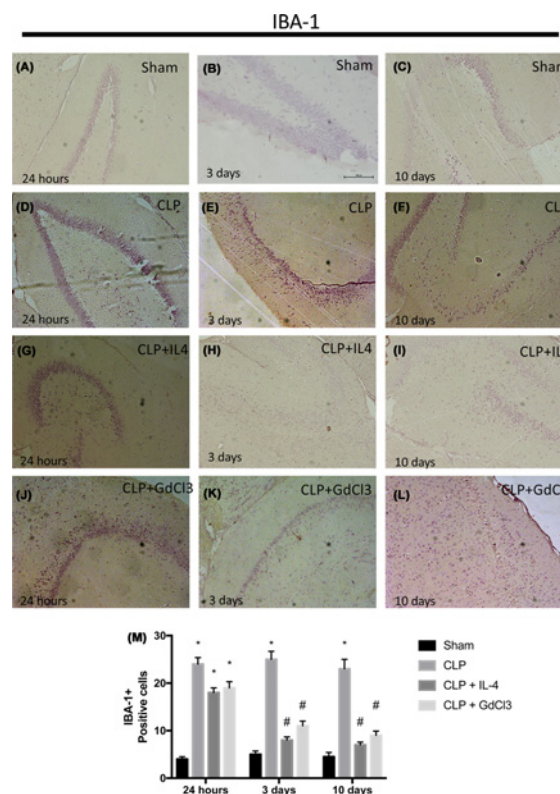


## Correction

# Correction: Modulation of microglial phenotypes improves sepsis-induced hippocampus-dependent cognitive impairments and decreases brain inflammation in an animal model of sepsis



The authors of the original article “Modulation of microglial phenotypes improves sepsis-induced hippocampus-dependent cognitive impairments and decreases brain inflammation in an animal model of sepsis” (*Clinical Science* (2020) 134(7), DOI: 10.1042/CS20191322) have acknowledged an error in Figure 3 of their published paper. Figures 3B and D of the original article have been identified as being the same image. The authors would like to apologise for this error. The corrected Figure 3 is provided below. This change does not modify data interpretation of the original article.



**Figure 3. Effect of IL-4 and GdCl<sub>3</sub> treatment on microglia activation after sepsis**

Sepsis was induced by cecal ligation and perforation (CLP), and immediately following surgery animals were treated with IL-4 or GdCl<sub>3</sub>. Animals were killed at 24 h, 3 or 10 days after surgery and IBA-1 positive cells were determined in the hippocampus of Sham 24 h (A), 3 (B) and 10 days (C); CLP 24h (D), 3 (E) and 10 days (F); CLP + IL-4 24 h (G), 3 (H) and 10 days (I) and CLP + GdCl<sub>3</sub> 24 h (J), 3 (K) and 10 days (L) by immunohistochemistry. (M) IBA-1 positive cells quantification. Data were expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD in pg/ml;  $n = 6$  each group. \* indicates significant difference from sham; # indicates significant difference from CLP,  $P < 0.05$ . Original magnification  $\times 40$ .

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