CORRECTIONS & AMENDMENTS

CORRECTION

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Author Correction: Metabolic reprogramming by the S-nitroso-CoA reductase system protects against kidney injury

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Correction to *Nature* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-018-0749-z>, published online 28 November 2018.

In Fig. 1j of this Letter, one data point was inadvertently omitted from the graph during reformatting for publication for the acute kidney injury (AKI), double knockout ($-/-$), S-nitrosothiol (SNO) condition at a nitrosylation level of $25.9 \text{ pmol mg}^{-1}$, and the legend stated that statistical significance was assessed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Tukey's post hoc test, but in fact the value originally shown ($P = 0.0221$) was determined by Fisher's test. Analysis of these data using Tukey's test after instrument normalization

for test-day (as per original experimental design; see the original Supplementary Information) yields a significance value of $P = 0.0032$. The Supplementary Information for this Amendment contains the originally published Source Data for Fig. 1j sorted by test-day. These changes do not affect the conclusions of this experiment. Figure 1 of the original Letter and its Source Data have been corrected online.

Supplementary information is available in the online version of this Amendment.

Fig. 1 | This figure shows the original Fig. 1j (with missing data point, and analysed using Fisher's test) and the corrected Fig. 1j (with data point added and analysed using Tukey's test). WT, wild-type. The normalized ratio of 1 represents approximately 7 pmol mg^{-1} SNO.