



Corrigendum: Phloretin Attenuates Allergic Airway Inflammation and Oxidative Stress in Asthmatic Mice

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In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figure 4** as published. There was an unintentional error in the table composition of **Figure 4C**. The corrected **Figure 4** 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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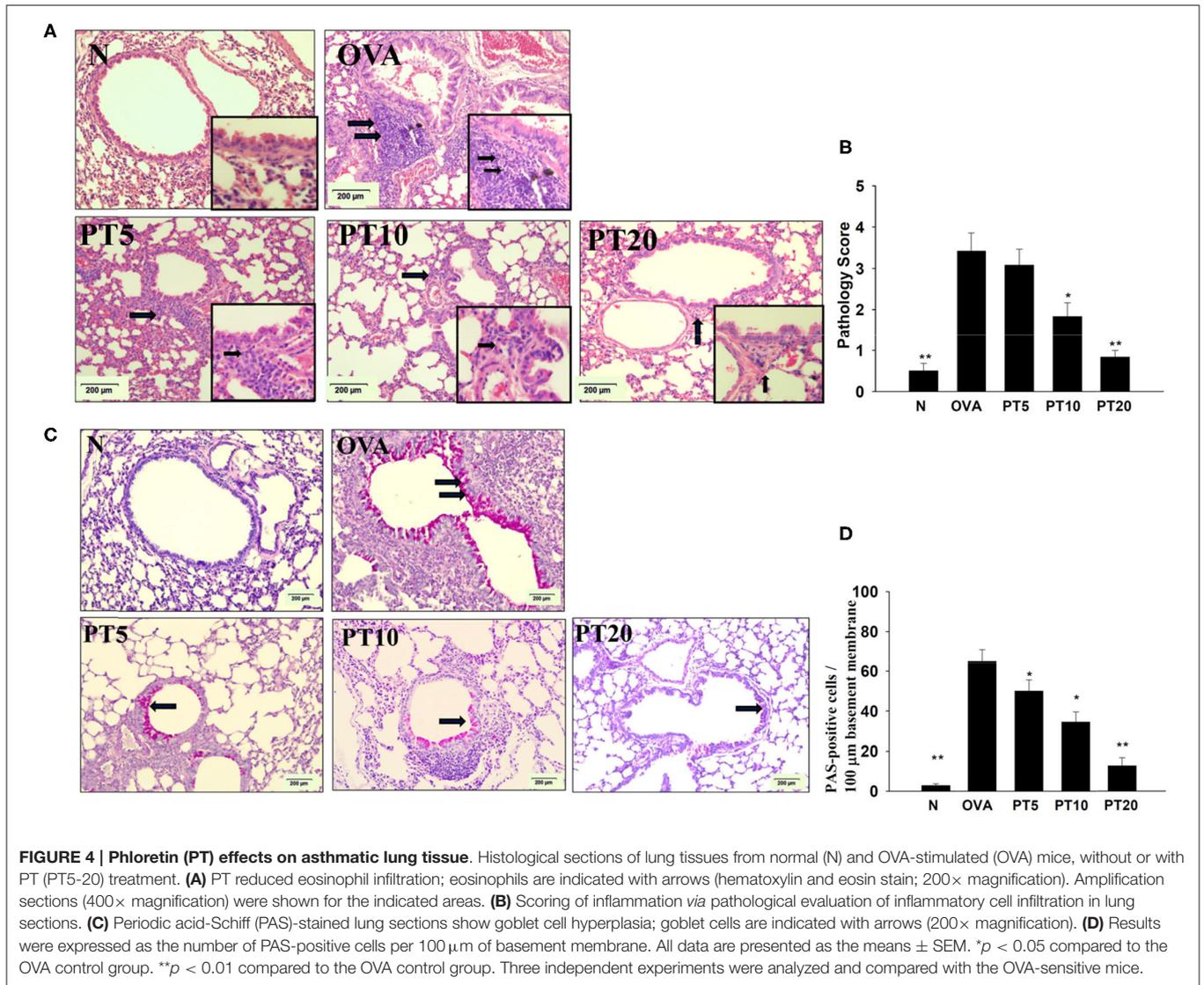


FIGURE 4 | Phloretin (PT) effects on asthmatic lung tissue. Histological sections of lung tissues from normal (N) and OVA-stimulated (OVA) mice, without or with PT (PT5-20) treatment. **(A)** PT reduced eosinophil infiltration; eosinophils are indicated with arrows (hematoxylin and eosin stain; 200× magnification). Amplification sections (400× magnification) were shown for the indicated areas. **(B)** Scoring of inflammation via pathological evaluation of inflammatory cell infiltration in lung sections. **(C)** Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS)-stained lung sections show goblet cell hyperplasia; goblet cells are indicated with arrows (200× magnification). **(D)** Results were expressed as the number of PAS-positive cells per 100 μm of basement membrane. All data are presented as the means ± SEM. **p* < 0.05 compared to the OVA control group. ***p* < 0.01 compared to the OVA control group. Three independent experiments were analyzed and compared with the OVA-sensitive mice.