


CORRECTION

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Correction to: Increase in excitability of hippocampal neurons during novelty-induced hyperlocomotion in dopamine-deficient mice

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Correction to: *Mol Brain* (2020) 13:126

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error in Fig. 1 and its caption. An incomplete version of Fig. 1 was published and a mistake was present in its caption. The incorrect and correct figure and its caption are published in this Correction article. The original article has been updated.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13041-020-00664-8>.

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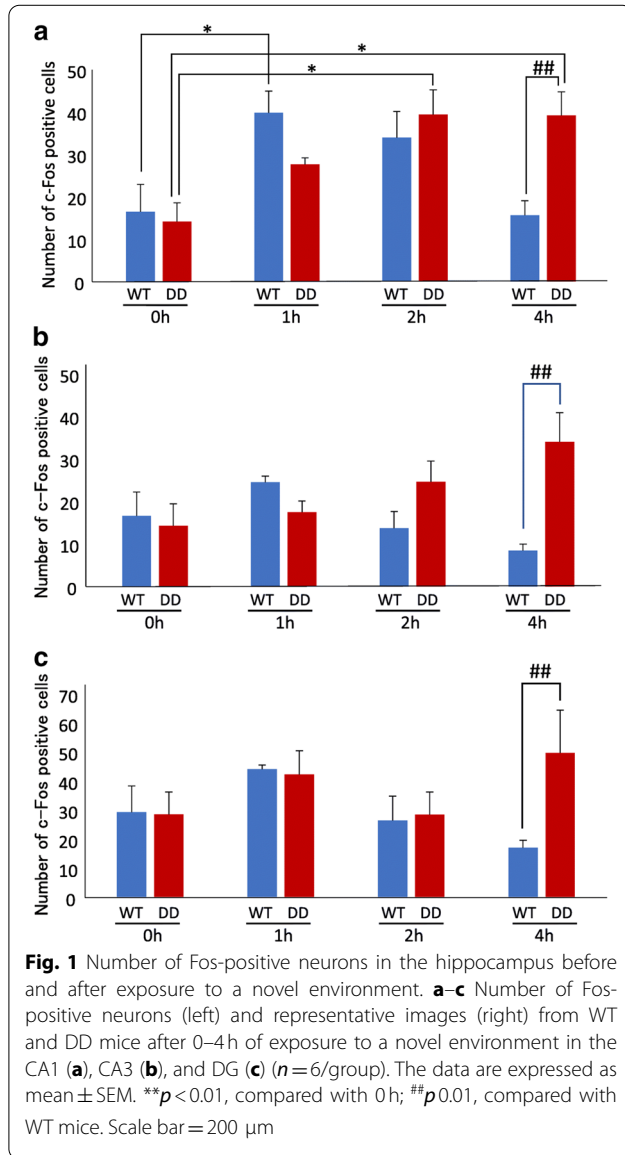
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Incorrect figure:



Correct figure:

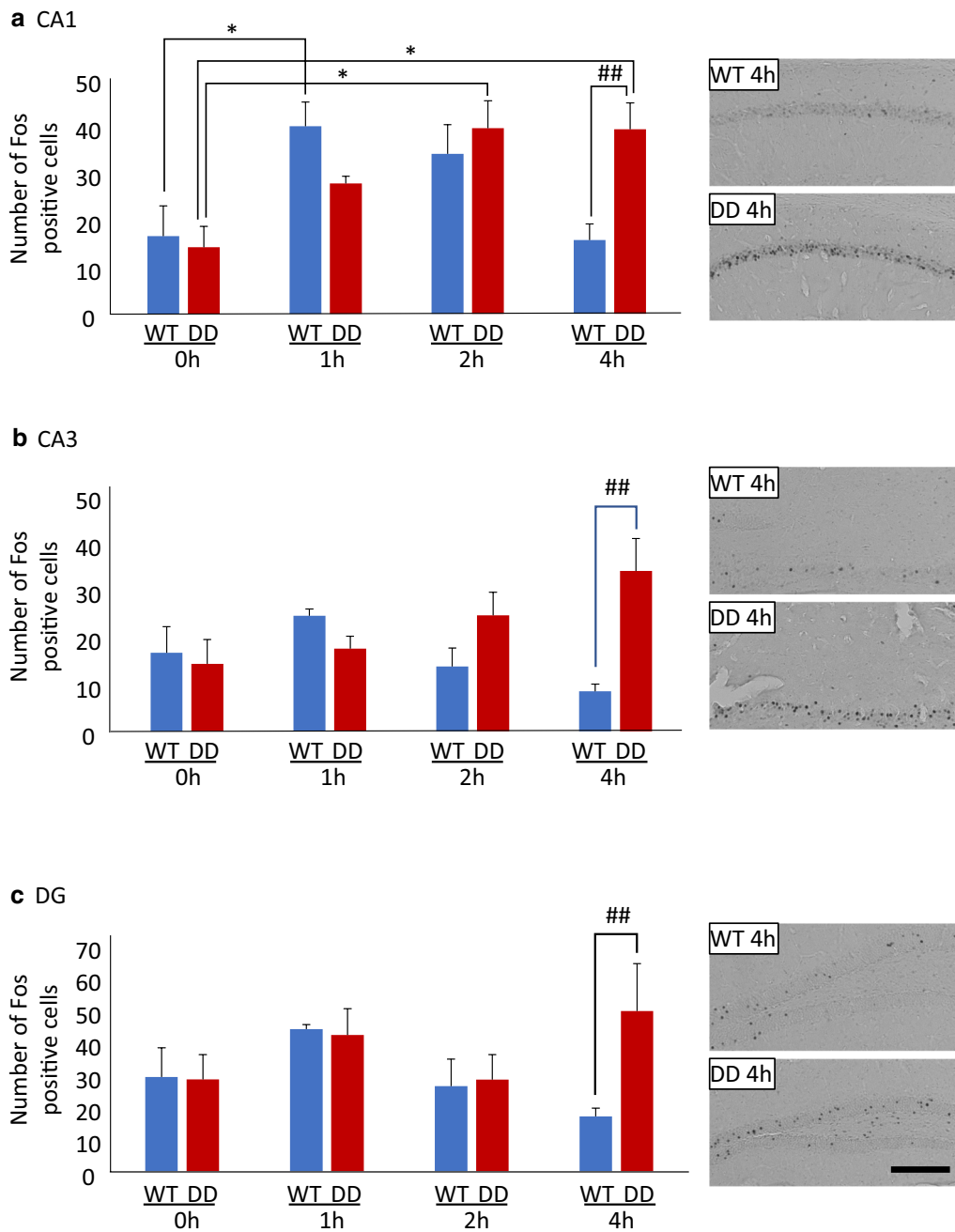


Fig. 1 Number of Fos-positive neurons in the hippocampus before and after exposure to a novel environment. **a–c** Number of Fos-positive neurons (left) and representative images (right) from WT and DD mice after 0–4 h of exposure to a novel environment in the CA1 (**a**), CA3 (**b**), and DG (**c**) ($n = 6/\text{group}$). The data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$, compared with 0 h; ## $p < 0.01$, compared with WT mice. Scale bar = 200 μm

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1. Fujita M, Ochiai Y, Takeda TC, Hagino Y, Kobayashi K, Ikeda K. Increase in excitability of hippocampal neurons during novelty-induced hyperlocomotion in dopamine-deficient mice. *Mol Brain*. 2020;13:126. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13041-020-00664-8>.