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AUTHOR CORRECTION

Correction for Maisuria et al., "Polyphenolic Extract from Maple Syrup Potentiates Antibiotic Susceptibility and Reduces Biofilm Formation of Pathogenic Bacteria"

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Volume 81, issue 11, 3782–3792, 2015, https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.00239-15. Page 3783, column 1: The third paragraph (in Materials and Methods) should read as follows:

High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis. The presence of selected phenolic compounds in PRMSE was qualitatively confirmed using HPLC as reported in the literature (20), with some modifications. An Agilent Technologies 1200 series analytical liquid chromatographic system equipped with a quaternary pump (G1311A), inline degasser (G1322A), column oven (G1316A), DAD detector (G1315D), and autosampler (G1329A) was used. A gradient elution was performed to separate phenolic compounds on a Zorbax Eclipse XDB-C18 column (4.6 by 150 mm, 5 μm; Agilent) at 30°C. The mobile phase consisted of trifluoroacetic acid at 0.2% as phase A and methanol as phase B. The elution gradient was initiated with 2% phase B, increased to 40% phase B at 40 min and 80% phase B at 50 min, and held at 80% phase B for 2 min. The injection volume was 10 μl, and the flow rate was 0.5 ml min^{-1}. The eluted analytes were identified by comparing retention times and UV signals, with the individual phenolic standard chromatograms. The following pure phenolic compounds were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Canada and used as standards (10 μg/ml): gallic acid, 1,2-dihydroxybenzene (catechol), 3,4-dihydroxybenzaldehyde (catechaldehyde), syringaldehyde, vanillin, and 3-hydroxybenzoic acid.

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