Virologica Sinica 41 (2026) 490–491

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Virologica Sinica

journal homepage: www.keaipublishing.com/en/journals/virologica-sinica
www.virosin.org

Corrigendum to "African swine fever virus MGF360-9L degrades DDX20 through the Rab1A-dependent autophagy pathway to antagonize its antiviral effect" [Virol. Sin. 40 (2025) 822–834]

Lu He [a,b,c,1], Xuxu Fan [a,b,c,1], Zhaoyu Zhu [a,b,c], Danshi Pei [a,b,c], Yizhuo Wang [a,b,c], Xizhong Li [a,b,c], Qingfeng Ren [a,b,c], Haixue Zheng [a,b,c,*], Weiwei Li [a,b,c,*], Zixiang Zhu [a,b,c,*]

[a] *State Key Laboratory for Animal Disease Control and Prevention, College of Veterinary Medicine, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Lanzhou 730000, China*
[b] *African Swine Fever Regional Laboratory of China, Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Lanzhou 730046, China*
[c] *Gansu Province Research Center for Basic Disciplines of Pathogen Biology, Lanzhou 730046, China*

Due to our negligence, the original version of this article, published online on 14 October 2025, contained a mistake in Fig. 4B. The lanes of β-actin and DDX20 in Western blotting were incorrectly cropped.

The correct Fig. 4 is given below. We apologize for our oversight when preparing the figure and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.

DOI of original article: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.virs.2025.10.001.
* Corresponding authors.
E-mail addresses: haixuezheng@163.com (H. Zheng), liweiwei@caas.cn (W. Li), zhuzixiang@caas.cn (Z. Zhu).
Peer review under the responsibility of editorial board of *Virologica Sinica*.
[1] Lu He and Xuxu Fan contributed equally to this work.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.virs.2026.03.004

Available online 24 March 2026

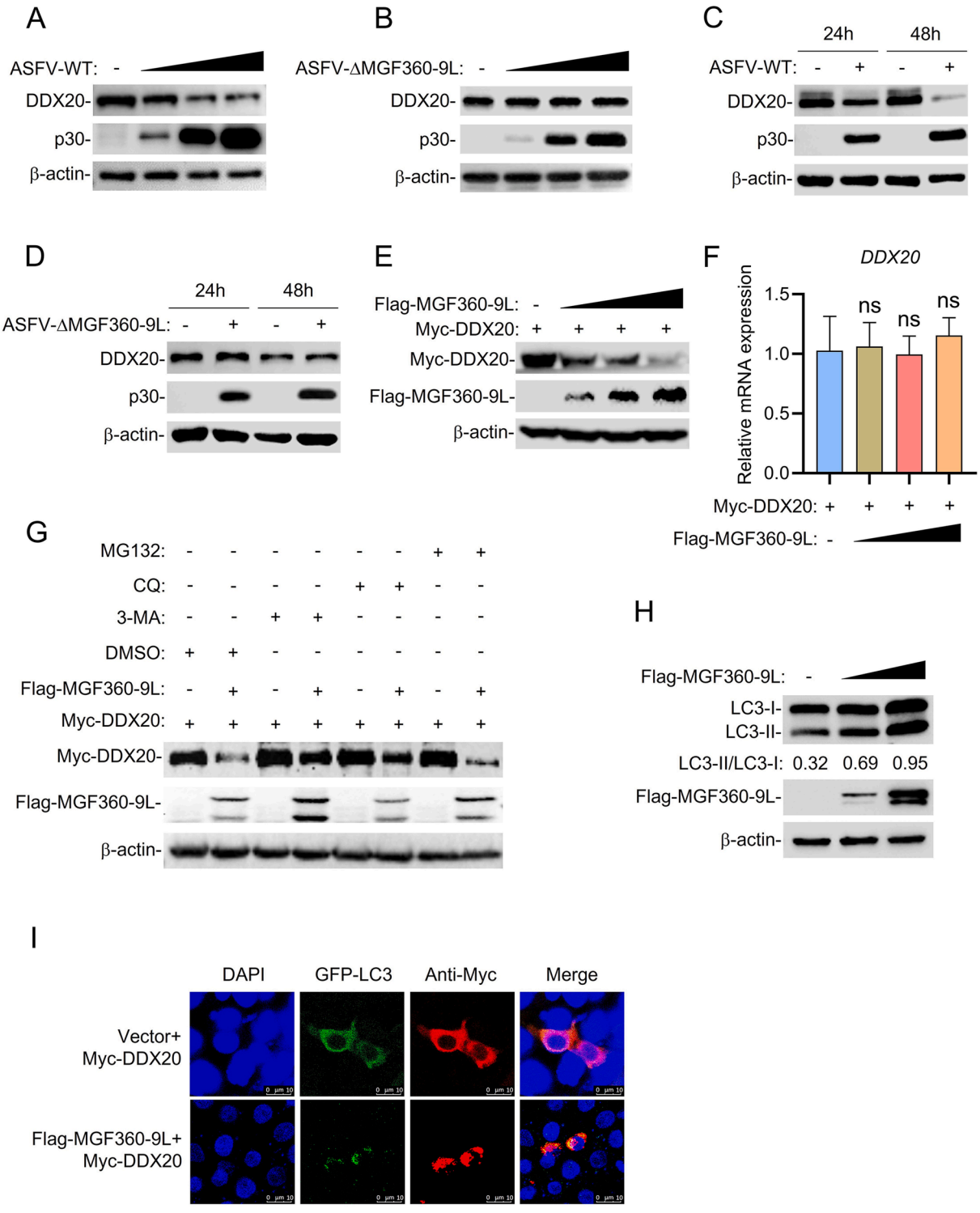

Fig. 4. MGF360-9L degrades DDX20 through autophagy pathway. **A, B** PAMs cultured in 12-well plates were infected with ASFV WT (**A**) or ASFV-ΔMGF360-9L (**B**) (MOI = 0, 0.1, 0.5, 1) for 24 h before immunoblot analysis. The production of DDX20, and p30 proteins was detected by Western blotting. β-actin was used as a loading control. **C, D** PAMs cultured in 12-well plates were uninfected or infected with ASFV WT (**C**) or ASFV-ΔMGF360-9 L (**D**) (MOI = 1) for 24 h and 48 h before immunoblot analysis. The production of DDX20, and p30 proteins was detected by Western blotting. β-actin was used as a loading control. **E, F** HEK 293T cells cultured in 12-well plates were co-transfected with Flag-MGF360-9L (0 μg/well, 0.5 μg/well, 1 μg/well, 2 μg/well) and Myc-DDX20 (1 μg/well) plasmids for 24 h before immunoblot (**E**) and qPCR experiments (**F**) were performed. **G** HEK 293T cells cultured in 12-well plates were co-transfected with empty vector (2 μg/well) or Flag-MGF360-9L (2 μg/well) and Myc-DDX20 (1 μg/well) plasmids. Eighteen hours later, cells were treated with DMSO, 3-MA (50 μM), CQ (100 μM) and MG132 (20 μM) for 6 h before immunoblot assays. **H** HEK 293T cells cultured in 12-well plates were transfected with Flag-MGF360-9L (0 μg/well, 0.5 μg/well, 1 μg/well) plasmid for 24 h before immunoblot assays. **I** PK-15 cells cultured in confocal dishes were co-transfected with GFP-LC3 (1 μg/well), Flag-MGF360-9L (1 μg/well) and Myc DDX20 (1 μg/well) plasmids for 24 h. Cells were stained with antiMyc antibody (red). Nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar = 10 μm. Data were analyzed by unpaired, two-tailed Student's *t*test. Data are presented as the means ± SDs from three independent experiments. ns, $P > 0.05$.