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Correction: Nicotine-mediated effects in neuronal and mouse models of synucleinopathy

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A Correction on

Nicotine-mediated effects in neuronal and mouse models of synucleinopathy

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In the published article, there was an error in [Figure 3C](#) as published whereby micro-repeats appeared in the panel corresponding to the hippocampus of the vehicle non-tg control image. The corrected [Figure 3](#) and its caption appear below.

The original article has been updated.

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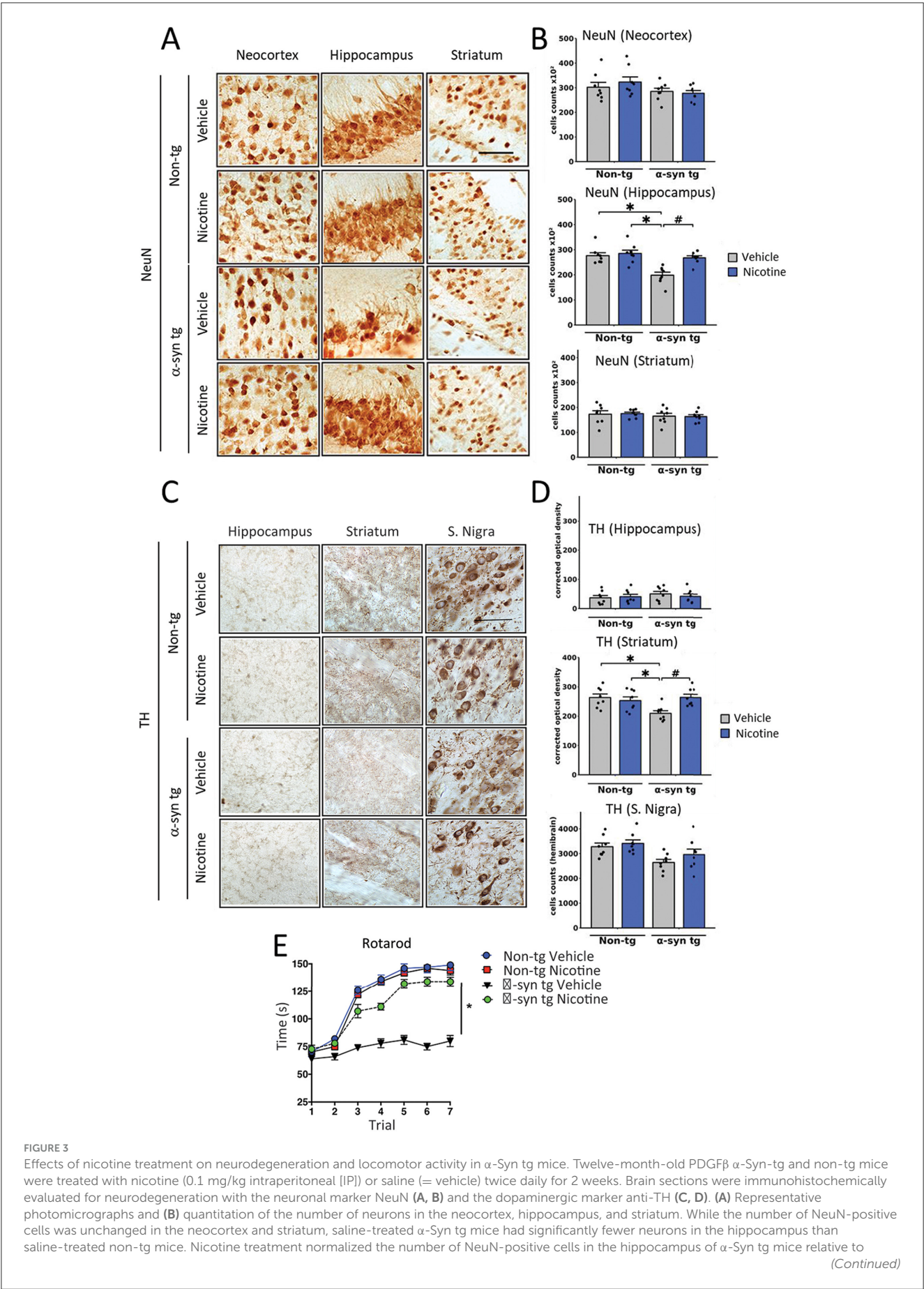


FIGURE 3 (Continued)

saline-treated α -Syn tg mice. $N = 8/\text{group}$. Scale bar = $50\ \mu\text{m}$. * $p < 0.0001$, # $p < 0.001$. **(C)** Representative photomicrographs and **(D)** quantitation of TH immunoreactivity in the substantia nigra (s. nigra), hippocampus, and striatum. While TH immunoreactivity was unchanged in the hippocampus and substantia nigra, saline-treated α -Syn tg mice exhibited significantly less immunoreactivity in the striatum than saline-treated non-tg mice. Nicotine treatment normalized TH immunoreactivity in the striatum of α -Syn tg mice relative to saline-treated α -Syn tg mice. $N = 8/\text{group}$. Scale bar = $50\ \mu\text{m}$. * $p < 0.05$, # $p < 0.01$. **(E)** The effect of nicotine treatment on locomotor activity was assessed using the rotarod test. Saline-treated α -Syn tg mice spent significantly less time on the rotarod than saline-treated non-tg mice. Nicotine-treated α -Syn tg mice remained on the rotarod for significantly longer than saline-treated α -Syn tg mice * $p < 0.05$, $N = 8$ mice/group. In panels **(B, D)**, dots represent individual values and bars denote the mean \pm standard error of the mean.