 7 is shown below.

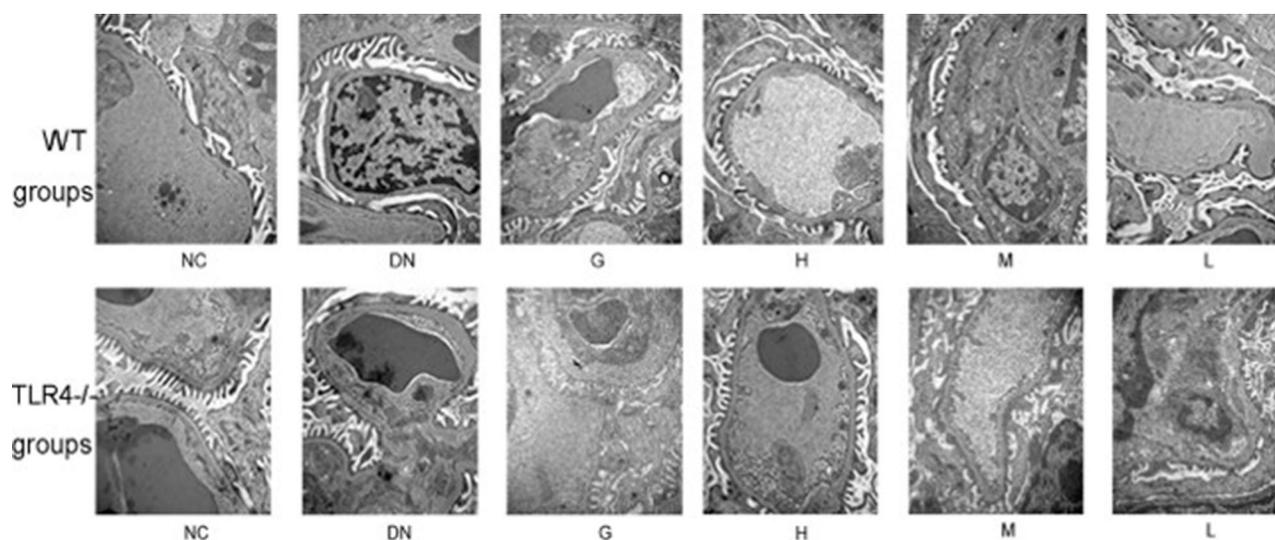


Figure 7 Effect of DMDD on the ultrastructural changes in the renal tissue of WT and KO mice. NC: normal control, DN: diabetic nephropathy group, G: gliquidone group ($10 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$), H: high dosage of DMDD group ($50 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$), M: medium dosage of DMDD group ($25 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$), L: low dosage of DMDD group ($12.5 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$). **Abbreviations:** DMDD, 2- dodecyl-6-methoxycyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione; WT, wild type; KO, knockout.

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