

CORRECTION

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Correction: *Limosilactobacillus reuteri* and caffeoylquinic acid synergistically promote adipose browning and ameliorate obesity-associated disorders

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Correction: *Microbiome* 10, 226 (2022)
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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors reported that Fig. S8e is incorrect. The second and fourth columns were mistakenly the same, as a result of a data pasting error. The authors provided new Fig. S8, and confirmed that this correction has no impact on their findings and conclusions.

The updated additional file is included here and original article has been updated.

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The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40168-022-01430-9>.

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Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40168-023-01641-8>.

Additional file 1: Fig. S8. *L. reuteri* improves metabolic control in DIO mice treated with CQA. HFD-fed mice were treated twice per week with *L. reuteri* + CQA (1×10^8 CFU bacteria, 50 mg/kg CQA) by oral gavage for 5 weeks. Related to Fig. 6. (a) GTT and AUC. (b) Serum HDL-C. (c) Serum LDL-C. (d) Liver weight. (e) Hepatic mRNA expression of lipid synthesis-related genes. (f, g) Representative FL-IR images and BAT temperature. (h) Relative mRNA expression of thermogenic genes in BAT. (i) Representative H&E (upper) and UCP1 (lower) staining of BAT sections, scale bar: 50 μ m. $n = 8$ /group. Data are presented as mean \pm SD. *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; and ***, $p < 0.001$. ns means not statistically significant.

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Reference

1. Liu Y, Zhong X, Lin S, et al. Limosilactobacillus reuteri and caffeoylquinic acid synergistically promote adipose browning and ameliorate obesity-associated disorders. *Microbiome*. 2022;10:226. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40168-022-01430-9>.

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