

## Correction

# Correction to “N-Acetylcysteine Reduces ROS-Mediated Oxidative DNA Damage and PI3K/Akt Pathway Activation Induced by *Helicobacter pylori* Infection”

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C. Xie, J. Yi, J. Lu, M. Nie, M. Huang, J. Rong, Z. Zhu, J. Chen, X. Zhou, B. Li, H. Chen, N. Lu, and X. Shu, “N-Acetylcysteine Reduces ROS-Mediated Oxidative DNA Damage and PI3K/Akt Pathway Activation Induced by *Helicobacter pylori* Infection,” *Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity*, (2018): 1874985, <https://doi.org/10.1155/2018/1874985>.

In the article, there is an error in Figure 4. Specifically, there is a duplication between representative images of GSK-3 $\beta$  in the *H. pylori* group and the *H. pylori*+NAC (2) group.

The correct Figure 4 is shown below:

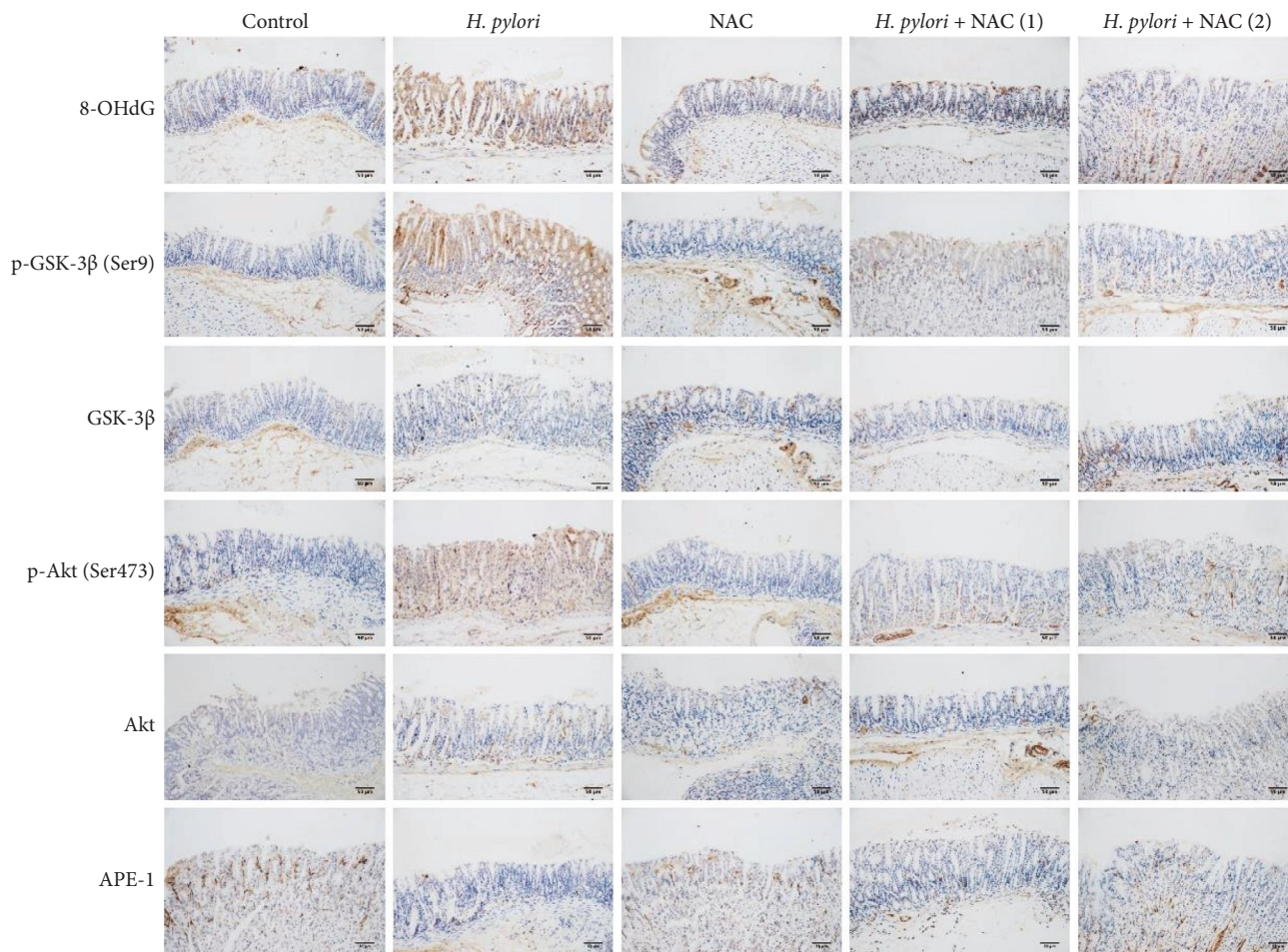


FIGURE 4: *Helicobacter pylori* infection induces DNA damage and activates the PI3K/Akt pathway in vivo. Gastric tissue samples were stained with antibodies against 8-OHdG, GSK-3β, p-GSK-3β (Ser9), Akt, p-Akt (Ser473), and APE-1. Scale bar = 50 μm.

We apologize for this error.