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CORRECTION

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Correction: Independent role of caspases and Bik in augmenting influenza A virus replication in airway epithelial cells and mice

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors would like to update the Fig. 4D.

The updated Fig. 4 is given below.

The online version of the original article can be found at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12985-023-02027-w.

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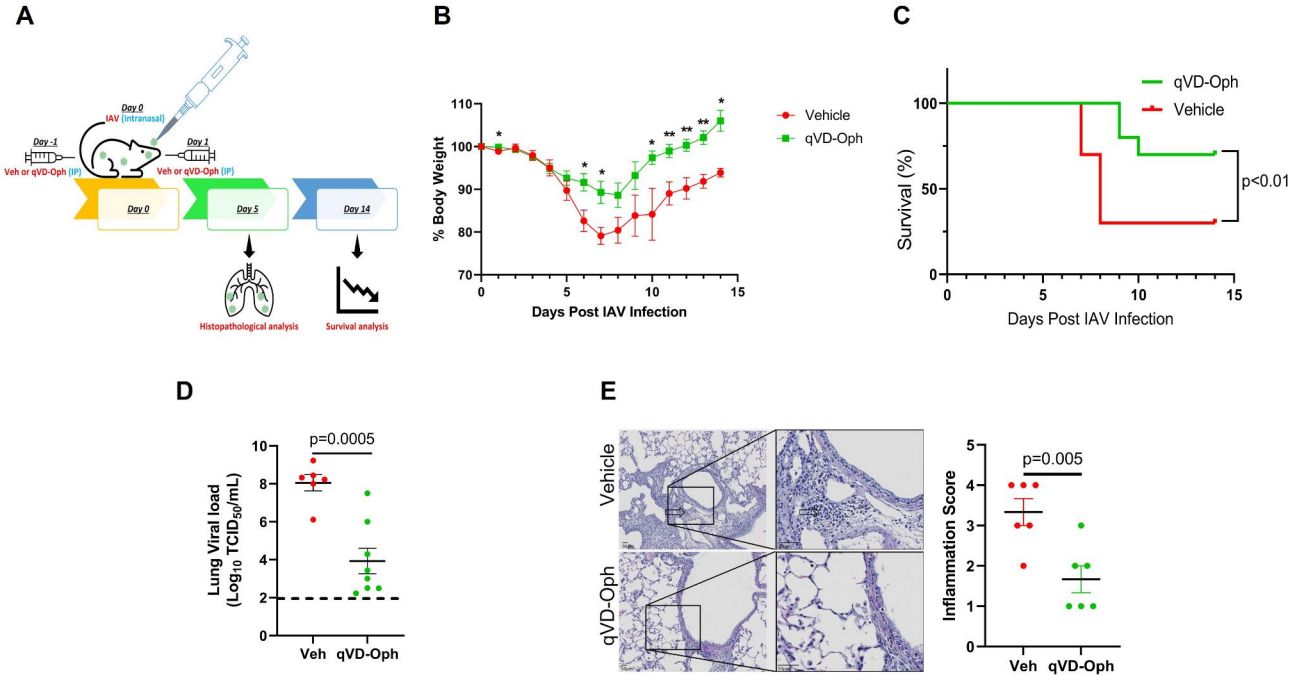

Fig. 4 Pan-caspase inhibitor reduced lung inflammation and IAV-induced mortality. **(A)** Six to eight weeks old mice were treated with vehicle control or 20 mg/kg body weight Q-VD-Oph intraperitoneally on day −1 and day 1 of intranasal infection with 100 pfu IAV (H1N1) PR/8/34 strain in 50 µl PBS and were monitored for **(B)** the percent change in body weight and **(C)** survival over a period of 14 days post-infection. n = 10/group; N = 2. **(D)** Lung viral load was analyzed using the median tissue culture infectious dose ($TCID_{50}$) 5 days post-infection. The lowest detection limit of the $TCID_{50}$ assay was approximately 10^2 and this has been shown as a dotted line. n = 6–8/group. **(E)** Microscopic evaluation of vehicle control or Q-VD-Oph-treated lung sections stained with hematoxylin and eosin for histopathological analysis at 5 days post-infection and quantification of inflammation score. The open arrows indicate inflammatory cell infiltration in the alveoli and septa. n = 6/group, Scale bar = 50 µm, error bars indicate mean ± SEM; $p < 0.05$ was considered significant

The original article has been corrected

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References

1. Soni, et al. Virol J. 2023;20:78. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12985-023-02027-w