

CORRECTION

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Correction: Gut barrier-microbiota imbalances in early life lead to higher sensitivity to inflammation in a murine model of C-section delivery

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Correction: Microbiome 11, 140 (2023)
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40168-023-01584-0>

Published online: 05 August 2023

Following the publication of the original article [1], the author reported that in Fig. 5, the histology photos are only white boxes, there are no images. The correct Fig. 5 has been included here and the original article has been updated.

Reference

1. Barone M, Ramayo-Caldas Y, Estellé J, et al. Gut barrier-microbiota imbalances in early life lead to higher sensitivity to inflammation in a murine model of C-section delivery. *Microbiome*. 2023;11:140. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40168-023-01584-0>.

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The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40168-023-01584-0>.

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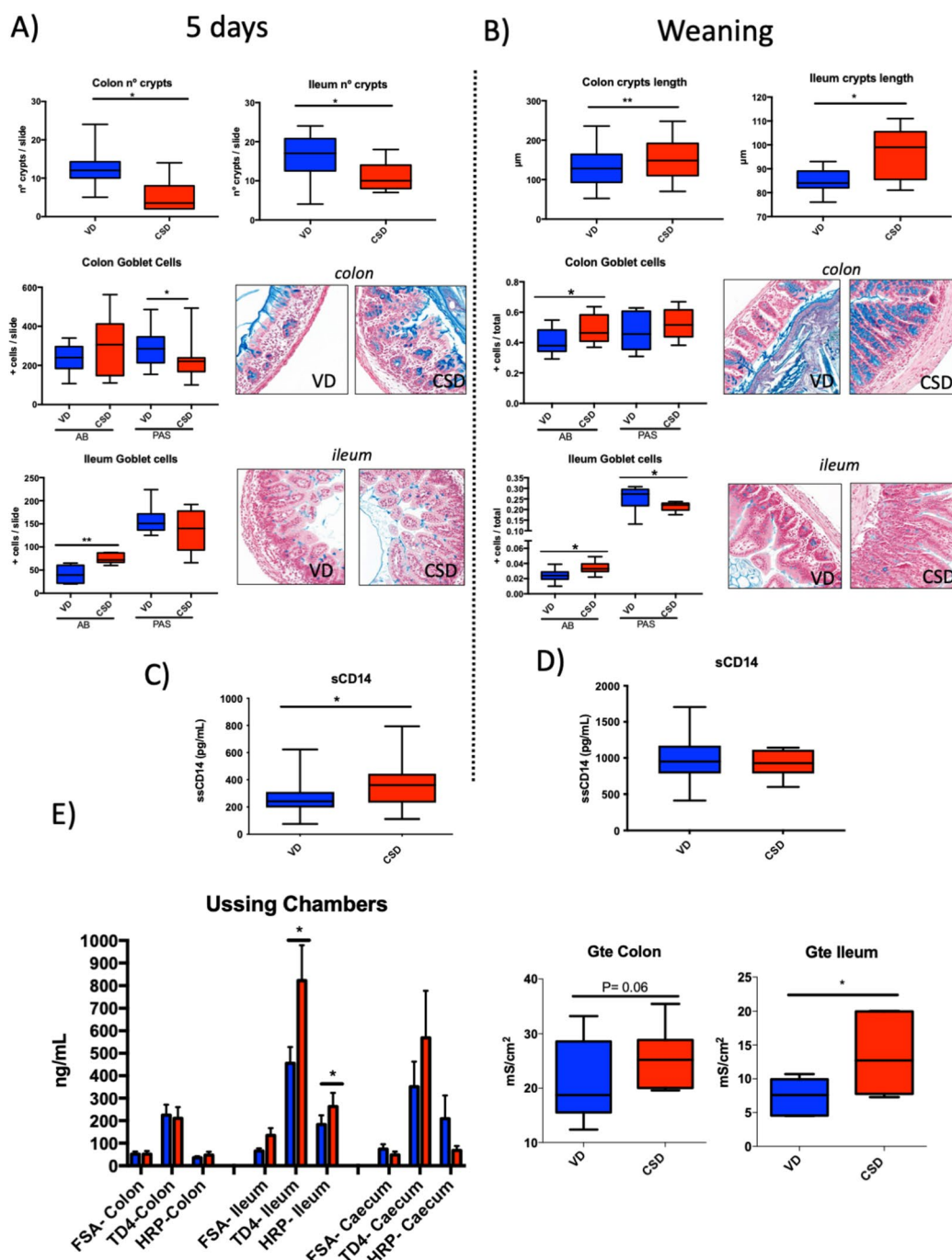


Fig. 5 Gut barrier structure and permeability features at 5 days and weaning. **A** Colon or ileum number of crypts at 5 days ($n=7-8$); percentage of goblet cells along with representative photos of colon and ileum samples, stained by Alcian blue or PAS. **B** Crypt length and goblet cell percentages along with representative photos of colon or ileum samples, stained by AB or PAS at weaning ($n=6-10$). **C** and **D** Concentration of sCD14 in serum samples at 5 days ($n=20$) and weaning ($n=20$). **E** Global permeability measured by the tracer FITC-dextran in serum at weaning ($n=28$). Permeability to the tracers FSA, TD4 and HRP of colon, ileum and caecum tissues mounted in Ussing chambers ($n=10$). Groups: vaginal delivery (VD, blue) and C-section delivery (CSD, red). AB, Alcian blue; PAS, periodic acid-Schiff. * p -value < 0.05; ** p -value < 0.01