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Erratum: Dihydromyricetin-encapsulated liposomes inhibit exhaustive exercise-induced liver inflammation by orchestrating M1/M2 macrophage polarization

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Due to a production error, there was a mistake in [Figure 1](#) as published. An incorrect version of [Figure 1P](#) was used in the original article. The corrected [Figure 1](#) appears below.

The publisher apologizes for this mistake. The original version of this article has been updated.

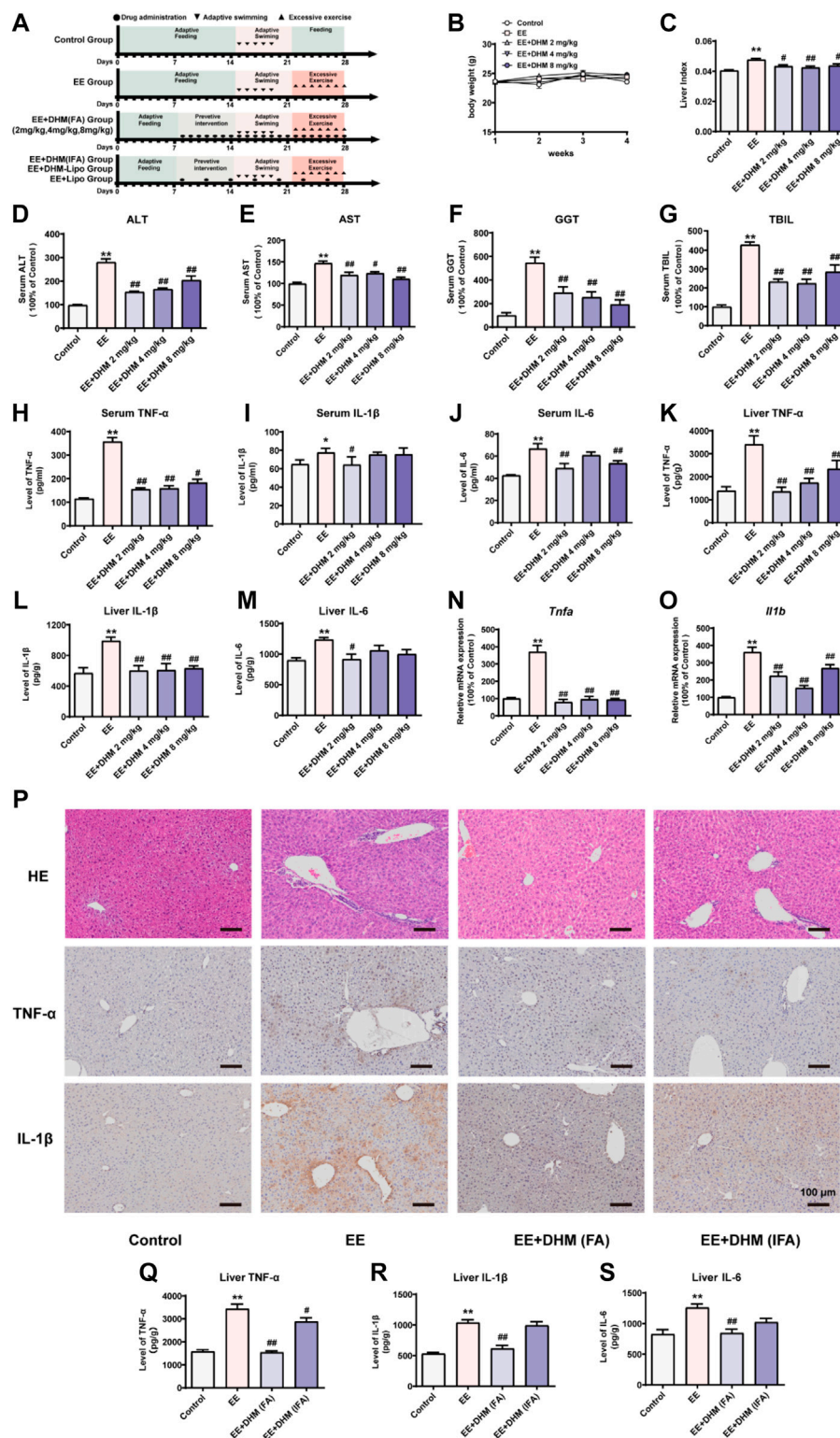


FIGURE 1

DHM administration ameliorated EE-induced liver inflammation and its efficacy was influenced by the dosing interval (A) Schematic diagram of the experimental design (B) The body weights of the mice were recorded (C) The liver index represents the ratio of liver weight to body weight (D–G) Serum levels of ALT, AST, GGT, and TBIL were examined (H–M) The expression of the inflammatory cytokines TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6 in mouse serum samples (H–J) and mouse liver samples (K–M) The mRNA expression levels of *Tnfa* and *Il1b* were detected by qRT–PCR (P) Liver inflammation was examined by H&E and IHC for TNF-α and IL-1β (Q–S) The expression of the inflammatory cytokines TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6 in mouse liver samples was examined by ELISA. Data are presented as the mean ± SEM (n = 5). *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, compared to the control group; #p < 0.05, ##p < 0.01, compared to the EE group. Scale bar, 100 μm.