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Correction to: Surfen and oxalyl surfen decrease tau hyperphosphorylation and mitigate neuron deficits in vivo in a zebrafish model of tauopathy



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Following the publication of the original article [1], it was noted that due to a typesetting error several lines are mistakenly added in the Fig. 1 and they should be deleted.

The correct figure has been included in this correction, and the original article has been corrected.

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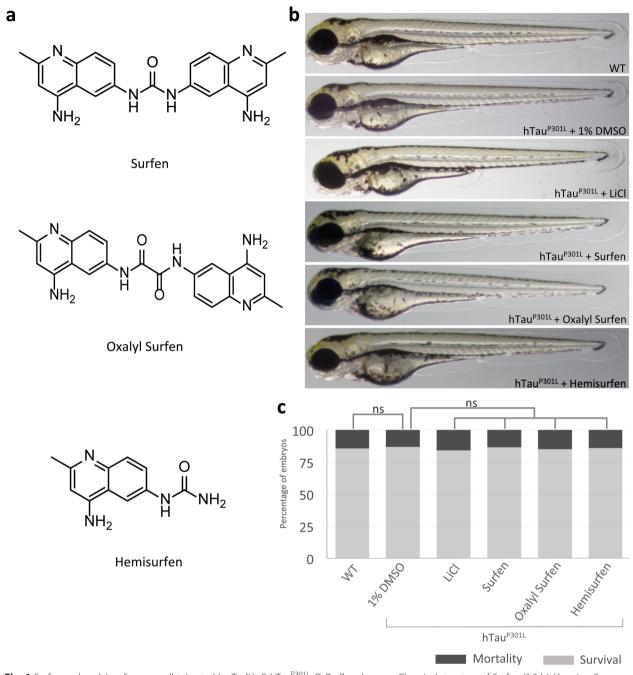


Fig. 1 Surfen and oxalyl surfen are well tolerated by Tg [HuC::hTau^{P301L}; DsRed] embryos. **a** Chemical structure of Surfen (1,3-bis(4-amino-2-methylquinolin-6-yl) urea), oxalyl surfen (N1,N2- bis(4-amino-2-methylquinolin-6-yl)oxalamide) and hemisurfen (1-(4-amino-2-methylquinolin-6-yl)urea). **b** Phenotypic analysis of 72 hpf wild-type (WT) and Tg [HuC::hTau^{P301L}; DsRed] (hTau^{P301L}) embryos incubated for 2 days in E3 medium containing 1% DMSO (hTau^{P301L} + 1% DMSO), 80 mM LiCl (hTau^{P301L} + LiCl), 3 μM surfen (hTau^{P301L} + surfen), 2 μM oxalyl surfen (hTau^{P301L} + oxalyl surfen) or 3 μM hemisurfen (hTau^{P301L} + hemisurfen), showed that embryonic development is not impaired by the treatments.

Magnification × 40. **c** Survival rate of 72 hpf wild-type (WT) and Tg [HuC::hTau^{P301L}; DsRed] (hTau^{P301L}) embryos incubated for 2 days in E3 medium containing 1% DMSO (hTau^{P301L} + 1% DMSO), 80 mM LiCl (hTau^{P301L} + LiCl), 3 μM surfen (hTau^{P301L} + surfen), 2 μM oxalyl surfen (hTau^{P301L} + oxalyl surfen), or 3 μM hemisurfen (hTau^{P301L} + hemisurfen), demonstrated that embryonic mortality was not significantly increased by treatments (n = 250, P > 0.05, Student's t test)