Virology Journal

CORRECTION

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Correction: Aloe-emodin inhibits African swine fever virus replication by promoting apoptosis via regulating NF-κB signaling pathway

Yizhuo Luo[1,2,3], Yunlong Yang[1,2], Wenru Wang[1], Qi Gao[1,2,4], Ting Gong[1,5], Yongzhi Feng[1,4], Dongdong Wu[1,5], Xiaoyu Zheng[1,4], Guihong Zhang[1,2,3,4,5] and Heng Wang[1,2,3,4,5*]

Correction to: Virology Journal (2023) 20:158
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In this article [1], Fig(s) 4 and 5 appeared incorrectly and have now been corrected in the original publication. For completeness and transparency, both the incorrect and correct versions are displayed below.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12985-023-02126-8.

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Incorrect Figs. 4 and 5

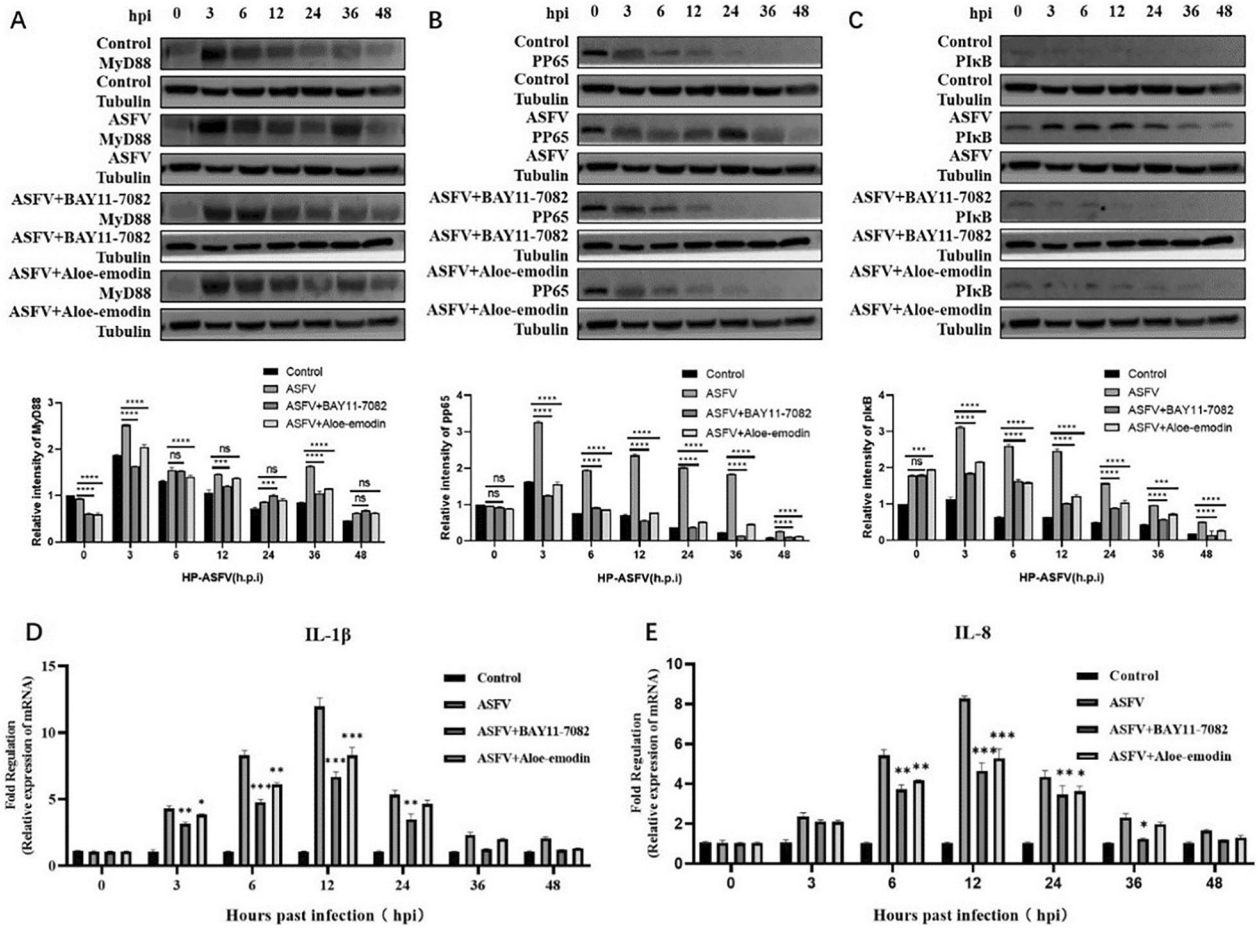


Fig. 4 Ae inhibits the NF-κB signaling pathway activated by ASFV infection. The expression level of (**A**) MyD88 protein, (**B**) phospho-NF-κB p65 protein, and (**C**) pIκB protein in the ASFV-infected group, ASFV-infected group treated with BAY11-7082 or Ae was detected by western blot. The expression of tubulin was used as a positive control. qPCR was used to detect the changes of (**D**) IL-1β mRNA levels and (**E**) IL-8 mRNA levels in the ASFV-infected group, ASFV-infected group treated with BAY11-7082, or Ae at different time points. The mRNA level of GAPDH was used as a positive control. All control cells were normal cultured PAMs. The results of three independent experiments (mean ± SD) were represented by one data. Significant differences that were compared to the control group were indicated by * ($P < 0.05$), ** ($P < 0.01$) and *** ($P < 0.001$)

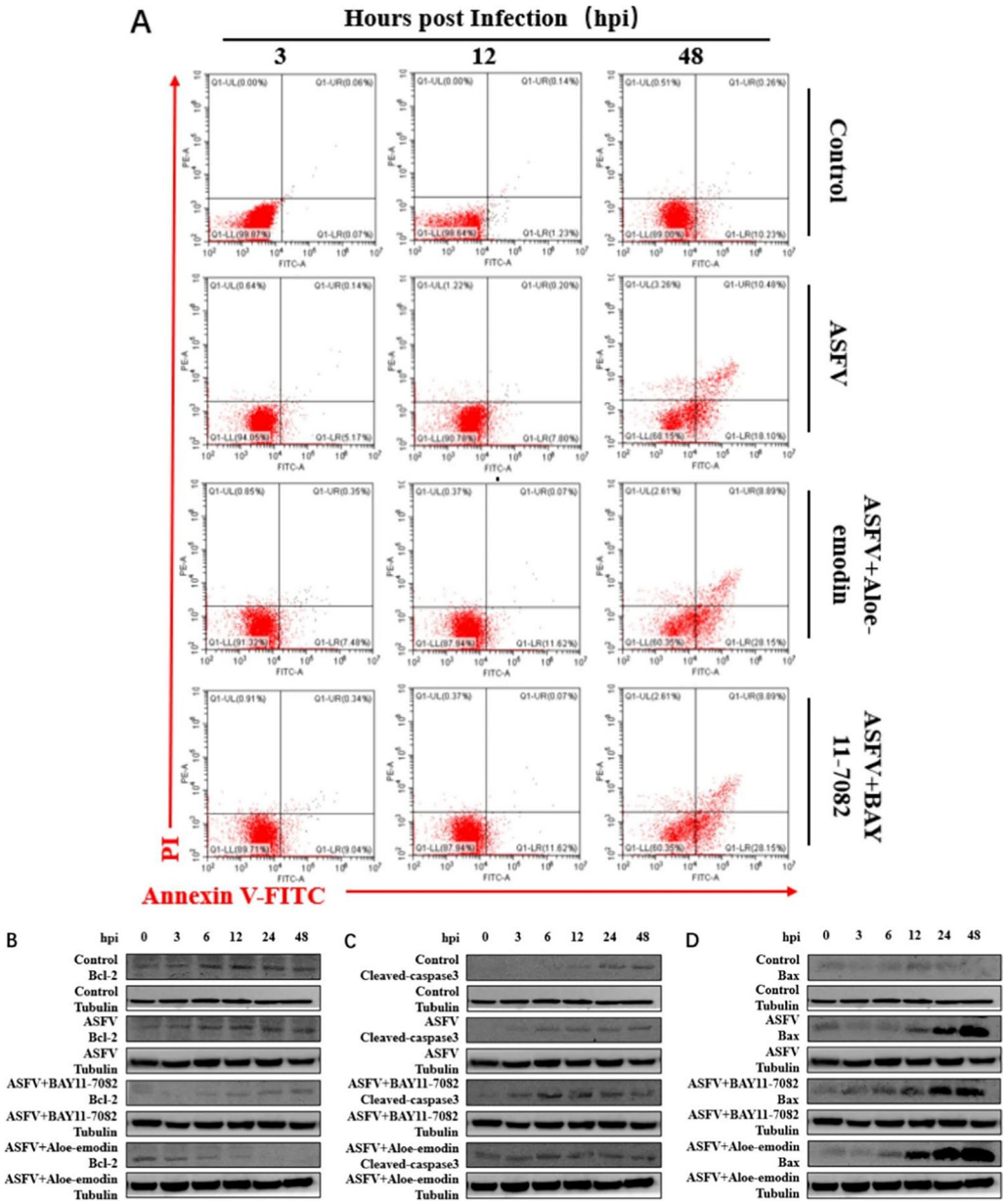


Fig. 5 Ae promotes apoptosis by inhibiting the NF-κB signaling pathway. (**A**) The apoptosis of PAMs in the ASFV infection group, BAY11-7082 or Ae-treated ASFV infection group was detected by flow cytometry, and the apoptosis of induced cells was detected at 3, 12 and 48 h after treatment. Untreated cells served as negative controls. The expression level of (**B**) Bcl-2 protein, (**C**) cleaved-caspase3 protein, and (**D**) Bax protein in the ASFV infection group, BAY11-7082 or Ae-treated ASFV infection group was detected by western blot. All control cells were normal cultured PAMs. The tubulin expression was used as a positive control

Correct Figs. 4 and 5

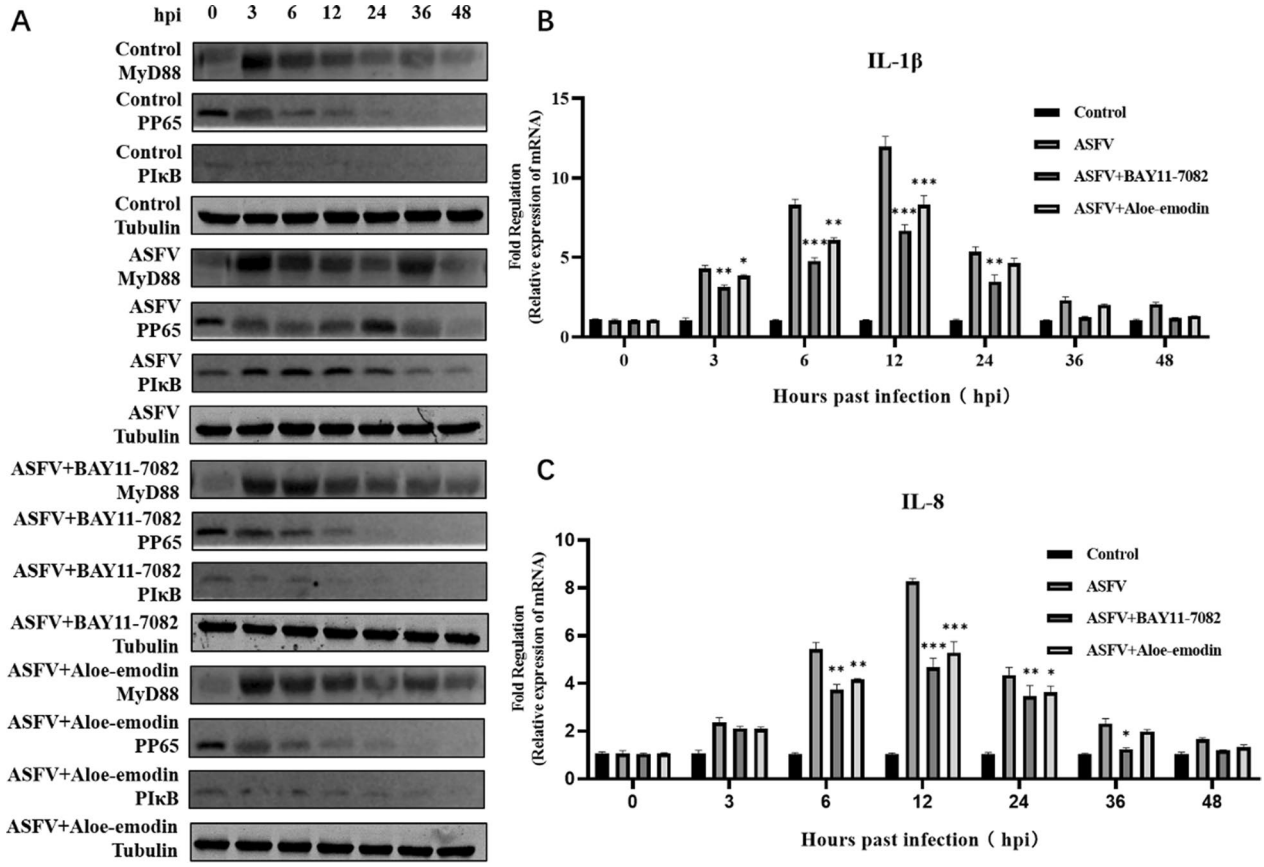
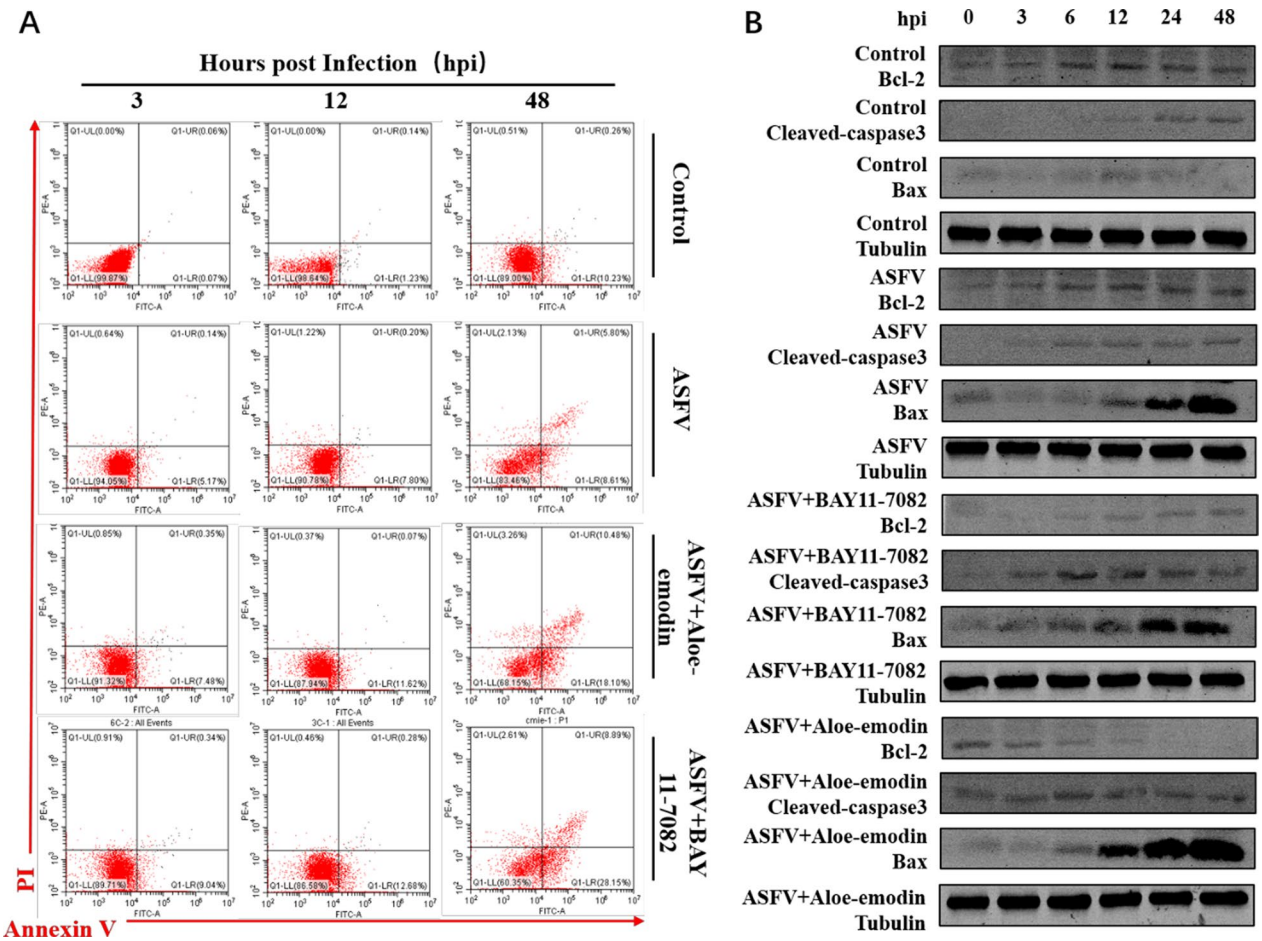


Fig. 4 Ae inhibits the NF-κB signaling pathway activated by ASFV infection. **A** The expression level ofMyD88 protein, phospho-NF-κB p65 protein, and pIκB protein in the ASFV-infected group, ASFV-infected group treated with BAY11-7082 or Ae was detected by western blot. The expression of tubulin was used as a positive control. qPCR was used to detect the changes of **B** IL-1β mRNA levels and **C** IL-8 mRNA levels in the ASFV-infected group, ASFV-infected group treated with BAY11-7082, or Ae at different time points. The mRNA level of GAPDH was used as a positive control. All control cells were normal cultured PAMs. The results of three independent experiments (mean ± SD) were represented by one data. Significant differences that were compared to the control group were indicated by * ($P < 0.05$), ** ($P < 0.01$) and *** ($P < 0.001$)



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Reference

1. Luo Y, Yang Y, Wang W, et al. Aloe-emodin inhibits African swine fever virus replication by promoting apoptosis via regulating NF-κB signaling pathway. Virol J. 2023;20:158. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12985-023-02126-8.

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