

## CORRECTION

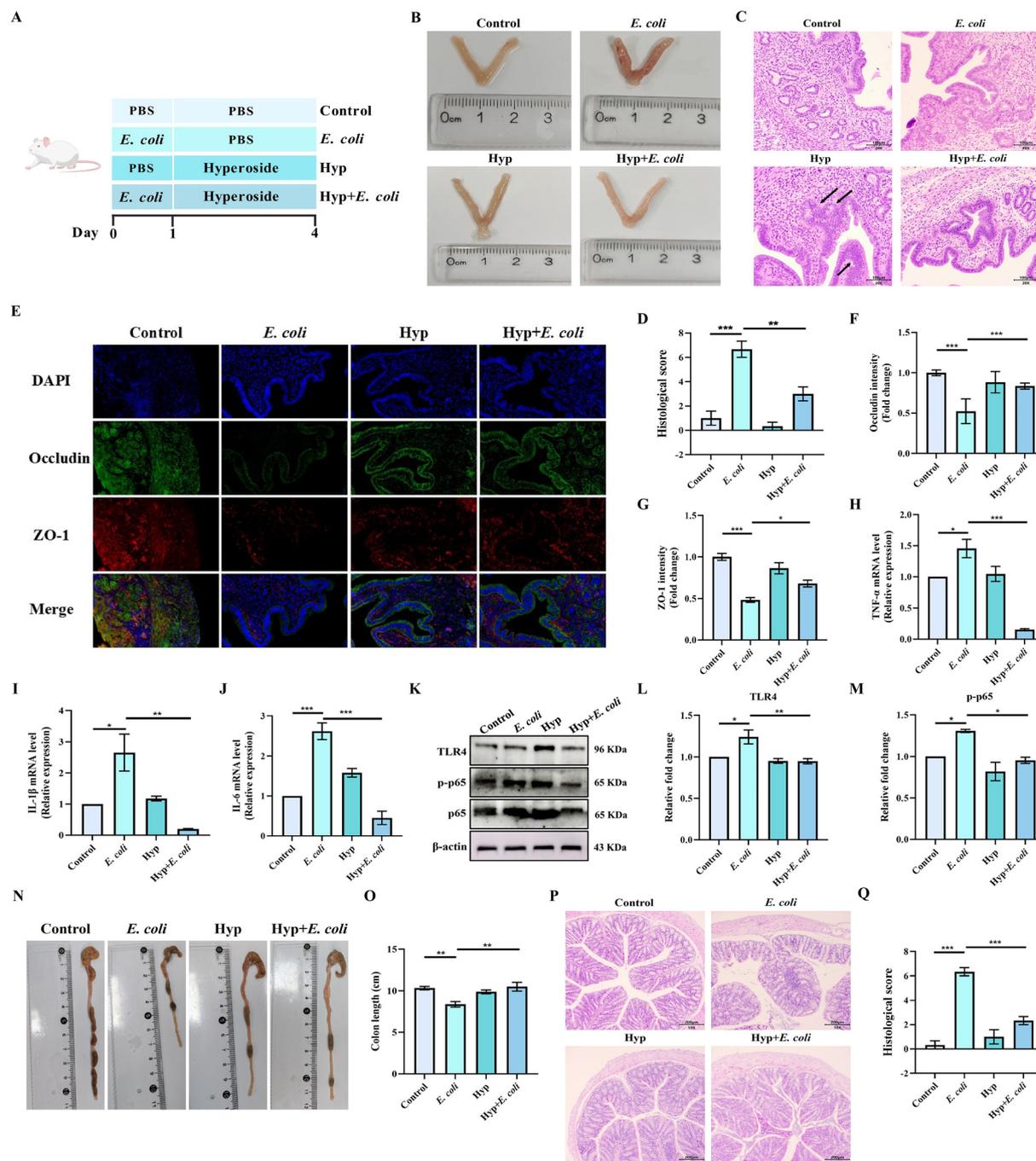
[View Article Online](#)  
[View Journal](#)

Cite this: DOI: 10.1039/d5fo90117k

**Correction: Hyperoside, a dietary flavonoid, protects against endometritis *via* gut microbiota-dependent production of hydroxyphenyllactic acid and the gut–uterus axis**Jing Yang,<sup>†a</sup> Jing Yu,<sup>†a</sup> Yajing Chen,<sup>†a</sup> Anqi Xu,<sup>a,b</sup> Chunli Yang,<sup>a</sup> Jincun Li,<sup>a,c</sup> Fengkun Wu,<sup>a,c</sup> Xiaobing Li,<sup>a</sup> Junlong Bi,<sup>\*a</sup> Bin Xiang<sup>\*a</sup> and Kangfeng Jiang<sup>\*a</sup>DOI: 10.1039/d5fo90117k  
[rsc.li/food-function](https://rsc.li/food-function)Correction for 'Hyperoside, a dietary flavonoid, protects against endometritis *via* gut microbiota-dependent production of hydroxyphenyllactic acid and the gut–uterus axis' by Jing Yang, *et al.*, *Food Funct.*, 2026, **17**, 408–425, <https://doi.org/10.1039/D5FO04275E>.

The authors regret that in the above article Fig. 1 was incorrectly presented. The correct Fig. 1 is shown here.  
The results and conclusions of the study remain the same and are unaffected by this change.

<sup>a</sup>College of Veterinary Medicine, Yunnan Agricultural University, Kunming, 650201 Yunnan, China. E-mail: kangfengjiang@ynau.edu.cn, xiangbin2018@126.com, junlongbi@foxmail.com<sup>b</sup>Zhaotong Municipal Animal Health Supervision Institute, Zhaotong, 657000 Yunnan, China<sup>c</sup>Xundian County Agriculture and Rural Bureau, Xundian, 655200 Yunnan, China<sup>†</sup>These authors have contributed equally to this work.



**Fig. 1** Hyperoside attenuated *E. coli*-induced endometritis and intestinal inflammation in mice. (A) Illustration of the *in vivo* mouse experiment. The mice were divided into four groups and injected with  $10^8$  CFU of *E. coli* in the uterus to induce endometritis and then treated with hyperoside. Created with BioGDP.com.<sup>64</sup> (B) Uterine tissue morphology. (C and D) H&E staining of the mice uterine tissue samples and histological scores of uterine tissues ( $n = 3$  per group). (E–G) The expression levels of tight junction proteins occludin and ZO-1 were measured by immunofluorescence. Occludin protein was labeled with a green fluorophore, ZO-1 protein was labeled with a red fluorophore, and the cell nucleus was labeled with a blue fluorophore ( $n = 5$  per group). (H–J) The expression levels of TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$  and IL-6 were measured by RT-qPCR ( $n = 3$  per group). (K–M) The expression levels of TLR4 and p-p65 were detected by western blotting ( $n = 3$  per group).  $\beta$ -Actin was used as a control. (N) Colon morphology. (O) Colon length ( $n = 4$  per group). (P and Q) H&E staining of the mice colon tissue samples and histological scores of colonic tissues ( $n = 3$  per group). Data are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments. Statistical significance was determined using one-way ANOVA. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , and \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .

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

