CORRECTION OPEN

Correction To: Neuronal NR4A1 deficiency drives complement-coordinated synaptic stripping by microglia in a mouse model of lupus

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In the process of collating the raw data, the authors noticed two inadvertent mistakes occurred in Fig. 4b and Fig. 6g (and the corresponding uncropped images in "Supplementary Data 2-Figure 6g") that need to be corrected after online publication of the article[1]. The correct data are provided as follows. The key findings of the article are not affected by these corrections. The original article has been corrected.

(1) Staining labels in Fig. 4b were mislabeled as "NeuN" (Green) and "C1q" (Red), which should be "NeuN" (Red) and "C1q" (Green) as shown below.

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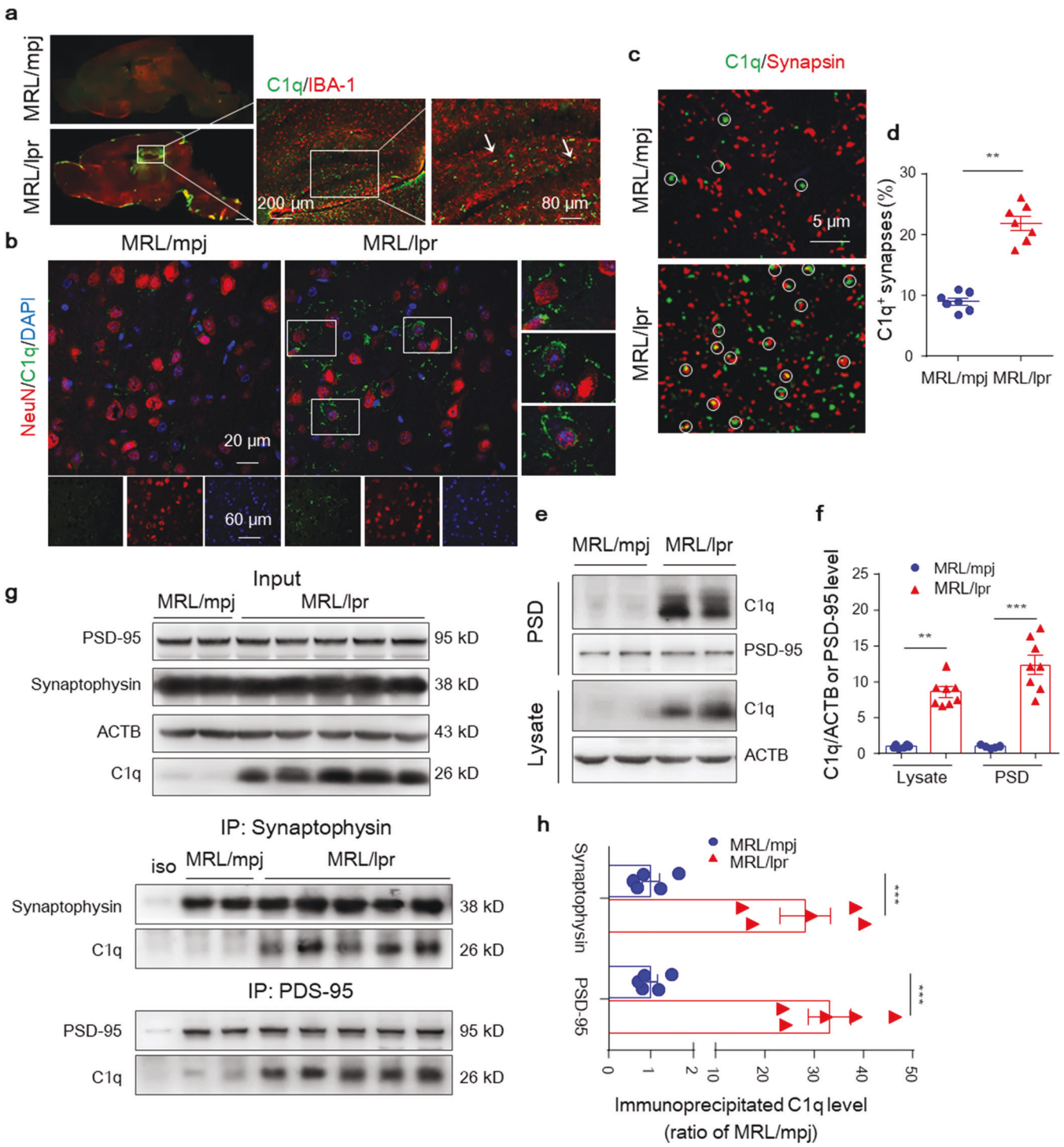

Fig. 4b Representative images of C1q stained with NeuN in the CA3 region of 6-week-old MRL/mpj and MRL/lpr mice.

(2) The middle and bottom panels of Fig. 6g that showed the fluorescence images of PSD-95 and F-actin/PSD-95 co-location in the mouse hippocampal sections were wrongly inserted. The correct results should be as shown below.

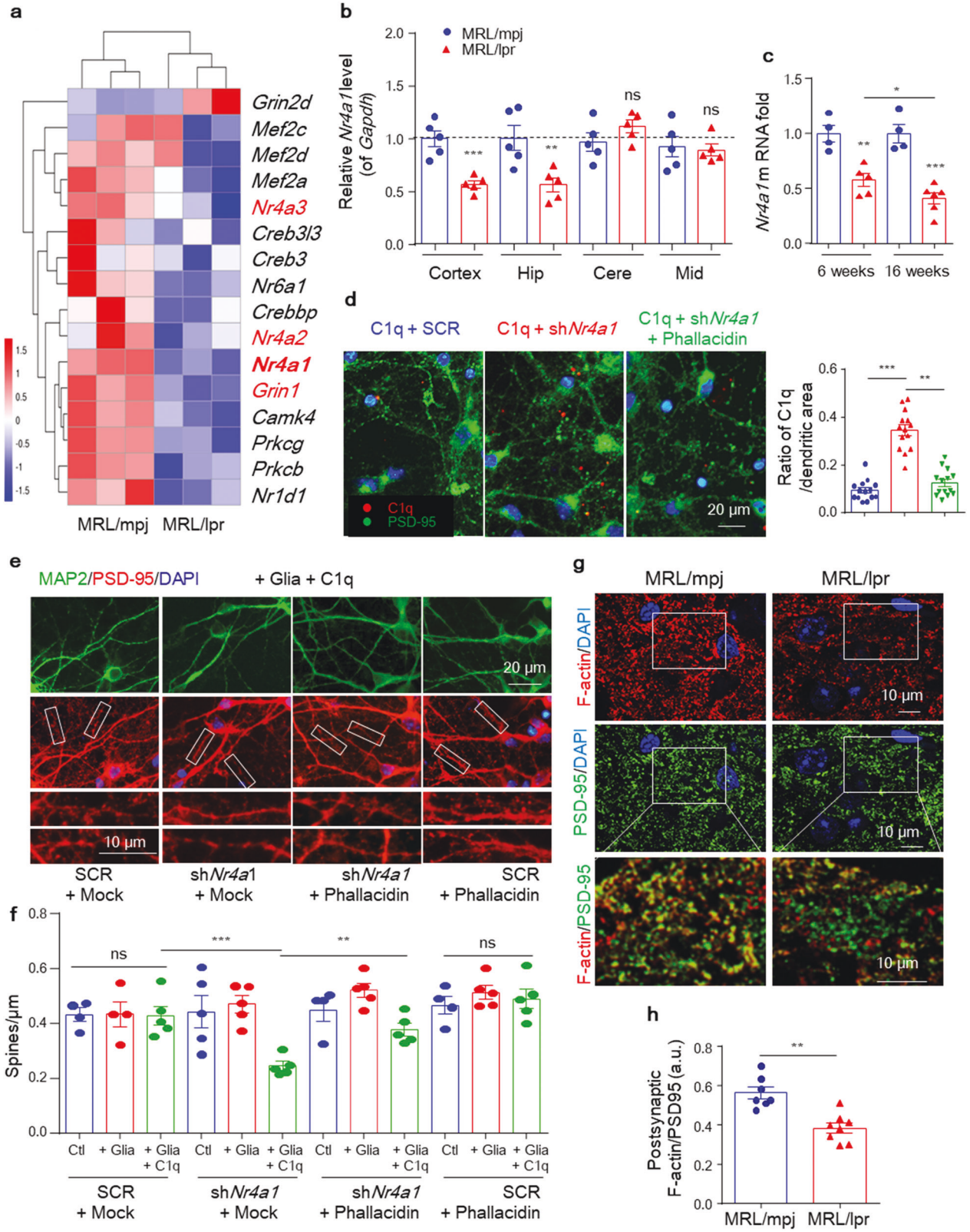

Fig. 6g Representative images of F-actin and PSD-95 in the hippocampal CA3 region.

REFERENCE

1. Han, X., Xu, T. & Ding, C. et al. Neuronal NR4A1 deficiency drives complement-coordinated synaptic stripping by microglia in a mouse model of lupus. *Sig. Transduct. Target. Ther.* **7**, 50 (2022).