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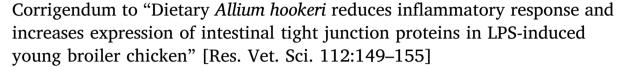
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## Corrigendum





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The authors regret that the abstract was not published with the main manuscript and would like to publish the abstract in the corrigendum.

## Abstract

We undertook a study to assess the effects of *Allium hookeri* (AH) root and fermented root on inflammation and intestinal integrity of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-challenged broiler chickens. Birds were assigned to six groups (n=25 birds/treatment) and fed with basal diets (CON) or basal diets supplemented with AH root or fermented root at two concentrations (1 or 5%). At 7 d of age, five groups (n=125) in each dietary treatment were injected with LPS (1 mg/kg body weight), and the remaining 25 birds were injected with sterile phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) as a negative control. LPS challenge significantly reduced average body weight gain at 24 h post-injection compared with

PBS control. Fermented root supplementation increased average body weight gain by 1% compared with the LPS-challenged control. Serum  $\alpha$ -1-AGP levels, interleukin (IL)-1 $\beta$ , IL-8, tumor necrosis factor superfamily member 15 (TNFSF15), and LPS-induced tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  factor (LITAF) transcript levels were significantly higher in the small intestine in LPS-injected chickens. However  $\alpha$ -1-AGP levels were reduced by AH root or fermented root (1 and 5%) supplementation and IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-8, and LITAF were also down-regulated by root and fermented root (1 and 5%) supplementation. The reduced expression of tight junction proteins (junctional adhesion molecule 2 (JAM2) and occludin) and intestinal mucin 2 (MUC2) by LPS challenge was reversed by root or fermented root (1 and 5%) supplementation. These findings demonstrate that dietary AH root and fermented root influence anti-inflammatory activity and tight junction protein expression in LPS-induced chickens.

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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