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CORRECTION
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Corrigendum: New Insights and Advances in Pathogenesis and Treatment of Very Early Onset Inflammatory Bowel Disease

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A Corrigendum on

New Insights and Advances in Pathogenesis and Treatment of Very Early Onset Inflammatory Bowel Disease

by Li, Q.-Q., Zhang, H.-H., and Dai, S.-X. (2022). Front. Pediatr. 10:714054. doi: 10.3389/fped.2022.714054

In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figure 1** as published. IL-2 and IFN-γ was originally described as a soluble factor released by CD4+ Th2. This should be changed to "IL-10 was described as a soluble factor released by CD4+ Th2 cells that can preclude the release of CD4+ Th1 cytokines, such as IL-2 and IFN-γ." The corrected **Figure 1** appears below.

In the original article, there was an error in **Immune Dysregulation**, "*Cytokines and Their Receptors*." "IL-10 was originally described as a soluble factor released by CD4+ Th2 cells that can preclude the release of CD4+ Th4 cytokines, such as IL-2 and IFN-γ (22) (**Figure 1**)" has been corrected to "IL-10 was originally described as a soluble factor released by CD4+ Th2 cells that can preclude the release of CD4+ Th1 cytokines, such as IL-2 and IFN-γ (22) (**Figure 1**)."

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.

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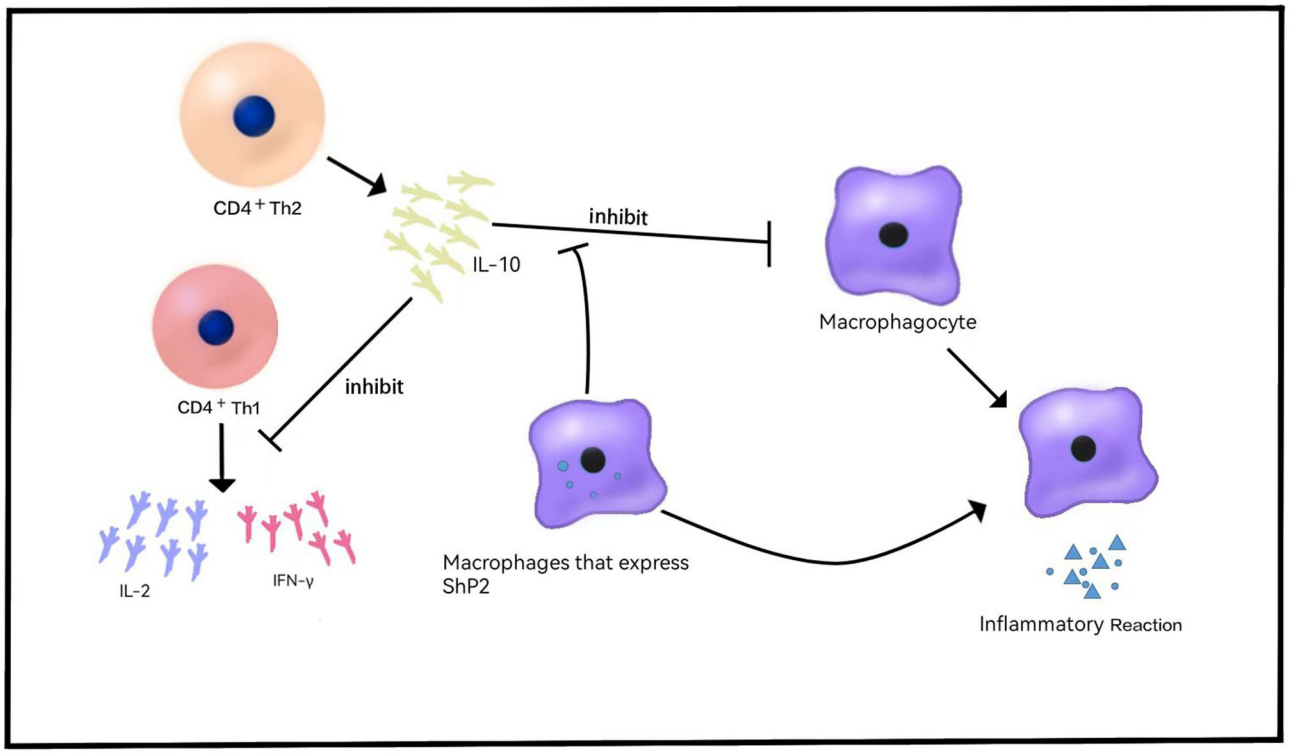

FIGURE 1 | Role of IL-10 in VEO-IBD. IL-10 is released by $CD4^{+}Th2$ cells and inhibits the release of cytokines such as IL-2 and IFN-γ. IL-10 inhibits the release of inflammatory cytokines and the inflammatory response. Shp2 can reduce the sensitivity of macrophages to IL-10 and produce proinflammatory effects.