



OPEN ACCESS

EDITED AND REVIEWED BY
Raquel Hontecillas,
Virginia Tech, United States

*CORRESPONDENCE
Prakash Nagarkatti
✉ prakash@mailbox.sc.edu

SPECIALTY SECTION
This article was submitted to
Nutritional Immunology,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Immunology

RECEIVED 23 December 2022
ACCEPTED 23 January 2023
PUBLISHED 14 February 2023

CITATION
Alharris E, Alghetaa H, Seth R, Chatterjee S,
Singh NP, Nagarkatti M and Nagarkatti P
(2023) Corrigendum: Resveratrol
attenuates allergic asthma and associated
inflammation in the lungs through
regulation of miRNA-34a that targets
FoxP3 in mice.
Front. Immunol. 14:1130947.
doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2023.1130947

COPYRIGHT
© 2023 Alharris, Alghetaa, Seth, Chatterjee,
Singh, Nagarkatti and Nagarkatti. This is an
open-access article distributed under the
terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution
License \(CC BY\)](#). The use, distribution or
reproduction in other forums is permitted,
provided the original author(s) and the
copyright owner(s) are credited and that
the original publication in this journal is
cited, in accordance with accepted
academic practice. No use, distribution or
reproduction is permitted which does not
comply with these terms.

Corrigendum: Resveratrol attenuates allergic asthma and associated inflammation in the lungs through regulation of miRNA-34a that targets FoxP3 in mice

Esraah Alharris¹, Hasan Alghetaa¹, Ratanesh Seth²,
Saurabh Chatterjee², Narendra P. Singh¹, Mitzi Nagarkatti¹
and Prakash Nagarkatti^{1*}

¹Department of Pathology, Microbiology and Immunology, School of Medicine, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, United States, ²Environmental Health and Disease Laboratory, Department of Environmental Health Sciences, Arnold School of Public Health, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, United States

KEYWORDS

Asthma, resveratrol, miRNA-34a, Foxp3, T regulatory cells

A Corrigendum on

Resveratrol attenuates allergic asthma and associated inflammation in the lungs through regulation of miRNA-34a that targets FoxP3 in mice

by Alharris E, Alghetaa H, Seth R, Chatterjee S, Singh NP, Nagarkatti M and Nagarkatti P (2018)
Front. Immunol. 9:2992. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2018.02992

In the published article, there was an error in [Figure 5B](#), Ova-veh 20X panel, as published. The wrong microscopy picture of immunohistochemistry was provided. The corrected [Figure 5](#) and its caption appear below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

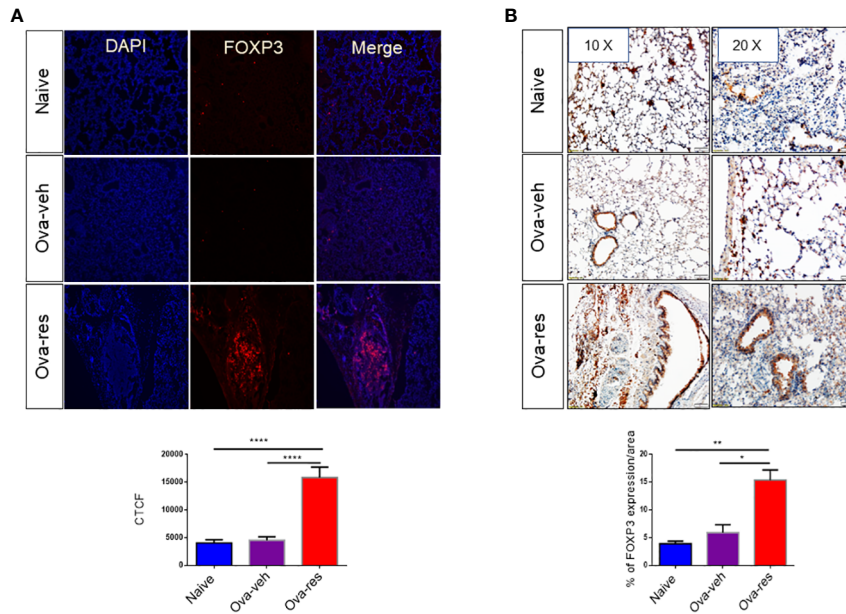


FIGURE 5

Resveratrol treatment leads to induction of FOXP3+ cells in the lungs: Immunofluorescence and immunohistochemistry were performed to determine the expression of FOXP3 in lung tissues and FoxP3 expression in the cells was assessed using corrected total cell fluorescence (CTCF) and ImageJ software. **(A)** Shows the expression of FOXP3 in lung tissues. The data in vertical bars represent Mean± SEM of 10 random spots analyzed. Significance (*p < 0.05) of FoxP3 expression between the groups was analyzed using Student’s t-test. **(B)** Shows FoxP3 expression in lung tissues by performing immunohistochemistry. The data represented as Mean± SEM of random 3–5 spots that were analyzed. The number of mice used (Naive: n = 3, OVA-veh: n = 3, and OVA-res: n = 3). Significance (**p < 0.01, ****p < 0.0001) in FoxP3 expression was detected using one-way ANOVA and *post-hoc* Tukey’s test.

Publisher’s note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations,

or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.