



Corrigendum: New Insights and Advances in Pathogenesis and Treatment of Very Early Onset Inflammatory Bowel Disease

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A Corrigendum on

New Insights and Advances in Pathogenesis and Treatment of Very Early Onset Inflammatory Bowel Disease

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In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figure 1** as published. IL-2 and IFN- γ was originally described as a soluble factor released by CD4+ Th2. This should be changed to “IL-10 was described as a soluble factor released by CD4+ Th2 cells that can preclude the release of CD4+ Th1 cytokines, such as IL-2 and IFN- γ .” The corrected **Figure 1** appears below.

In the original article, there was an error in **Immune Dysregulation**, “Cytokines and Their Receptors.” “IL-10 was originally described as a soluble factor released by CD4+ Th2 cells that can preclude the release of CD4+ Th4 cytokines, such as IL-2 and IFN- γ (22) (**Figure 1**)” has been corrected to “IL-10 was originally described as a soluble factor released by CD4+ Th2 cells that can preclude the release of CD4+ Th1 cytokines, such as IL-2 and IFN- γ (22) (**Figure 1**).”

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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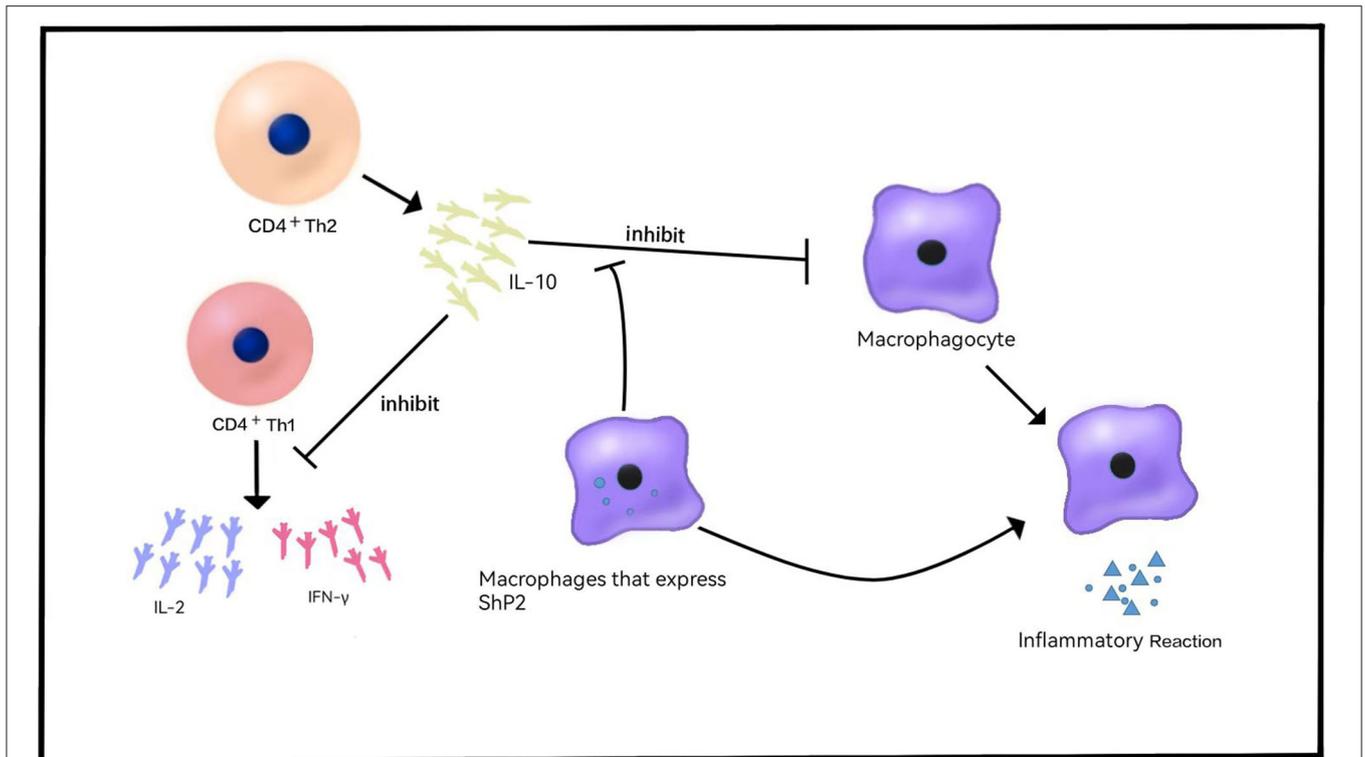


FIGURE 1 | Role of IL-10 in VEO-IBD. IL-10 is released by CD4⁺Th2 cells and inhibits the release of cytokines such as IL-2 and IFN- γ . IL-10 inhibits the release of inflammatory cytokines and the inflammatory response. Shp2 can reduce the sensitivity of macrophages to IL-10 and produce proinflammatory effects.