CORRECTION

[View Article Online](#)
[View Journal](#) | [View Issue](#)
Cite this: *Food Funct.*, 2021, **12**, 4720

Correction: Lactic acid bacteria alleviate polycystic ovarian syndrome by regulating sex hormone related gut microbiota

Yufeng He,^{id a,b} Qianqian Wang,^{a,b} Xiu Li,^{a,b} Gang Wang,^{id *a,b,c,d}
 Jianxin Zhao,^{id a,b,d} Hao Zhang^{id a,b,d,e,f} and Wei Chen^{id a,b,e,g}

DOI: 10.1039/d1fo90033a
rsc.li/food-function

Correction for 'Lactic acid bacteria alleviate polycystic ovarian syndrome by regulating sex hormone related gut microbiota' by Yufeng He *et al.*, *Food Funct.*, 2020, **11**, 5192–5204, DOI: 10.1039/C9FO02554E.

The authors regret that one of the bacterial strains, HB1, was identified incorrectly in Table 1. The correct version of Table 1 is shown below.

Consequently, sections of the text in the manuscript should be adjusted according to this change, and these are detailed below.

The sentence in section 3.6 beginning "Microbial taxa in the Diane-35..." should be correctly given as "Microbial taxa in the Diane-35, *L. plantarum* HL2, HB1, *B. bifidum* HB2, and *B. breve* HB5 groups are more distinguishable than those in other groups."

In addition, the authors regret that the value of the percentage of the dioestrus phase of HB1 strain treated rats is incorrect in Table 2 due to a calculation error. The correct version of Table 2 is shown below and this change has no effect on the results of the work.

Table 1 Bacterial strains used in this study

Strain	Species	Origin	Regional information
HL1	<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i>	Pickle	Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China
HL2	<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i>	Human feces, female	Huhehaote, Neimengu Province, China
HL3	<i>Lactobacillus reuteri</i>	Human feces, female	Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province, China
HB1	<i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i>	Human feces, female	Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, China
HB2	<i>Bifidobacterium bifidum</i>	Human feces, female	Nantong, Jiangsu Province, China
HB3	<i>Bifidobacterium longum</i>	Human feces, male	Zhongxiang, Hubei Province, China
HB4	<i>Bifidobacteria breve</i>	Human feces, female	Bama, Guangxi Province, China
HB5	<i>Bifidobacteria breve</i>	Human feces, male	Aba, Sichuan Province, China

^aState Key Laboratory of Food Science and Technology, Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, PR China. E-mail: wanggang@jiangnan.edu.cn

^bSchool of Food Science and Technology, Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, PR China

^cInternational Joint Research Laboratory for Probiotics, Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, PR China

^d(Yangzhou) Institute of Food Biotechnology, Jiangnan University, Yangzhou 225004, PR China

^eNational Engineering Research Center for Functional Food, Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, PR China

^fWuxi Translational Medicine Research Center and Jiangsu Translational Medicine Research Institute Wuxi Branch, Wuxi 214122, P. R. China

^gBeijing Innovation Centre of Food Nutrition and Human Health, Beijing Technology and Business University (BTBU), Beijing 100048, PR China

Table 2 Percentage of the dioestrus phase of the different experimental groups

Groups	Dioestrus phase (% of total)
Control	32.00 ± 10.95 [#]
Letrozole	100.00 ± 0.00*
Diane-35	73.33 ± 24.22* [#]
HL1	93.33 ± 16.33*
HL2	76.67 ± 36.70* [#]
HL3	96.67 ± 8.16*
HB1	96.67 ± 8.16*
HB2	93.33 ± 10.33*
HB3	86.67 ± 24.22*
HB4	90.00 ± 16.73*
HB5	90.00 ± 16.73*

Percentage of the dioestrus phase for the last 5 days of the animal protocol. Data are expressed as mean ± SD ($n = 6$ per group); * $p < 0.05$ versus the control group, [#] $p < 0.05$ versus the letrozole group (LSD test).

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.