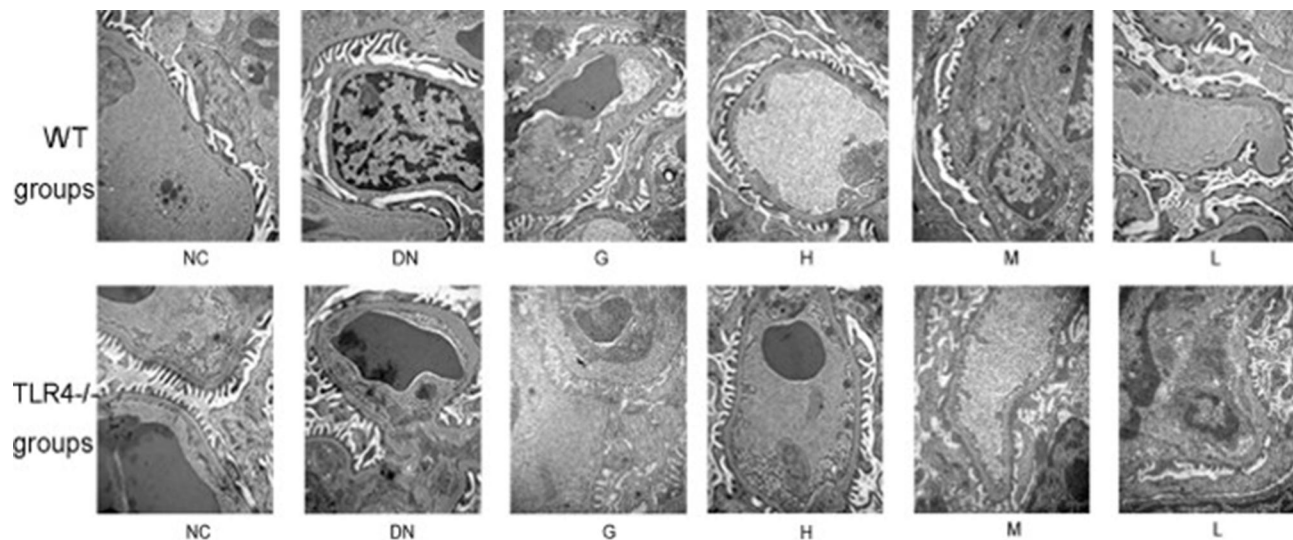


## 2-Dodecyl-6-Methoxycyclohexa-2,5-Diene-1,4-Dione Isolated from *Averrhoa carambola* L. Root Ameliorates Diabetic Nephropathy by Inhibiting the TLR4/MyD88/NF- $\kappa$ B Pathway [Corrigendum]

Lu S, Zhang H, Wei X, et al. *Diabetes Metab Syndr Obes.* 2019;12:1355–1363.

The authors apologize for this error and advise it does not affect the results of the paper.

The authors have advised Figure 7 on page 1360 is incorrect. Due to an error at the time of figure assembly NC and H in the TLR4-/-groups row were duplicated. The correct Figure 7 is shown below.



**Figure 7** Effect of DMDD on the ultrastructural changes in the renal tissue of WT and KO mice. NC: normal control, DN: diabetic nephropathy group, G: gliquidone group ( $10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ), H: high dosage of DMDD group ( $50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ), M: medium dosage of DMDD group ( $25 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ), L: low dosage of DMDD group ( $12.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ ). **Abbreviations:** DMDD, 2- dodecyl-6-methoxycyclohexa-2,5-diene-1,4-dione; WT, wild type; KO, knockout.

### Publish your work in this journal

Diabetes, Metabolic Syndrome and Obesity: Targets and Therapy is an international, peer-reviewed open-access journal committed to the rapid publication of the latest laboratory and clinical findings in the fields of diabetes, metabolic syndrome and obesity research. Original research, review, case reports, hypothesis formation, expert opinion

and commentaries are all considered for publication. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/diabetes-metabolic-syndrome-and-obesity-targets-and-therapy-journal>