AUTHOR CORRECTION

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Correction to: InsP₃R-SEC5 interaction on

Candida albicans by promoting cytosolic

Ca²⁺ elevation and TBK1 activity

phagosomes modulates innate immunity to

Correction to: BMC Biol 16, 46 (2018) https://doi.org/10.1186/s12915-018-0507-6

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors noticed that Fig. 2 contained an error, accidentally introduced in its preparation. In panel e, the image of the top left-hand blot is incorrect, showing a duplication of the top right-hand blot for His-SEC5–2, instead of an image of the genuine blot for His-SEC5–1. The correct figure is shown below.

The text discussing these data in the original article was based on the genuine data and does not need correction.

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The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12915-018-0507-6.

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resting BMDM cell was immunostained with anti-SEC5 (red) and anti-InsP₃R Co-localization in BMDM cells (Pearson Coellicient = 0.71). A representative resting BMDM cell was immunostained with anti-SEC5 (red) and anti-InsP₃R3 antibodies (green). **c** Representative images of FRET donor (Alexa Fluor 488) and acceptor (Cy3). FRET pair intensities before and after Cy3 was photobleached are shown (left and middle columns). The histogram summarizes FRET efficiency in multiple regions of interest (data are summarized as the mean \pm SEM; n = 16 for each pair of samples; ***p < 0.001). **d** Schematic illustration of the functional domains of rat InsP₃R type 1 and GST fusion proteins (H1 to H4) of the InsP₃R C-terminus (aa 2573–2749) used in SEC5 pull-down assays. A representative western blot depicting the GST pull-downs of SEC5 from RAW267.4 cell extracts is shown. The Coomassie blue-stained gel shows input GST-tagged H1 to H4 fragments. **e** Schematic diagram of recombinant SEC5 fragments used for testing interactions with InsP₃R H1 helices (upper panel). Representative in vitro pull-down assays depict the interaction of different His-tagged SEC5 fragments with GST-InsP₃R-H1