

Correction

Correction: Sutcliffe et al. Common Oral Medications Lead to Prophage Induction in Bacterial Isolates from the Human Gut. *Viruses* 2021, 13, 455

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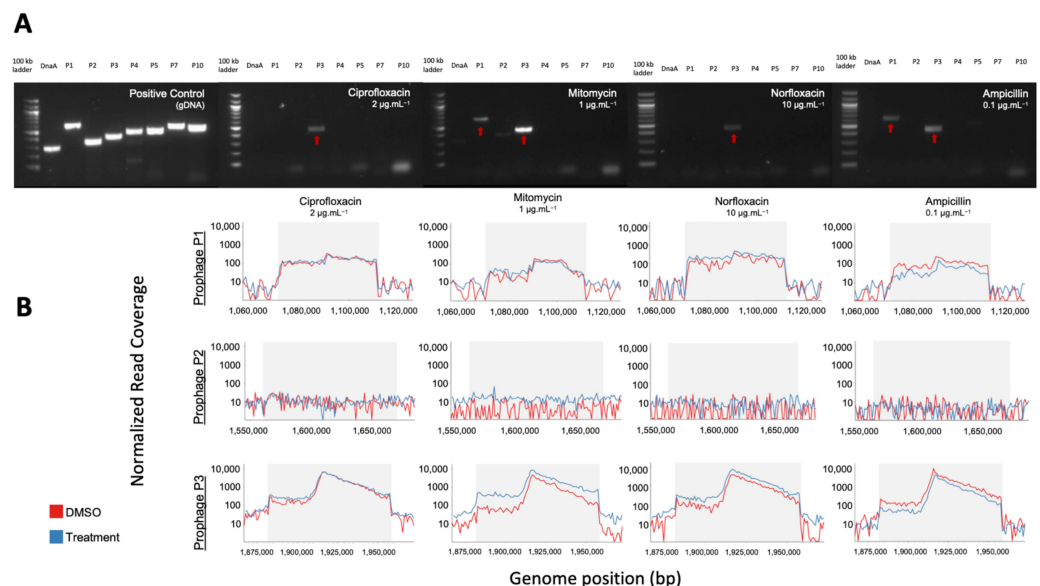
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Error in Figure

In the original publication [1], there were two mistakes in Figure 4B as published. The first error is a duplication of the Mitomycin C and Norfloxacin panels, which took place during the figure layout process in Power Point. The published Mitomycin C column is the correct one, whereas the published Norfloxacin column was a duplicated version of Mitomycin C. The second mistake is also a duplication concerning the Normalized read coverage profiles for prophage 2 in the Mitomycin C, Norfloxacin, and Ampicillin treatments. In this case, the Ampicillin plot is correct, but the Mitomycin C and Norfloxacin are duplications of the Ampicillin treatment. This occurred because of a typo in the R code used to export figures. The corrected Figure 4B appears below.



Citation: Sutcliffe, S.G.; Shamash, M.; Hynes, A.P.; Maurice, C.F. Correction: Sutcliffe et al. Common Oral Medications Lead to Prophage Induction in Bacterial Isolates from the Human Gut. *Viruses* 2021, 13, 455. *Viruses* 2023, 15, 25. <https://doi.org/10.3390/v15010025>

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In the original publication, there was also a mistake in Supplementary Figure S3 as published. We inverted the water and ciprofloxacin labels by mistake for all bacterial growth curves, except for *B. caccae*, which was correct. The authors state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. This correction was approved by the Academic Editor. The original publication has also been updated.

Reference

1. Sutcliffe, S.G.; Shamash, M.; Hynes, A.P.; Maurice, C.F. Common Oral Medications Lead to Prophage Induction in Bacterial Isolates from the Human Gut. *Viruses* **2021**, *13*, 455. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

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