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# Corrigendum: The cholesterol-binding sequence in monomeric C-reactive protein binds to the SARS-CoV-2 spike receptor-binding domain and blocks interaction with Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2

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A Corrigendum on

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In the original article, there was a mistake in Figure 5D as published. The positive control of Figure 5D was misplaced. The positive control of Figure 5D has been replaced with the correct version. The corrected Figure 5D and its caption appear below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.

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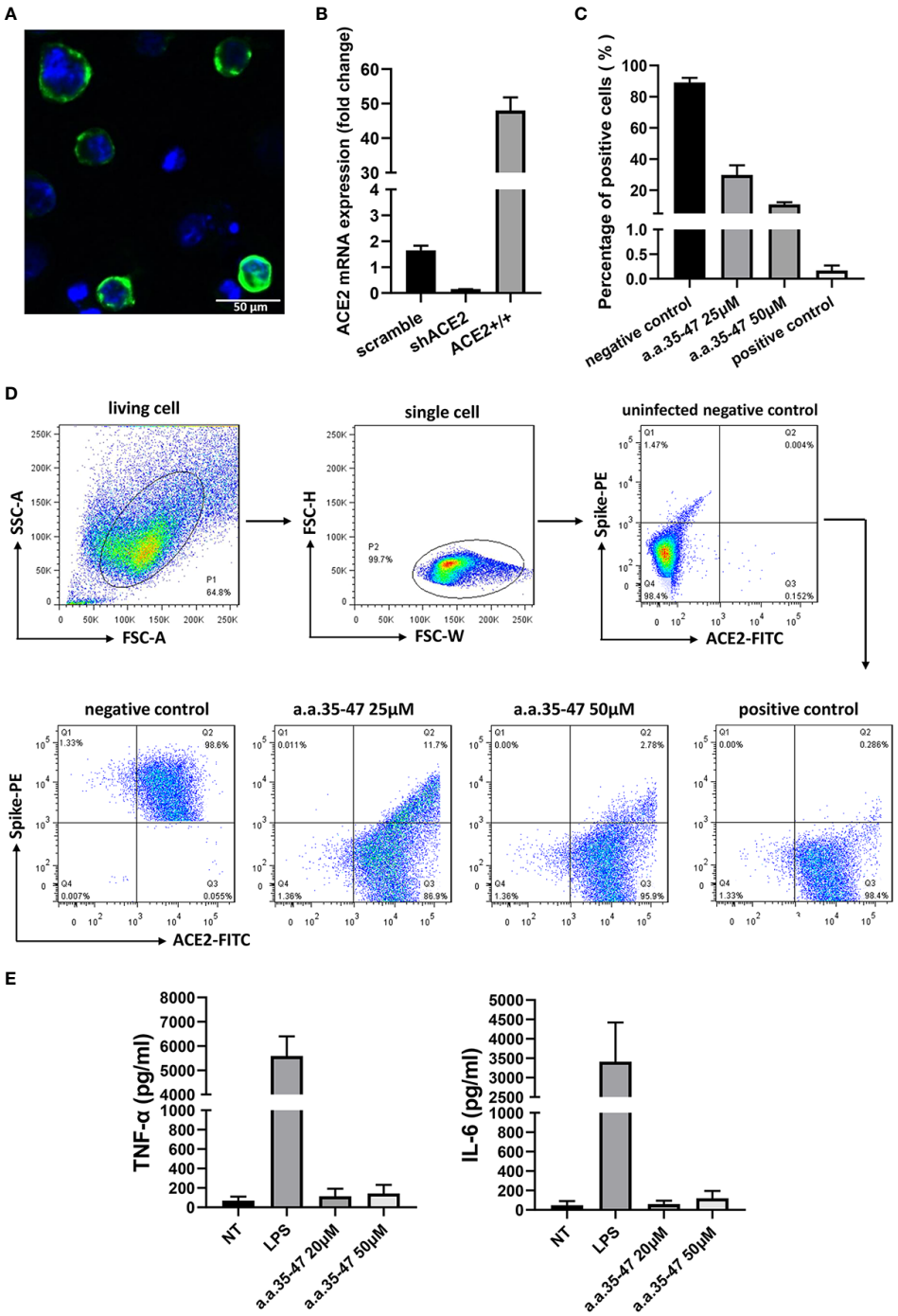


FIGURE 5
CBS inhibits the spike RBD from binding to cell surface ACE2. **(A)** Immunofluorescence of the A549 cells stably expressing ACE2. Green fluorescence indicates ACE2-mNEOGreen and blue indicates DAPI. **(B)** mRNA expression of ACE2-overexpressing (ACE2+/+) and knockdown (shACE2) cell lines (n = 3). **(C)** Results of flow cytometry showing that CBS inhibits the interaction between the spike RBD and ACE2 at the cellular level (n = 3). Lomefloxacin acted as the positive control and untreated cells served as the negative control. **(D)** Schematic showing the flow cytometry gating process and typical flow cytometry diagrams of different concentrations of CBS-treated cells and controls. **(E)** CBS itself did not induce the release of cytokines from immune cells. Immortalized bone marrow-derived macrophages (iBMDM) were stimulated with different concentrations of CBS, and lipopolysaccharide (LPS) was used as the positive control (n = 3). Results showed that the CBS itself did not stimulate cells. All results are presented as means ± S.E.M.

## Publisher's note