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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.

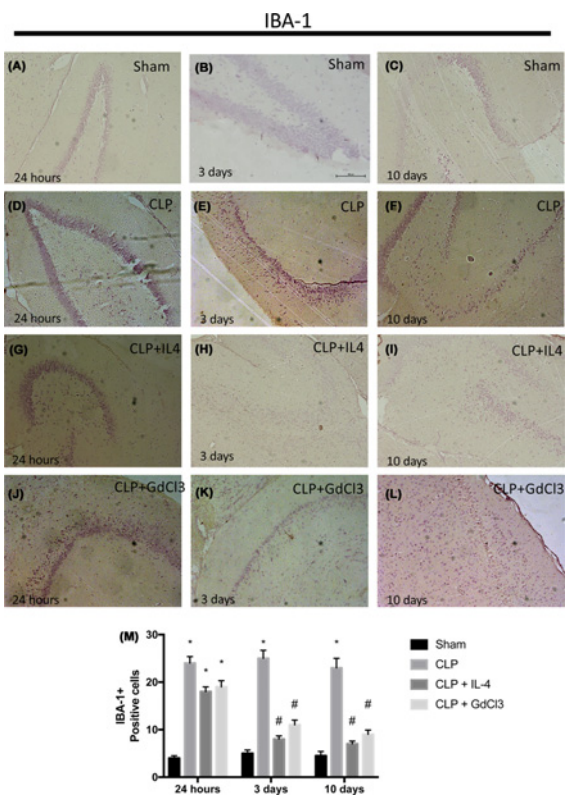

Figure 3. Effect of IL-4 and $GdCl_3$ treatment on microglia activation after sepsis

Sepsis was induced by cecal ligation and perforation (CLP), and immediately following surgery animals were treated with IL-4 or $GdCl_3$. 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 + $GdCl_3$ 24 h (**J**), 3 (**K**) and 10 days (**L**) by immunohistochemistry. (**M**) IBA-1 positive cells quantification. Data were expressed as mean ± SD in pg/ml; $n = 6$ each group. * indicates significant difference from sham; # indicates significant difference from CLP, $P < 0.05$. Original magnification ×40.

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