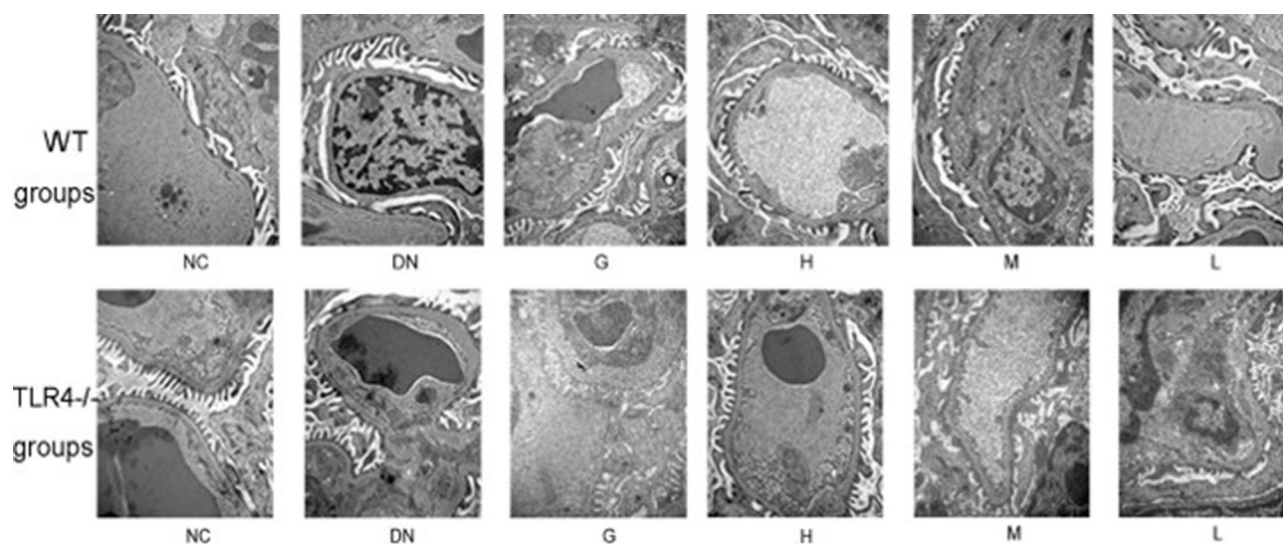


## 2-Dodecyl-6-Methoxycyclohexa-2,5-Diene-1,4-Dione Isolated from *Averrhoa carambola* L. Root Ameliorates Diabetic Nephropathy by Inhibiting the TLR4/MyD88/NF- $\kappa$ B Pathway [Corrigendum]

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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