

CORRECTION

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Correction: Heat-killed probiotic *Levilactobacillus brevis* MKAK9 and its exopolysaccharide promote longevity by modulating aging hallmarks and enhancing immune responses in *Caenorhabditis elegans*

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Correction: Immun Ageing 21, 52 (2024)

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12979-024-00457-w>

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error in Fig. 1. The legend of graph I in Fig. 1 was missing. The correct figure is given below.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12979-024-00457-w>.

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Incorrect: Fig. 1

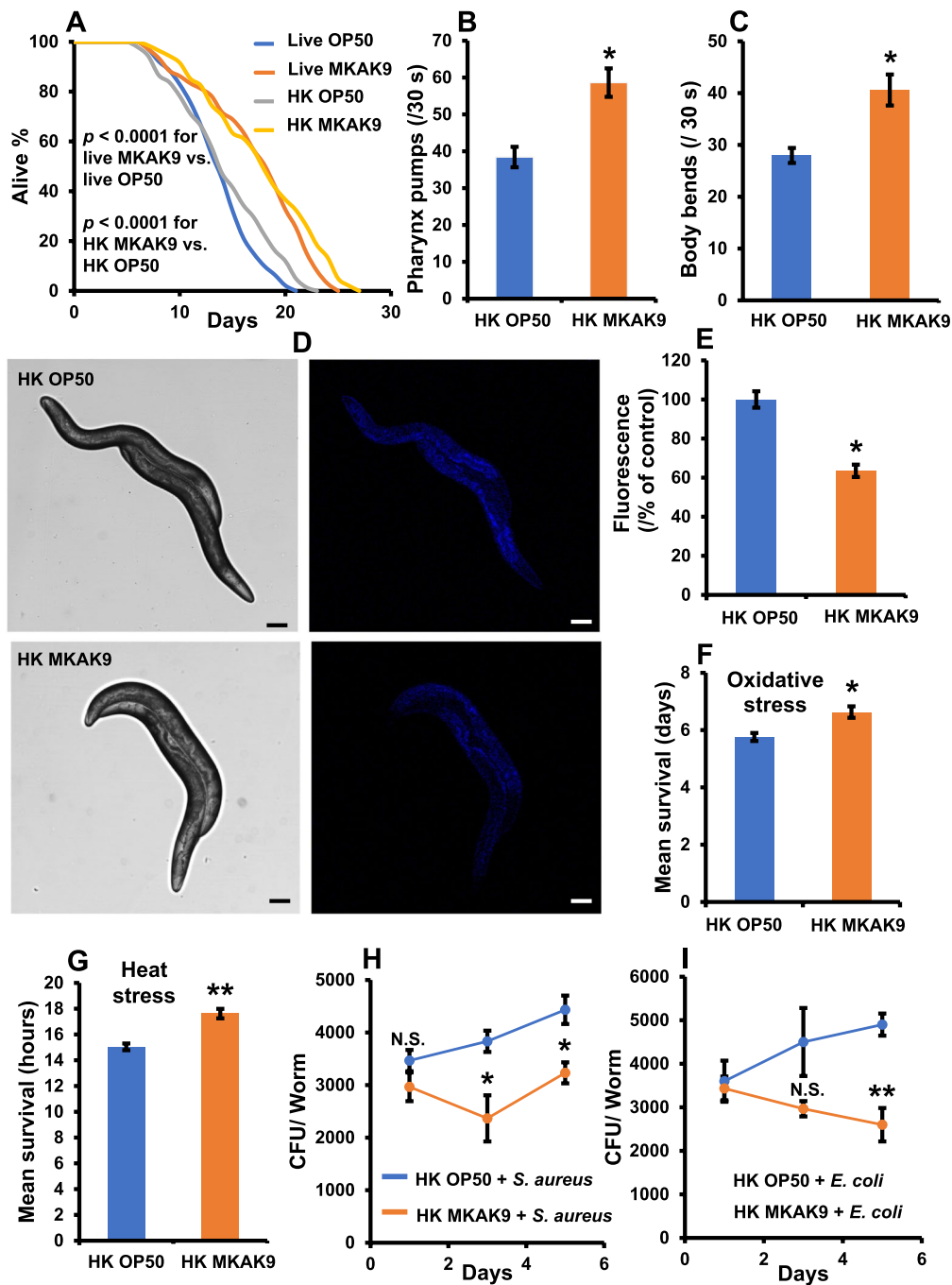


Fig. 1 Feeding of probiotic heat-killed MKAK9 improves longevity, age-associated biomarkers and resistance of worms against pathogenic infections and abiotic stress in worms. **A** A lifespan assay on worms was performed after feeding with the bacteria: heat-killed *E. coli* OP50 (HK OP50), *E. coli* OP50 (OP50), heat-killed *L. brevis* MKAK9 (HK MKAK9), *L. brevis* MKAK9 (MKAK9), and ($***P < 0.0001$, log-rank test). **B-C** The pharynx pumps, and locomotory activity of heat-killed bacterium-treated worms were measured on day 14. **D-E** The accumulation of the aging pigment lipofuscin was measured on day 14 in heat-killed bacterium-treated worms. The lipofuscin levels were observed in worms under a confocal microscope (10X magnification, scale bar, 100 μ m). **F-G** Treatment of HK MKAK9 increased the mean survival of worms against oxidative stress (Paraquat, 10 mM) and heat stress at 35 $^{\circ}$ C. **H-I** Pre-treatment of worms on HK reduced the colonization of pathogens *S. aureus* MTCC 3160 and *E. coli* MTCC 1687 in the intestine of worms. The heat-killed bacterium-treated effects were statistically compared using a Student's t-test ($*P < 0.05$ and $**P < 0.01$). The error bars represent the mean \pm SEM

Correct: Fig. 1

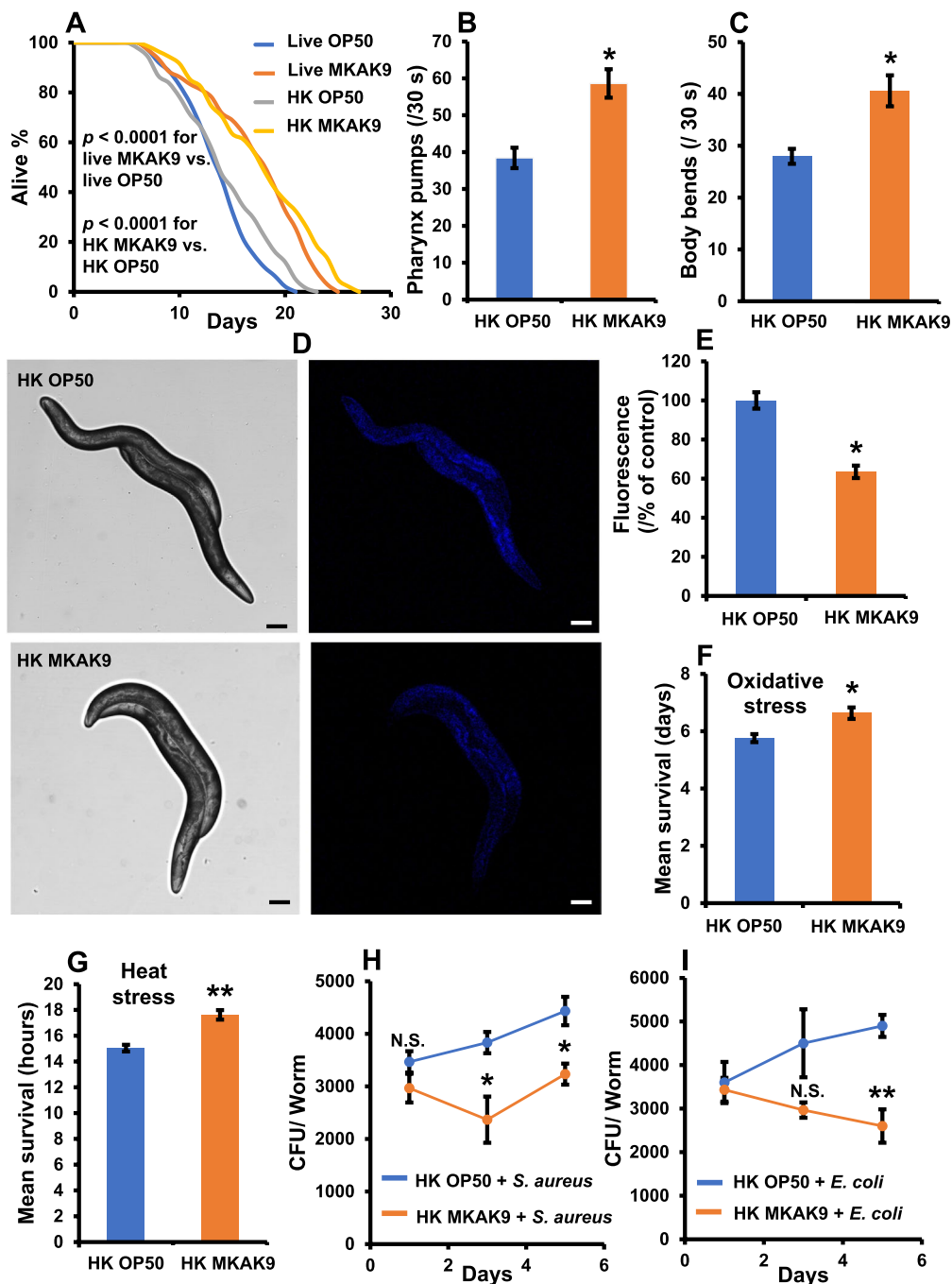


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The original article [1] has been updated.

Published online: 31 August 2024

Reference

1. Kumar A, Saha MK, Kumar V, et al. Heat-killed probiotic *Levilactobacillus brevis* MKAK9 and its exopolysaccharide promote longevity by modulating aging hallmarks and enhancing immune responses in *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Immun Ageing*. 2024;21:52. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12979-024-00457-w>.