


CORRECTION

Open Access



Correction: Sodium oligomannate alters gut microbiota, reduces cerebral amyloidosis and reactive microglia in a sex-specific manner

Megan E. Bosch^{1†}, Hemraj B. Dodiya^{2†}, Julia Michalkiewicz^{2†}, Choonghee Lee^{1†}, Shabana M. Shaik^{2†}, Ian Q. Weigle², Can Zhang³, Jack Osborn², Aishwarya Nambiar¹, Priyam Patel⁴, Samira Parhizkar¹, Xiaoqiong Zhang², Marie L. Laury⁵, Prasenjit Mondal³, Ashley Gomm³, Matthew John Schipma⁴, Dania Mallah⁶, Oleg Butovsky⁶, Eugene B. Chang⁷, Rudolph E. Tanzi³, Jack A. Gilbert⁸, David M. Holtzman^{1*} and Sangram S. Sisodia^{2*} 

Molecular Neurodegeneration (2024) 19:18
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13024-023-00700-w>

The original article erroneously presents incorrect graph labels in the caption of Fig. 4. The corrected Fig. 4 caption alongside its respective figure can be viewed ahead in this Correction article.

[†]Megan E. Bosch and Hemraj B. Dodiya contributed equally to this work.

[†]Julia Michalkiewicz, Choonghee Lee and Shabana M. Shaik contributed equally to this work.

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13024-023-00700-w>.

*Correspondence:

David M. Holtzman
holtzman@wustl.edu
Sangram S. Sisodia
ssisodia@bsd.uchicago.edu

¹Department of Neurology, Hope Center for Neurological Disorders, Knight Alzheimer's Disease Research Center, Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, USA

²Department of Neurobiology, University of Chicago, Chicago, USA

³Genetics and Aging Research Unit, McCance Center for Brain Health, MassGeneral Institute for Neurodegenerative Disease, Department of Neurology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

⁴Center for Genetic Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, USA

⁵Genome Technology Access Center, Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, USA

⁶Ann Romney Center for Neurologic Diseases, Department of Neurology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

⁷Department Medicine, Section of Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Nutrition, The University of Chicago, Chicago, USA

⁸Department of Pediatrics and Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UCSD, San Diego, USA



© The Author(s) 2024. **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.

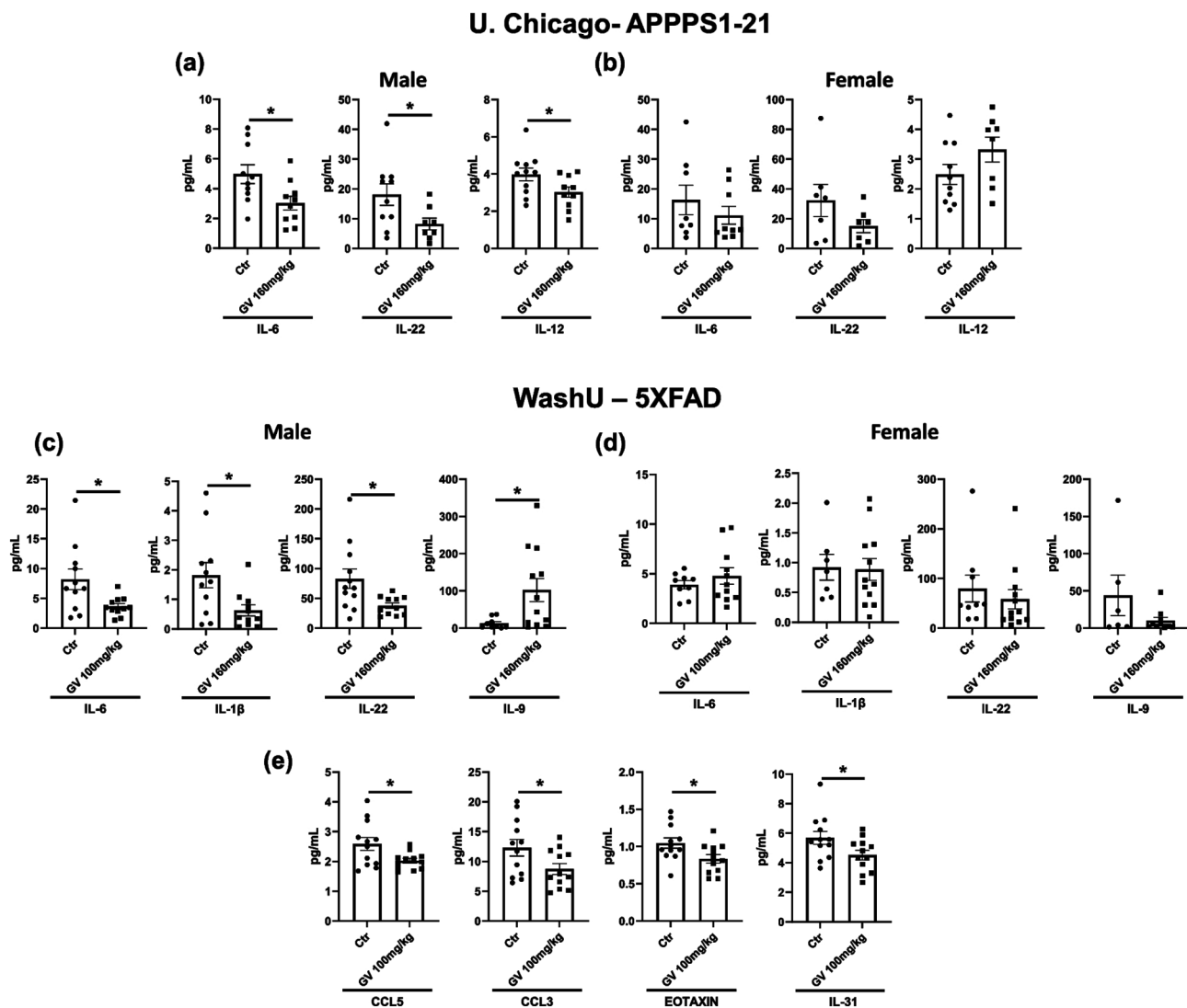


Fig. 4 GV-971 modifies cytokine and chemokine levels in peripheral blood and cortical tissues. **(a)** Quantification of cytokine and chemokine concentrations in the serum of APPPS1-21 male mice treated with 160mg/kg GV-971 or vehicle from the University of Chicago ($n = 10-11$). **(b)** Quantification of cytokine and chemokine concentrations in the serum of APPPS1-21 female mice treated with 160mg/kg GV-971 or vehicle ($n = 8-10$). **(c)** Quantification of cytokine and chemokine concentrations in the serum of 5XFAD male mice treated with 100mg/kg GV-971 or vehicle from Washington University in St. Louis ($n = 12-13$). **(d)** Quantification of cytokine and chemokine concentrations in the serum of 5XFAD female mice treated with 100mg/kg GV-971 or vehicle ($n = 9-12$). **(e)** Quantification of cytokine and chemokine concentrations in the cortical tissue of 5XFAD male mice treated with 100mg/kg GV-971 or vehicle ($n = 12-13$). Data presented as SEM. Significance determined using unpaired t-test. *, $P < 0.05$; **, $P < 0.01$; ***, $P < 0.001$; ****, $P < 0.0001$

Published online: 10 October 2024

Publisher's note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.