CORRECTION

Open Access

Correction: Progress of CCL20-CCR6 in the airways: a promising new therapeutic target

Ya -Jing Li¹, Wan-Li Geng¹, Chen-Chen Li¹, Jia-Hao Wu¹, Fei Gao¹ and Yong Wang^{1*}

Correction to: Li et al. Journal of Inflammation (2024) 21:54 https://doi.org/10.1186/s12950-024-00427-5

Following the publication of the Original Article, the authors reported that the order of references in Table 1 was not correctly modified during the typesetting.

The online version of the original article can be found at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12950-024-00427-5.

*Correspondence: Yong Wang wangyong 1@ahmu.edu.cn ¹Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, The First Afliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Hefei, Anhui 230022, China



© The Author(s) 2025. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License, which permits any non-commercial use, sharing, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if you modified the licensed material. You do not have permission under this licence to share adapted material derived from this article or parts of it. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/.



The incorrect table is as follows:

Table 1 Summary table of CCL20-CCR6 in the respiratory system

Name	frequency	Action mechanism	Effector	Phenotype	Refer-
	. ,		cell		ence
Asthma	†	The secretion of CCL20 by airway epithelium is stimulated by MAPK and AKT pathways under the stimulation of related inflammatory factors.	DCs, Treg	Harmful	[65], [67]
NSCLC	†	NSCLC cells promote CCL20 production and induce lung cancer cell migration through MAPK, Wnt, and PI3K pathways.	Th17, Treg, ILC3s	Harmful	[76]
COPD	†	Activation and activation of TGF-β induced by integrin avβ8 enhances CCL20 transcription and exacerbates airway fibrosis.	DCs	Harmful	[92– 93]
Pulmonary tuberculosis	↑	Induces T lymphocytes to migrate to the site of inflammation.	CD4 ⁺ T, CD8 ⁺ T	Harmful	[99]
Pulmonary nodu- lar disease	↑	Stimulate the activation of the PI3k/Akt pathway, causing Th17/Treg imbalance; Activate the TGF- β /Smad pathway.	Treg, Th1, Th17	Harmful	[107– 108]
Pulmonary aspergillosis	Ļ	By depleting CCL20, the innate immune response of the host is suppressed.	Th1, Th2, Th17	Protective	[113]
Viral Infectious Pneumonia	↑	The imbalance of Th17/Treg cells and the decreased ability of CD8 ⁺ T cells to clear the virus aggravate lung inflammation.	Treg, Th17	Harmful	[116]

The correct table is as follows:

Table 1 Summary table of CCL20-CCR6 in the respiratory system

Name	frequency	Action mechanism	Effector	Phenotype	Refer-
			cell		ence
Asthma	1	The secretion of CCL20 by airway epithelium is stimulated by MAPK and AKT pathways under the stimulation of related inflammatory factors.	DCs, Treg	Harmful	[5], [65]
NSCLC	1	NSCLC cells promote CCL20 production and induce lung cancer cell migration through MAPK, Wnt, and PI3K pathways.	Th17, Treg, ILC3s	Harmful	[73]
COPD	1	Activation and activation of TGF-β induced by integrin avβ8 enhances CCL20 transcription and exacerbates airway fibrosis.	DCs	Harmful	[88– 89]
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	Induces T lymphocytes to migrate to the site of inflammation.	CD4 ⁺ T, CD8 ⁺ T	Harmful	[95]
Pulmonary nodu- lar disease	1	Stimulate the activation of the PI3k/Akt pathway, causing Th17/Treg imbalance; Activate the TGF- β /Smad pathway.	Treg, Th1, Th17	Harmful	[103– 104]
Pulmonary aspergillosis	Ļ	By depleting CCL20, the innate immune response of the host is suppressed.	Th1, Th2, Th17	Protective	[109]
Viral Infectious Pneumonia	1	The imbalance of Th17/Treg cells and the decreased ability of CD8 ⁺ T cells to clear the virus aggravate lung inflammation.	Treg, Th17	Harmful	[112]

The Original Article has been corrected. Published online: 13 January 2025

Publisher's note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.