CORRECTION

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Correction: Hepatoprotective effect of piceatannol against carbon tetrachloride-induced liver fibrosis in mice

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Correction for 'Hepatoprotective effect of piceatannol against carbon tetrachloride-induced liver fibrosis in mice' by Wei-Lun Hung *et al.*, *Food Funct.*, 2021, DOI: 10.1039/D1FO02545G.

The authors regret that an incorrect version of Fig. 3 was included in the original article. The correct version of Fig. 3 is presented below.

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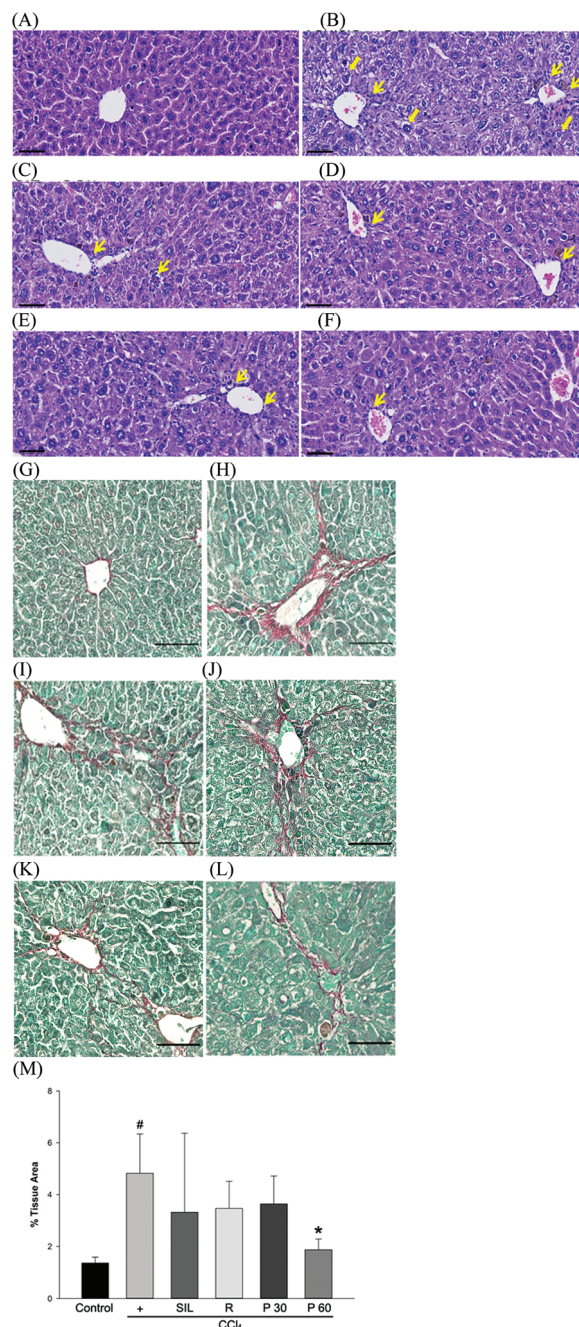
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Fig. 3 Effects of resveratrol and piceatannol on CCl_4-induced histopathological alterations and collagen deposition in the preventive model. Representative haematoxylin and eosin-stained sections are shown in (A) the control group, (B) CCl_4-alone treatment group, (C) the CCl_4 + silymarin (200 mg per kg bw) treatment group, (D) CCl_4 + resveratrol (30 mg per kg bw) treatment group, (E) CCl_4 + piceatannol (30 mg per kg bw) treatment group and (F) CCl_4 + piceatannol (60 mg per kg bw) treatment group. The length of the scale bar of (A) to (F) is 60 μm. Arrowheads (↓ and ⬇) in (A) to (F) point to leukocyte infiltration and hepatocyte ballooning degeneration area in liver sections, respectively. Representative Picrosirius red-stained liver sections are shown in (G) the control group, (H) CCl_4-alone treatment group, (I) CCl_4 + silymarin (200 mg per kg bw) treatment group, (J) CCl_4 + resveratrol (30 mg per kg bw) treatment group, (K) CCl_4 + piceatannol (30 mg per kg bw) treatment group and (L) CCl_4 + piceatannol (60 mg per kg bw) treatment group. (M) Quantification of collagen deposition. The length of scale bar of (G) to (L) is 200 μm. Data are expressed as mean $\pm$ SEM (n = 3). [#]$P < 0.05$ denotes a statistical difference as compared to the vehicle group. *$P < 0.05$ denotes a statistical difference as compared to the CCl_4 alone-treated group. SIL, silymarin; R, resveratrol; and P, piceatannol.

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