



Corrigendum: Chronic Pyruvate Supplementation Increases Exploratory Activity and Brain Energy Reserves in Young and Middle-Aged Mice

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A corrigendum on

Chronic Pyruvate Supplementation Increases Exploratory Activity and Brain Energy Reserves in Young and Middle-Aged Mice

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In the Original Research article there was an error in the Section “Treatment” under the section “Methods” about the estimated daily intake of pyruvate:

“With the average food intake of 4 g this corresponds to 800 mg of pyruvate/day, which is at the upper range of effective pyruvate doses in earlier *in vivo* studies (Suh et al., 2005; Fukushima et al., 2009; Isopi et al., 2014).”

As correctly stated in the Abstract, the estimated dose was 800 mg of pyruvate/kg/day.

The corrected version of this section is shown below:

Treatment

Chronic Pyruvate Administration

The test group (PYR) received experimental chow supplemented with 0.6 % (w) of Na-pyruvate (Safe Diets, Augy, France). The control group (STD) received the same basic rodent chow (A04, Safe Diets). With the average food intake of 4 g this corresponds to 800 mg of pyruvate/kg/day, which is at the upper range of effective pyruvate doses in earlier *in vivo* studies (Suh et al., 2005; Fukushima et al., 2009; Isopi et al., 2014). *Acute pyruvate administration.* The mice received Na-pyruvate (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) 500 mg/kg i.p. or the same molar concentration of NaCl (260 mg/kg i.p.). This single dose affords neuroprotection against cortical concussion injury and increases brain glucose and pyruvate levels as measured by *in vivo* microdialysis (Fukushima et al., 2009).

All cage labels about the treatment groups were coded so that the researchers running behavioral tests or assays on post-mortem samples were blinded as to the treatment.

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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