## **Erratum**

Erratum: Gottschalk et al., "Gemfibrozil Protects Dopaminergic Neurons in a Mouse Model of Parkinson's Disease via PPARα-Dependent Astrocytic GDNF Pathway"

In the article "Gemfibrozil Protects Dopaminergic Neurons in a Mouse Model of Parkinson's Disease via PPAR $\alpha$ -Dependent Astrocytic GDNF Pathway," by Carl G. Gottschalk, Malabendu Jana, Avik Roy, Dhruv R. Patel, and Kalipada Pahan, which appeared in pages 2287–2300 of the March 10, 2021 issue, Figure 7 was published with an error. The MPTP panel (second column) from Figure 3A was duplicated in the GDNF $\Delta$ Astro-MPTP group (fifth column) of Figure 7C. Additionally, the notation for Figure 7C incorrectly labeled  $Gfap^{cre}$  (top) and  $Gdnf^{\Delta}astro$  (bottom) instead of left and right, respectively. A corrected version of Figure 7 and an updated Figure 7 legend appear below. These errors do not affect the conclusions of the paper.

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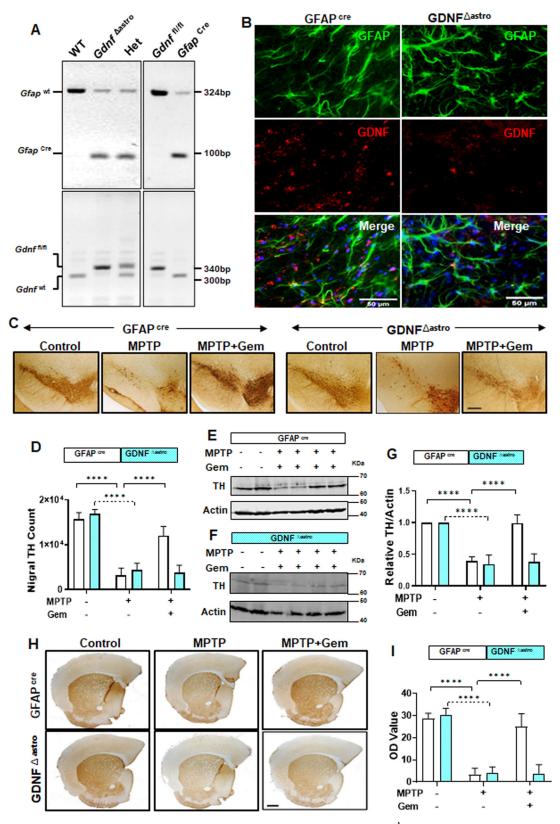


Figure 7. Gemfibrozil (Gem) protects the nigrostriatal pathway via astrocytic GDNF in the MPTP mouse model. A, Genotyping of  $GAnf^{A}$  astro (astrocyte-specific GDNF knock-out) mice. B, Nigral sections of 6- to 8-week-old  $Gfap^{cre}$  mice or  $GAnf^{A}$  astro mice were double labeled for GDNF and GFAP. Results represent the analysis of two sections of each of three mice per group. The 6- to 8-week-old  $Gfap^{cre}$  mice (n = 6/group) or  $GAnf^{A}$  astro mice (n = 6/group) were lesioned with MPTP (20 mg/kg body weight/injection, four intraperitoneal injections at every 2 h interval). At 4 h following the last MPTP injection, mice were fed gemfibrozil (7.5 mg/kg body weight/d) via oral gavage for 7 d. C, Representative TH immunostaining from both  $Gfap^{cre}$  (left) and  $GAnf^{A}$  astro (right) mice. C, Stereological counting of nigral TH cells in  $Gfap^{cre}$  and  $GAnf^{A}$  astro mice. A two-way ANOVA results in  $F_{(2,30)} = 197.4 > F_c = 3.31$  (\*\*\*\*p < 0.0001) for treatment and  $F_{(1,30)} = 13.77 > F_c = 4.17$  for genotype. C and C in the migral lysate tissue from C and C in the migral density immunoblots. A two-way ANOVA was adopted to identify significant differences between treatment and genotype and found  $F_{(2,30)} = 120.1 > F_c = 3.31$  (\*\*\*\*p < 0.0001) for treatment and  $F_{(1,30)} = 42.74 > F_c = 4.17$  (\*\*\*\*p < 0.0001) for genotype. C in the migral TH staining from both C and C in the migral TH staining optical density C in the migral TH staining from both C in the migral TH staining optical density C in the migral TH staining from both C in the migral C in the migral TH staining from both C in the