

## CORRECTION

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### Correction: Gut microbial metabolite urolithin B attenuates intestinal immunity function *in vivo* in aging mice and *in vitro* in HT29 cells by regulating oxidative stress and inflammatory signalling

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Correction for 'Gut microbial metabolite urolithin B attenuates intestinal immunity function *in vivo* in aging mice and *in vitro* in HT29 cells by regulating oxidative stress and inflammatory signalling' by Peng Chen *et al.*, *Food Funct.*, 2021, **12**, 11938–11955, DOI: 10.1039/D1FO02440J.

The authors regret that incorrect versions of Fig. 5 and 8 were included in the original article. The panel for occludin 100 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> Uro B was incorrect in Fig. 5A. The panel for HE 300 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> Uro B was incorrect in Fig. 8A, and the panel for occludin 450 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> Uro B was incorrect in Fig. 8B. The correct figures are presented below.

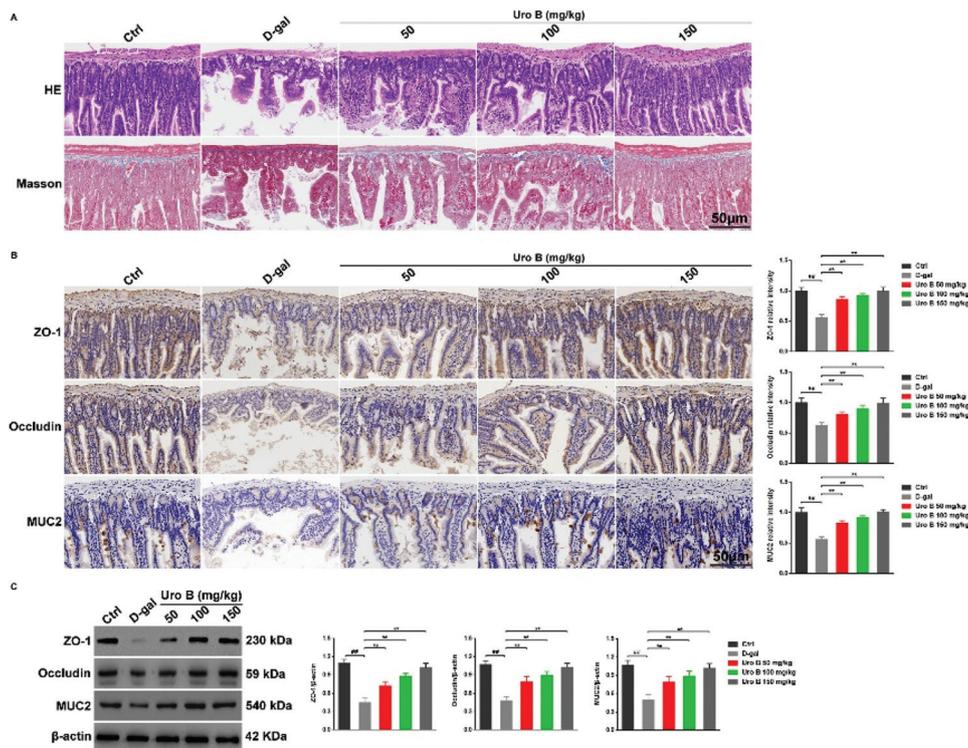
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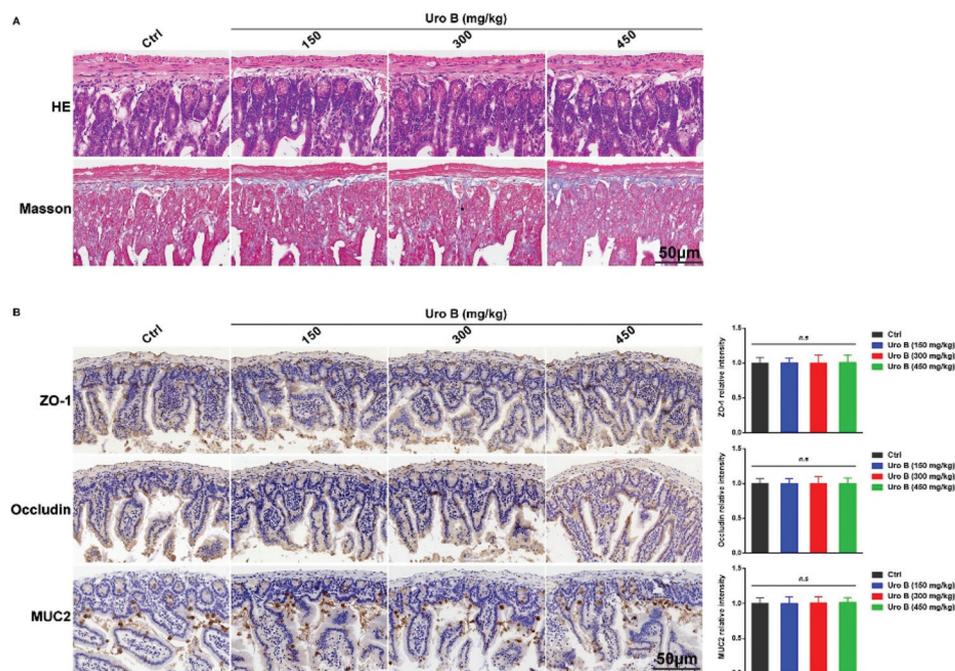
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**Fig. 5** (A) Representative HE and Masson staining of the small intestine in d-gal-induced aging mice. (B) Immunohistochemistry of ZO-1, occludin, and MUC2 in the small intestine of each group. (C) Protein expression of ZO-1, occludin, and MUC2 was detected using western blotting. All results are described as means  $\pm$  SD ( $n = 12$ ). # $P < 0.05$  and ## $P < 0.01$  vs. the control group; \* $P < 0.05$  and \*\* $P < 0.01$  vs. the d-gal-induced aging group.



**Fig. 8** (A) Representative HE and Masson staining of the small intestine in normal mice. (B) Immunohistochemistry of ZO-1, occludin, and MUC2 in the small intestine of each group. All results are described as means  $\pm$  SD ( $n = 12$ ). n.s. represents no statistical significance.

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

