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SPECIALTY SECTION

This article was submitted to
Inflammation Pharmacology,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Pharmacology

RECEIVED 27 November 2022

ACCEPTED 12 December 2022

PUBLISHED 18 January 2023

CITATION

Fan M, Xiao H, Song D, Zhu L, Zhang J,
Zhang X, Wang J, Dai H and Wang C (2023),
Corrigendum: A novel N-arylpyridone
compound alleviates the inflammatory and
fibrotic reaction of silicosis by inhibiting
the ASK1-p38 pathway and regulating
macrophage polarization.
Front. Pharmacol. 13:1109002.
doi: 10.3389/fphar.2022.1109002

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Corrigendum: A novel N-arylpyridone compound alleviates the inflammatory and fibrotic reaction of silicosis by inhibiting the ASK1-p38 pathway and regulating macrophage polarization

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KEYWORDS

silicosis, pulmonary fibrosis, AKEX0011, macrophage polarization, pirfenidone

A Corrigendum on

[Corrigendum: A novel N-arylpyridone compound alleviates the inflammatory and fibrotic reaction of silicosis by inhibiting the ASK1-p38 pathway and regulating macrophage polarization](#)

by Fan M, Xiao H, Song D, Zhu L, Zhang J, Zhang X, Wang J, Dai H and Wang C (2022). *Front. Pharmacol.* 13:848435. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2022.848435

In the original article, there was a mistake in the legend for [Figure 9](#) as published. The labelling of [Figure 9](#) with macrophages is misleading as we used a RAW264.7 macrophage cell line. The correct legend appears below:

FIGURE 9

AKEX0011 inhibited RAW264.7 from secreting pro-inflammatory cytokines, blocked p38 MAPK signaling, and reduced silica-induced apoptosis and M1 polarization. There were eight cell groups: PBS Control (abbreviated as “Control” in the graphs), PBS + AKEX0011 (200 µg/ml) (abbreviated as “AKEX”), Silica pre, Silica pre + AKEX0011 (100 µg/ml) (abbreviated as “Si pre + AKEX L”), and Silica pre + AKEX0011 (200 µg/ml) (abbreviated as “Si pre + AKEX H”), Silica post,

Silica post + AKEX0011 (100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) (abbreviated as “Si post + AKEX L”), and Silica post + AKEX0011 (200 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) (abbreviated as “Si post + AKEX H”). (A–D) IL-6, IL-1 β , TNF- α , and TGF- β in cell supernatant detected by ELISA ($n = 3$). (E) Apoptosis (Annexin V+/PI- and Annexin V+/PI+) detection by FACS in each experimental group. (F–H) WB and quantification of P-p38, p38, P-ASK1, and ASK1. β -actin was used as a loading control. (I–J) M1 (F4/80 + CD86+) and M2 (F4/80 + CD163+) macrophage proportions detected by FACS in RAW264.7 and statistical analysis ($n = 3$). (K) WB of iNOS P-p65 p65. (L, N) Quantification of band densities from WB images in (k), ($n = 3$). (M) mRNA levels of iNOS in lung tissues detected by qPCR ($n = 3$). All data were presented as mean \pm SEM; * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$, and **** $p < .0001$.

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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