

CORRECTION

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Correction: The deficiency of Maged1 attenuates Parkinson's disease progression in mice

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error in Fig. 3a. The images of KO

mice for Saline group in Fig. 3A were mistakenly assembled. The authors have carefully checked the raw data and identified that this was a case of clerical error. The correct figure and caption is given hereafter.

[†]Jie Wang and Sheng-Ye Xu contributed equally to this work.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13041-023-01011-3>.

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The incorrect Fig. 3:

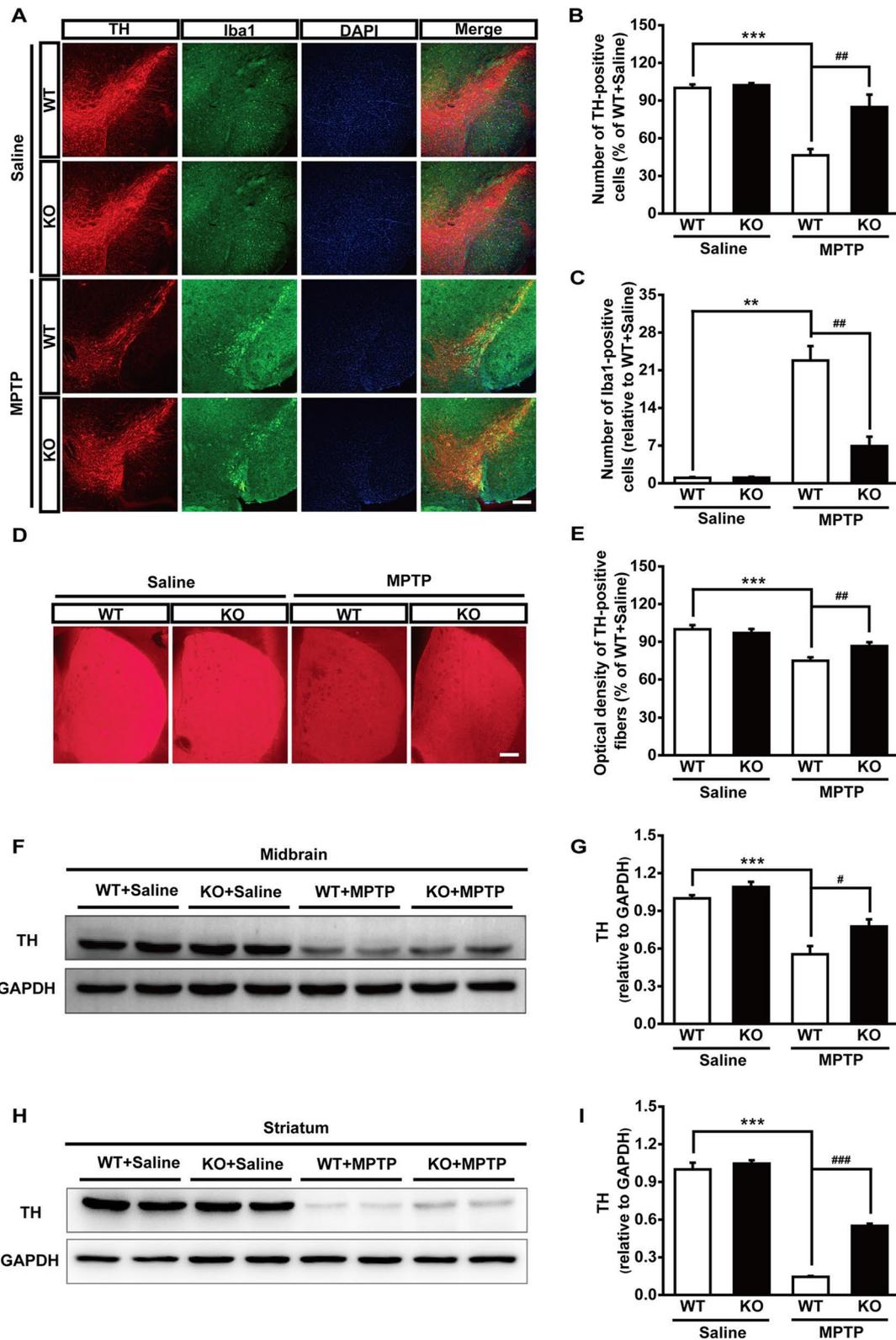


Fig. 3 (See legend on next page.)

(See figure on previous page.)

Fig. 3 Genetic ablation of Maged1 rescues DA neurons from MPTP toxicity. **A** Immunofluorescence staining for TH (red) and Iba1 (green) in the substantia nigra of WT or Maged1 KO mice (induced or not induced with MPTP), nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar: 200 μ m. **B, C** Quantification of TH-positive cells (**B**) or Iba1-positive cells (**C**) in the substantia nigra (% of WT + saline). **D** Representative images of TH-positive fibers in striatum sections. Scale bar: 200 μ m. **E** Quantitative analysis of the optical density of TH-positive fibers in (**D**) using ImageJ software. **F, G** Western blot analysis illustrating the expression of TH in the midbrain; GAPDH was used as a loading control. **H, I** Western blot analysis illustrating the expression of TH in the striatum; GAPDH was used as a loading control. For **A–E**, WT + saline: n = 4, KO + saline: n = 4, WT + MPTP: n = 6, KO + MPTP: n = 5. For **F–I**, n = 4 for each group. Data are shown as means \pm SE. ** P < 0.01, *** P < 0.001, # P < 0.05, ## P < 0.01, ### P < 0.001.

The correct Fig. 3:

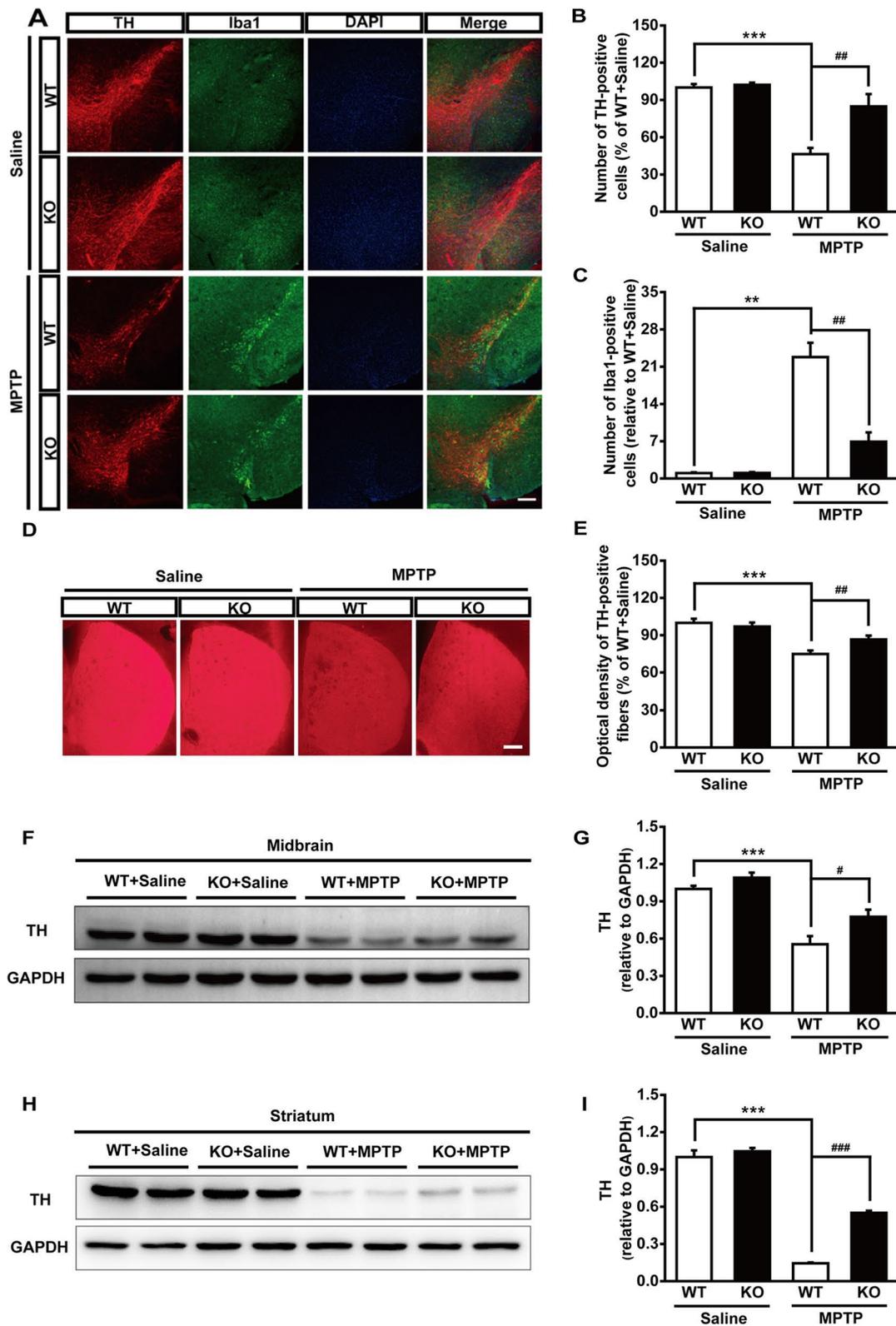


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Figure 3a has been updated above and the original article [1] has been corrected.

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Reference

1. Wang J, Xu SY, Ye ZY, Sun ZN, Zhang JQ, Qi C, Liu R, Gao X, He C, You WY, Gao J. The deficiency of Maged1 attenuates Parkinson's disease progression in mice. *Mol Brain*. 2023;16:22. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13041-023-01011-3>.

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