Correction: Signally via the osteopontin and high mobility group box-1 axis drives the fibrogenic response to liver injury

Arriazu E, Ge X, Leung T-M, *et al.* Signally via the osteopontin and high mobility group box-1 axis drives the fibrogenic response to liver injury. *Gut* 2017;66:1123–37. doi: 10.1136/gutjnl-2015-310752.

Panel B in figure 6 is incorrect and has been removed. The updated figure and legend should be:

Figure 6 rOPN activates NOX and inhibits HDACs1/2 promoting HMGB1 acetylation and translocation along with collagen-I up-regulation in HSCs. Rat HSCs were treated with rOPN for 6 h. Immunoprecipitation of intracellular HMGB1 and immunoblotting for acetylated lysines (A). Rat HSCs were treated with rOPN for 2 h. Western blot analysis for PCAF and p300 (B). Rat HSCs were treated with rOPN for 1 and 2 h. Western blot analysis for HDACs1-6 (C). NOX activity in rat HSCs treated with rOPN for 6 h alone or pretreated for 0.5 h with apocynin or DPI, two NOX inhibitors. The percentage of DHE positive cells was measured by flow cytometry as an indirect measurement of O_2^- production (D). Rat HSCs were treated with rOPN for 6 h in the presence or absence of apocynin or DPI. Western blot analysis of HDACs1/2 along with intra- and extracellular collagen-I (E). The results from the western blot analysis are corrected by the specific loading control and are expressed as fold-change of the controls, which are assigned a value of 1 and are mean values $\pm$ SEM; n=3/group in experiments performed in triplicate four times. * P <0.05, ** P <0.01 and *** P <0.001 for rOPN versus control; • P <0.05 and •• P <0.01 for co-treated versus rOPN.

OPEN ACCESS

Open access This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2020. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

Gut 2020;**69**:e2. doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2015-310752corr1