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SPECIALTY SECTION

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

RECEIVED 24 June 2022

ACCEPTED 30 June 2022

PUBLISHED 22 July 2022

CITATION

Yue H, Xu X, He S, Cui X, Guo Y, Zhao J,
Peng B and Liu Q (2022), Corrigendum:
Antifungal mechanisms of a Chinese
herbal medicine, Cao Huang Gui Xiang,
against *Candida* species.
Front. Pharmacol. 13:977030.
doi: 10.3389/fphar.2022.977030

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Corrigendum: Antifungal mechanisms of a Chinese herbal medicine, Cao Huang Gui Xiang, against *Candida* species

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KEYWORDS

Cao Huang Gui Xiang formula, *Candida albicans*, antifungal activity, biofilm formation, ROS production, Ras1-cAMP pathway

A Corrigendum on

[Antifungal Mechanisms of a Chinese Herbal Medicine, Cao Huang Gui Xiang, Against *Candida* Species](#)

by Yue, H, Xu, X, He, S, Cui, X, Guo, Y, Zhao, J, Peng, B and Liu, Q (2022). *Front. Pharmacol.* 13: 813818. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2022.813818

In the published article, there was an error in [Figure 3B](#) as published. The heading for columns 3 of [Figure 3B](#) in the published article was incorrectly listed as “*C. glabrata*.” The correct heading for columns 3 of [Figure 3B](#) is “*C. tropicalis*.” The correct [Figure 3](#) appears 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.

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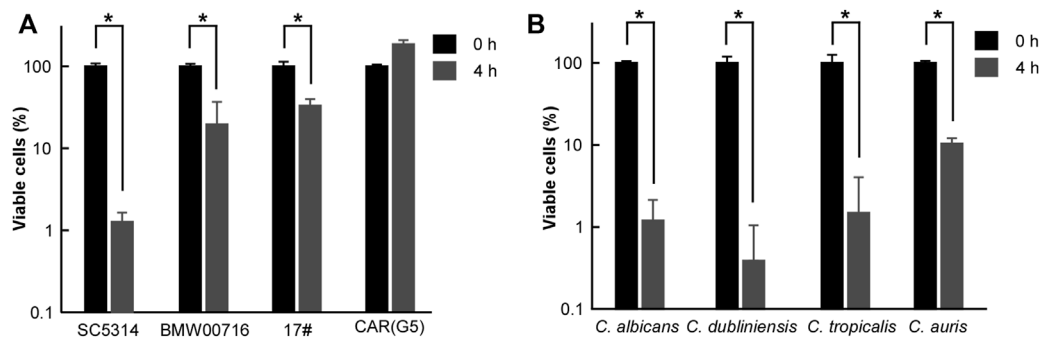


FIGURE 3

Antifungal effects of CHGX water-extract on azole-resistant strains of *C. albicans*, and other clinical fungal species. Cells of azole-resistant strains (A) or clinical strains (B) of *C. albicans* (P37005), *C. dubliniensis* (D173), *C. tropicalis* (JX1002), *C. auris* (BJCA001) were initially cultured in liquid YPD medium at logarithmic phase, and were then harvested, washed, and re-suspended in liquid Lee's glucose medium for a time-kill kinetics assay. Fungal cells (2×10^5 cells/ml) were treated with 20 mg/ml CHGX water-extract for 0 h and 4 h at 30°C in Lee's glucose medium, and the percentage of viable cells was determined using plating assays. Three biological repeats were performed, and the values are presented as mean \pm SD. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was employed to compare differences between 0 and 4 h as indicated; *, $p < 0.05$.