

CORRIGENDUM

Corrigendum to “Nutrition in chronic inflammatory conditions: Bypassing the mucosal block for micronutrients”

Roth-Walter F, Berni Canani R, O'Mahony L, et al. Nutrition in chronic inflammatory conditions: Bypassing the mucosal block for micronutrients. *Allergy*. 2024; 79: 353-383. doi:10.1111/all.15972

In February 2024, we published a review article titled “Nutrition in chronic inflammatory conditions: Bypassing the mucosal block for micronutrients” in *Allergy*. 2024 (PMID: 38084827; doi: 10.1111/all.15972). Recently, an error was spotted in Figure 4A of this review, which was missed when the figures were re-designed in the *Allergy* format. We apologize for the oversight when checking the manuscript, which caused confusion to the readers. We sincerely apologize to the journal and readers of the journal. We have now corrected the Figure 4. In this corrigendum to the review article, we have included a revised Figure 4A to address the error in the review article.

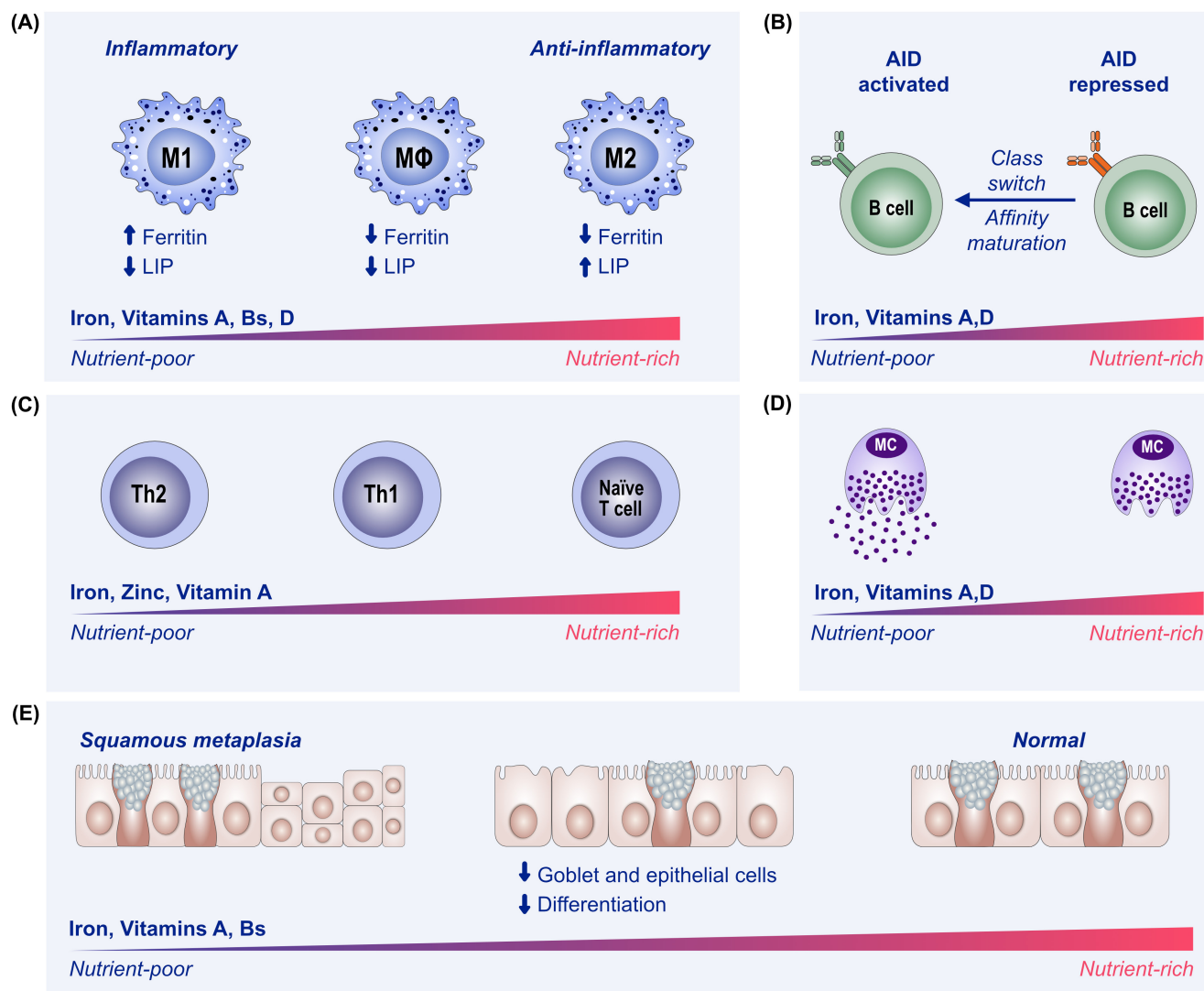


FIGURE 4 Legend on next page

FIGURE 4 Impact of micronutritional deficiencies on immune cells. (A) Regulatory M2 macrophages are crucial for distributing nutrients such as iron in the human body and are characterized by a large labile iron pool (LIP) and a low ferritin content, while inflammatory macrophages have an iron- retention phenotype with a low LIP and high ferritin levels. A reduced iron, vitamin A and fatty acids supply decreases the labile iron content and nutrient supply of M2- macrophages and shifts the macrophage toward a more pro- inflammatory signature. (B) Fat- soluble vitamins are needed for iron mobilization, while iron represses the activation- induced deaminidase (AID) in B cells, resulting that a deficit of micronutrients promotes its activation result in antibody class- switching and affinity maturation. (C) Th1 cells are particularly sensitive to nutritional deficits, resulting that prolonged deficiencies in micronutrients of minerals and vitamins promote a Th2 dominated immune response. (D) Also the readiness of mast cells to degranulate is increased under nutrient- restricted conditions. (E) Nutritional deficits of vitamins and minerals also have a negative impact on epithelial cell number and differentiation, resulting in decreased mucus production, increased susceptibility for infections, and altered cell morphology leading to cellular changes such as squamous metaplasia.

In panel **Figure 4A**, the labels “anti-inflammatory” and “inflammatory” were put in the wrong position and should be switched. The label over the M2 macrophage should state “anti-inflammatory” and over the M1 macrophages “inflammatory.”

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All the authors are aware of the mistake and approved the amendment.