The authors of the article entitled, “Crosstalk between Suppression of Tumorigenicity 2 and Transforming Growth Factor-β Receptor Signaling Promotes Renal Fibrosis” (Volume 193, pages 1029–1045 of the August 2023 issue of The American Journal of Pathology; DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajpath.2023.05.002) have alerted the editorial office that an error was introduced to the title of the article as a result of a miscommunication with the authors during the copyediting phase of the manuscript. The original title of the manuscript used the gene symbol ST2 and the copyeditors expanded this to read “Suppression of Tumorigenicity 2” based on the author reply to the expansion query. However, after publication the editorial office was contacted by the authors that this was not correct and the official gene in the paper is Interleukin-1 Receptor-Like 1 (IL1RL1). ST2 is an alias for IL1RL1, which was not clearly noted in the original manuscript. This manuscript is being corrected so the title reads: Crosstalk between Interleukin-1 Receptor-Like 1 and Transforming Growth Factor-β Receptor Signaling Promotes Renal Fibrosis.” The Abstract and Introduction of text is also being updated to undo this incorrect expansion and clearly note that ST2 is an alias for IL1RL1.

In the Abstract, the correct sentence reads: The current study found increased expression of IL-33 and interleukin-1 receptor-like 1 (IL1RL1, alias ST2), the receptor for IL-33, in human fibrotic renal tissues.

In the Introduction the correct sentence reads: It acts as both a conventional cytokine through the activation of the cell surface receptor complex interleukin-1 receptor-like 1 (IL1RL1, alias ST2)/IL-1 receptor accessory protein8–10 and an intracellular nuclear factor with transcription factor–like properties.11