

CORRECTION

Correction: Cryoprotectants and Extreme Freeze Tolerance in a Subarctic Population of the Wood Frog

The *PLOS ONE* Staff

Due to a typesetting error, the footnotes for [Table 5](#) do not appear beneath the table. Instead, the footnotes are erroneously included as paragraph two in the Organ Dehydration subsection of the Freezing Responses section of the Discussion.

Please view the complete, correct [Table 5](#) below.



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Citation: The *PLOS ONE* Staff (2015) Correction: Cryoprotectants and Extreme Freeze Tolerance in a Subarctic Population of the Wood Frog. *PLoS ONE* 10(4): e0124029. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0124029

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Table 5. Concentrations of two cryoprotectants within liver and skeletal muscle of *R. sylvatica* subjected to different experimental freezing regimes.

	Liver				Gracilis			
	Unfrozen	-8°C	-16°C	Cyclic	Unfrozen	-8°C	-16°C	Cyclic
Glucose	4	1393	1760	941	1	83	64	146
Urea	75	307	388	305	50	94	86	75
Glucose + urea	79	1700	2148	1245	51	177	150	221

Values, expressed as $\mu\text{mol ml}^{-1}$ tissue fluid, were computed from mean water and solute concentrations and thus incorporate the effect of organ dehydration during freezing. Actual cryoprotectant levels in frozen tissues would be considerably higher due to freeze-concentration of the solution remaining within them.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0124029.t001

Reference

1. Costanzo JP, Reynolds AM, do Amaral MCF, Rosendale AJ, Lee RE Jr (2015) Cryoprotectants and Extreme Freeze Tolerance in a Subarctic Population of the Wood Frog. PLoS ONE 10(2): e0117234. doi:[10.1371/journal.pone.0117234](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0117234) PMID: [25688861](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25688861/)