CORRECTION

Open Access

Correction to: The molecular tweezer CLR01 improves behavioral deficits and reduces tau pathology in P301S-tau transgenic mice



Jing Di^{1†}, Ibrar Siddique^{1†}, Zizheng Li¹, Ghattas Malki¹, Simon Hornung^{1,2}, Suman Dutta¹, Ian Hurst¹, Ella Ishaaya¹, Austin Wang¹, Sally Tu¹, Ani Boghos¹, Ida Ericsson¹, Frank-Gerrit Klärner³, Thomas Schrader³ and Gal Bitan^{1,4,5*}

Correction to: Alzheimers Res Ther 13, 6 (2021) https://doi.org/10.1186/s13195-020-00743-x

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors reported an error in Figure 5 and Supplementary Figure 9. In Figure 5, the same image was included, by mistake, in panels c and d. The corrected Figure 5 shows the correct image in panel c. Similarly, in Supplementary Figure 9, panels G and K show, by mistake, the same image. The corrected Supplementary Figure 9 shows the correct image in panel G, presented below as Fig. 1.

Author details

¹Department of Neurology, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Gordon Neuroscience Research Building, Room 451, 635 Charles E. Young Drive South, Los Angeles, CA 90095-7334, USA. ²Present address: Division of Peptide Biochemistry, Technical University of Munich, Freising, Germany. ³Faculty of Chemistry, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany. ⁴Brain Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ⁵Molecular Biology Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA.

Published online: 22 April 2021

Reference

 Di J, Siddique I, Li Z, Malki G, Hornung S, Dutta S, et al. The molecular tweezer CLR01 improves behavioral deficits and reduces tau pathology in P301S-tau transgenic mice. Alzheimers Res Ther. 2021;13(1):6. https://doi. org/10.1186/s13195-020-00743-x.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s13195-020-00743-x.

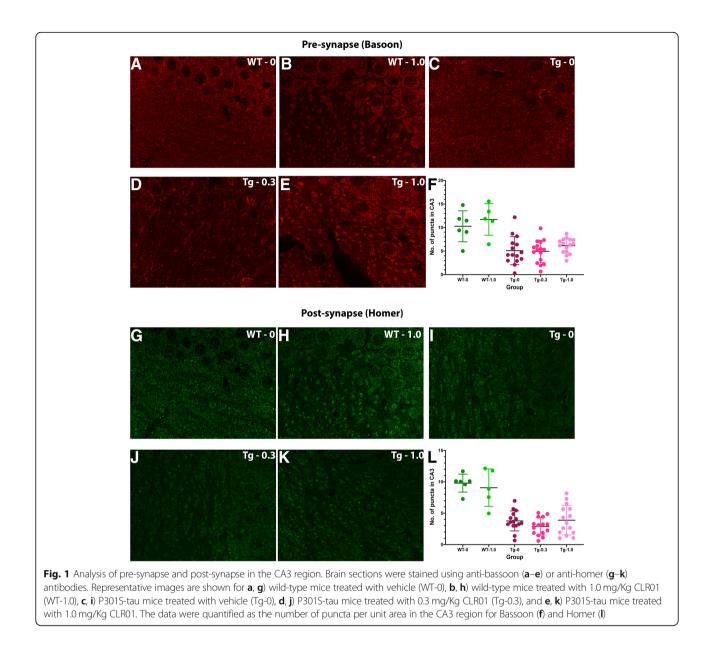
* Correspondence: gbitan@mednet.ucla.edu

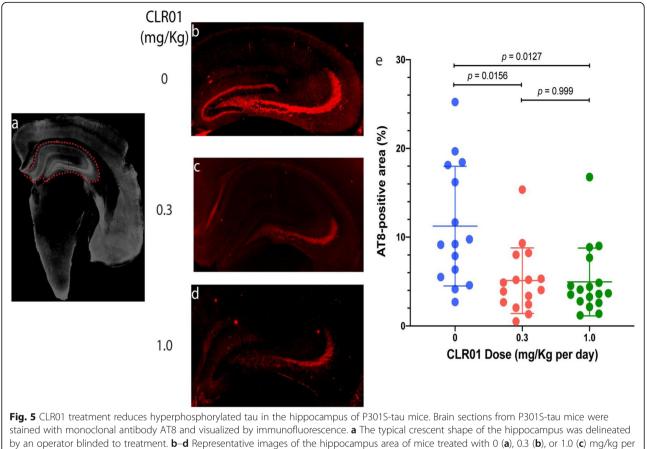
[†]Jing Di and Ibrar Siddique contributed equally to this work. ¹Department of Neurology, David Geffen School of Medicine, University of California, Gordon Neuroscience Research Building, Room 451, 635 Charles E. Young Drive South, Los Angeles, CA 90095-7334, USA

⁴Brain Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2021, corrected publication 2022. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.





by an operator blinded to treatment. **b**-**d** Representative images of the hippocampus area of mice treated with 0 (**a**), 0.3 (**b**), or 1.0 (**c**) mg/kg per day CLR01. **d** The data were quantified as the percentage of AT8-positive area within the hippocampus area, as defined in panel **a**. The data are presented as mean \pm SD. P values were calculated using a one-way ANOVA with post hoc Tukey test