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Corrigendum: Identification of microRNA-92a-3p as an essential regulator of tubular epithelial cell pyroptosis by targeting Nrf1 via HO-1

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A Corrigendum on
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In the published article, there was an error in Figure 5A as published. A visual field of IL-18 staining in Sham antagomir NC group was misplaced in the Sham antagomir miR-92a-3p group, when assembled. The corrected Figure 5 is given 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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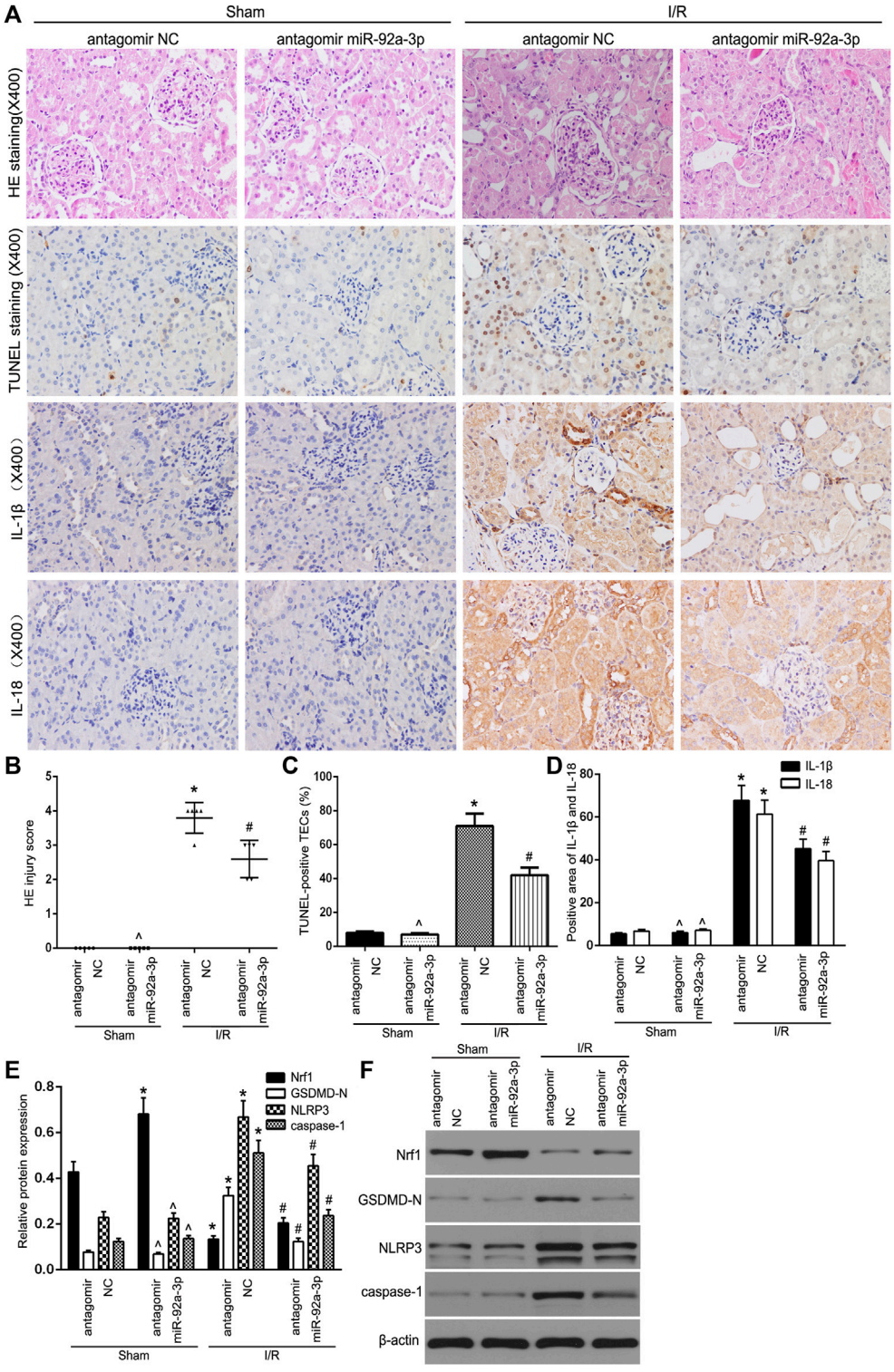

FIGURE 5
The inhibition of miR-92a-3p alleviated TEC pyroptosis in I/R-induced kidney of mice. **(A)** Representative photomicrographs of tubular cell injury in mouse kidney tissue sections with HE staining, TUNEL staining, and representative photomicrographs of IL-1β and IL-18 expression in mouse kidney tissue sections by immunohistochemistry, 400×, scale bar = 20 μm. **(B)** Statistical quantification analysis showed the injury score of HE staining in the kidney tissues. **(C)** Statistical analysis showed the percentage of TUNEL-positive TECs in the kidney tissues. **(D)** Statistical analysis showed the positive area of IL-1β and IL-18 in the kidney tissues. **(E,F)** Western blot analysis of Nrf1, GSDMD-N, NLRP3, and caspase-1 expression in mouse kidney tissue sections. SCr levels **(G)** and BUN levels **(H)** were detected in mice. Data are expressed as the mean ± SD. $n = 5$ per group. $^*P < 0.05$ vs. antagomir NC sham group. $\wedge P > 0.05$ vs. antagomir NC sham group. $\#P < 0.05$ vs. I/R-induced antagomir NC group, one-way ANOVA.