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# Correction: Bioinformatic analysis identifies LPL as a critical gene in diabetic kidney disease via lipoprotein metabolism

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Department of Nephrology, The Affiliated Lihuili Hospital of Ningbo University, Ningbo, China KEYWORDS

diabetic kidney disease, lipoprotein lipase, immune cell infiltration, lipid metabolism, bioinformatic

## A Correction on

Bioinformatic analysis identifies LPL as a critical gene in diabetic kidney disease via lipoprotein metabolism

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The **Figure 5** caption were in the wrong order. The labels for panels (A) and (B) have been swapped. The order has now been corrected.

The error made was a directional error in the interpretation of the statistical result for the gene CTNNBIP1.

A correction has been made to the section **Results**, *Consensus cluster analysis*, Paragraph 2:

"There were significant differences in the expression levels of core genes between the two subtypes (**Figures 5C, D**). Specifically, compared to Cluster B, Cluster A exhibited significantly reduced expression of LPL (P < 0.01) and CTNNBIP1 (p < 0.001), along with lower expression of BCAM. In contrast, Cluster A showed significantly elevated expression of SERPINE2 (p < 0.01) and higher expression of GCNT3."

The pathway names and their corresponding P-values have been corrected to match the data presented in **Table 1**.

A correction has been made to the section **Results**, *Hub gene enrichment analysis*, Paragraph 1:

"The results showed that LPL was significantly associated with Cholesterol metabolism (P = 0.012), Glycerolipid metabolism (P = 0.015) and PPAR signaling pathway (P = 0.018, **Table 1**). These findings suggest that LPL may play a crucial role in lipid metabolism disorders, and through regulating lipidmetabolism and inflammatory responses, it could contribute to the progression of DKD."

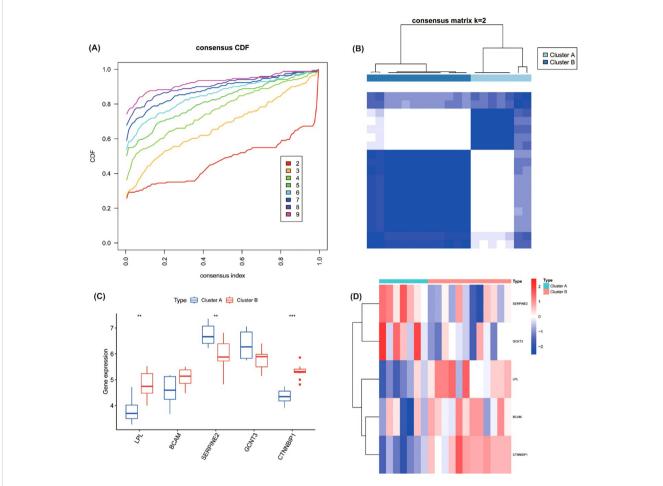
The original version of this article has been updated.

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Consensus clustering analysis of five hub genes in DKD patients. (A) Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) curve for consensus clustering with different values of k. (B) Consensus matrix for clustering, showing optimal stability at k=2, resulting in two molecular subtypes (Cluster A and Cluster B) based on the expression of hub genes. (C) Expression levels of the hub genes (LPL, BCAM, SERPINE2, GCNT3, and CTNNBIP1) in the two identified subtypes. \*\*\*P<0.001. (D) Heatmap of gene expression between Cluster A and Cluster B \*\*P<0.01.