



OPEN ACCESS

EDITED AND REVIEWED BY
José Julio Rodríguez Arellano,
University of the Basque Country, Spain

*CORRESPONDENCE
Patricia M. White
✉ Patricia_white@urmc.rochester.edu

†PRESENT ADDRESSES
Jingyuan Zhang,
Department of Otolaryngology, Boston
Children's Hospital, Boston, MA, United States

Holly J. Beaulac,
The Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME,
United States

RECEIVED 29 June 2023
ACCEPTED 30 June 2023
PUBLISHED 18 July 2023

CITATION
Na D, Zhang J, Beaulac HJ,
Piekna-Przybylska D, Nicklas PR, Kiernan AE
and White PM (2023) Corrigendum: Increased
central auditory gain in 5xFAD Alzheimer's
disease mice as an early biomarker candidate
for Alzheimer's disease diagnosis.
Front. Neurosci. 17:1250244.
doi: 10.3389/fnins.2023.1250244

COPYRIGHT
© 2023 Na, Zhang, Beaulac, Piekna-Przybylska,
Nicklas, Kiernan and White. This is an
open-access article distributed under the terms
of the [Creative Commons Attribution License
\(CC BY\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). The use, distribution or reproduction
in other forums is permitted, provided the
original author(s) and the copyright owner(s)
are credited and that the original publication in
this journal is cited, in accordance with
accepted academic practice. No use,
distribution or reproduction is permitted which
does not comply with these terms.

Corrigendum: Increased central auditory gain in 5xFAD Alzheimer's disease mice as an early biomarker candidate for Alzheimer's disease diagnosis

Daxiang Na¹, Jingyuan Zhang^{2†}, Holly J. Beaulac^{2†},
Dorota Piekna-Przybylska², Paige R. Nicklas², Amy E. Kiernan^{1,3}
and Patricia M. White^{2*}

¹Department of Biomedical Genetics, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, NY, United States, ²Department of Neuroscience, Ernest J. Del Monte Institute for Neuroscience, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, NY, United States, ³Department of Ophthalmology, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, United States

KEYWORDS

Alzheimer's disease, central auditory gain, hearing loss, auditory brainstem response, central auditory processing disorder, hearing in noise, inhibitory deficit

A corrigendum on

Increased central auditory gain in 5xFAD Alzheimer's disease mice as an early biomarker candidate for Alzheimer's disease diagnosis

by Na, D., Zhang, J., Beaulac, H. J., Piekna-Przybylska, D., Nicklas, P. R., Kiernan, A. E., and White, P. M. (2023). *Front. Neurosci.* 17:1106570. doi: 10.3389/fnins.2023.1106570

In the published article online, there was an error in [Figure 1](#) and [Figure 2](#) as published. The panels originally published as [Figure 1](#) are the data for [Figure 2](#), and the panels originally published as [Figure 2](#) are the data for [Figure 1](#). The corrected [Figure 1](#) and its caption as well as the corrected [Figure 2](#) and its caption appear below.

In the published article, there was an error in the Funding statement. The authors incorrectly attributed funding from NIDCD R01 DC018660. The correct Funding statement appears below.

FUNDING

This work was funded by the National Institute of Health R01 DC014261-S1. The results of **Supplementary Figure S2** are based on data obtained from the AD Knowledge Portal (<https://adknowledgeportal.synapse.org/>): The IU/JAX/UCI MODEL-AD Center was established with funding from The National Institute on Aging (U54 AG054345-01 and AG054349); Aging studies are also supported by the Nathan Shock Center of Excellence in the Basic Biology of Aging (NIH P30 AG0380770).

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

Publisher's note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

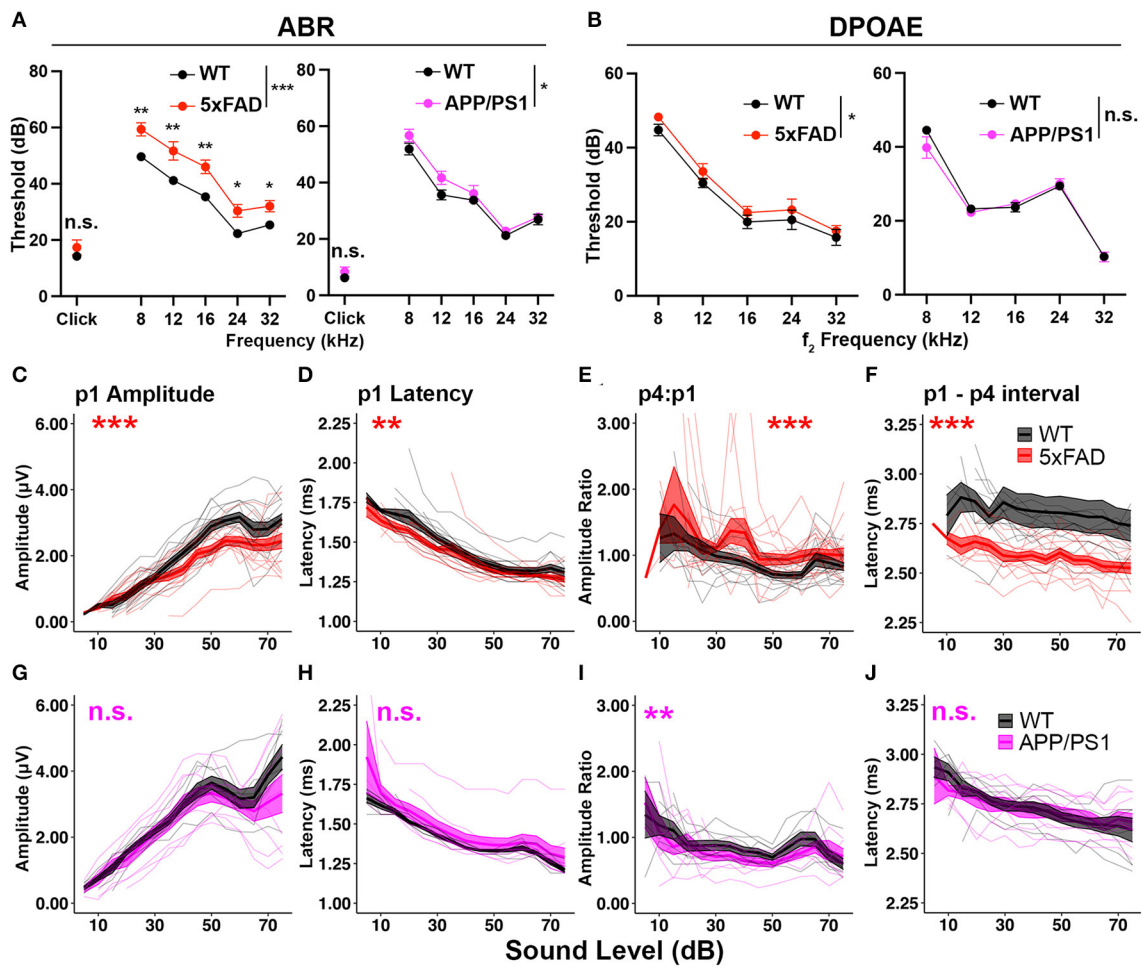


FIGURE 1
 5xFAD transgenic mice have increased central gain and hearing loss severity. Auditory test results of (A–F) 5xFAD (red) at 12 months of age (12 M) (WT $n = 13$, 5xFAD $n = 15$), and (G–J) for APP/PS1 (magenta) at 13 M (WT $n = 8$, APP/PS1 $n = 9$). (A–J) Corresponding wild-type (WT) littermate data (black). (A) ABR and (B) DPOAE thresholds are expressed as the mean \pm SEM. (C–J) Wave I (p1) amplitude, latency, wave IV to I amplitude ratio (p4:p1) and wave I to wave IV interpeak latency of click-evoked ABRs. Asterisks denote significant differences between genotypes: no significance (n.s.), $p \geq 0.05$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; and *** $p < 0.001$.

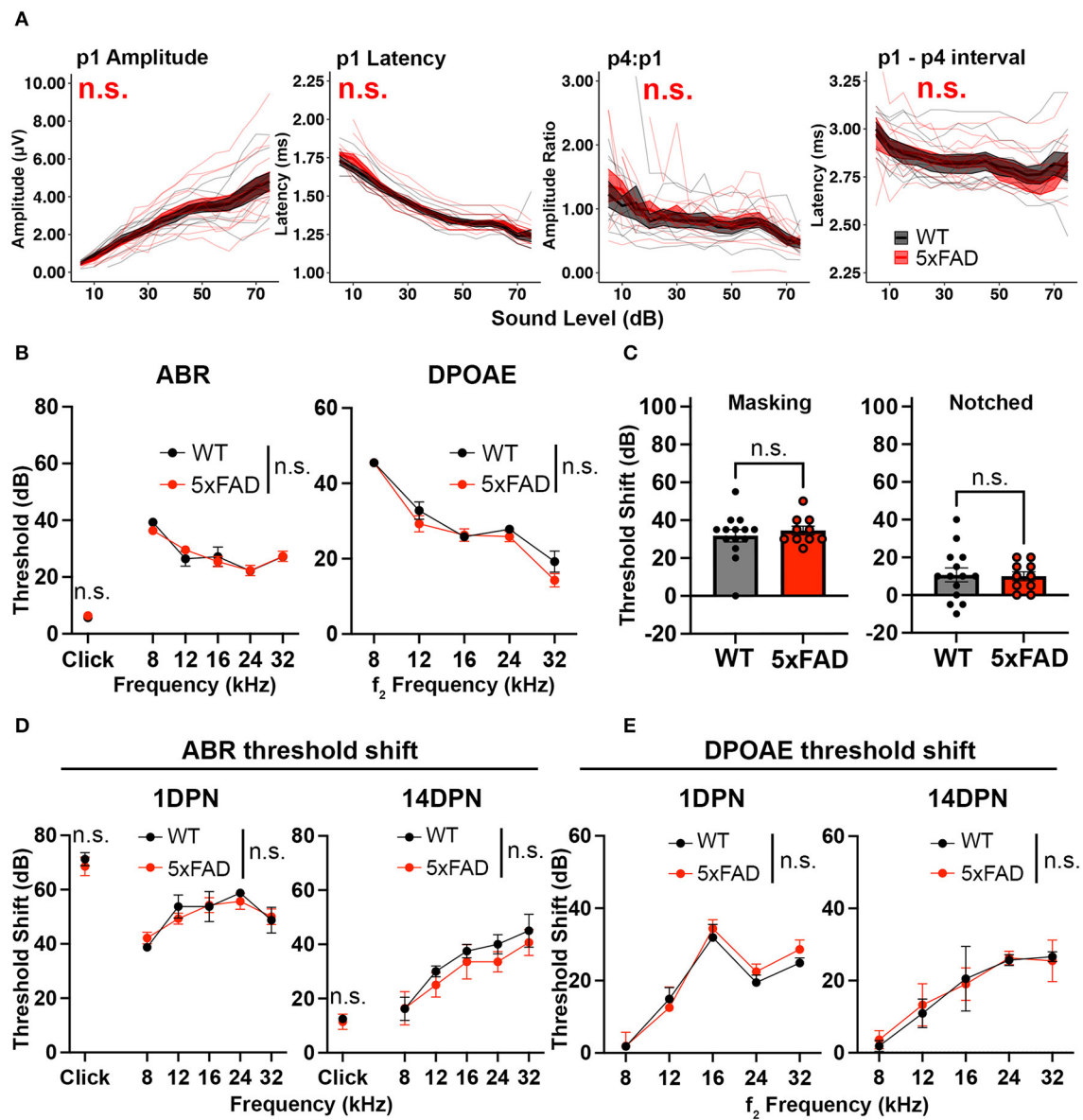


FIGURE 2
Auditory functions are normal in 5xFAD mice at an early stage of amyloid deposition. 5xFAD mice (red) and their WT littermates (black). **(A)** Wave I amplitude, latency, wave IV to I amplitude ratio, wave I to IV interpeak latency (from left to right) of click-evoked ABRs from 5xFAD mice ($n = 14$) and their WT littermates ($n = 9$) at 3 M. **(B–E)** Data are expressed as the mean \pm SEM. **(B)** ABR (left) and DPOAE (right) thresholds from 5xFAD mice ($n = 11$) and their WT littermates ($n = 7$) at 3 M. **(C)** ABR threshold shift with masking and notched noise for 5xFAD mice ($n = 10$) and their WT littermates ($n = 14$) at 3 M. **(D)** ABR and **(E)** DPOAE threshold shifts at 1 day (1 DPN) and 14 days (14 DPN) post noise exposure for 5xFAD mice ($n = 7$) and their WT littermates ($n = 4$) at 3.5 M. No significance (n.s.).