scientific reports

Check for updates

OPEN

Author Correction: Acute thiamethoxam toxicity in honeybees is not enhanced by common fungicide and herbicide and lacks stress-induced changes in mRNA splicing

Pâmela Decio, Pinar Ustaoglu, Thaisa C. Roat, Osmar Malaspina, Jean-Marc Devaud, Reinhard Stöger & Matthias Soller

Correction to: *Scientific Reports* https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-55534-8, published online 16 December 2019

The original version of this Article contained an error in Figure 5A, where the gene structure was incorrectly labelled. The original Figure 5 and accompanying legend appear below.

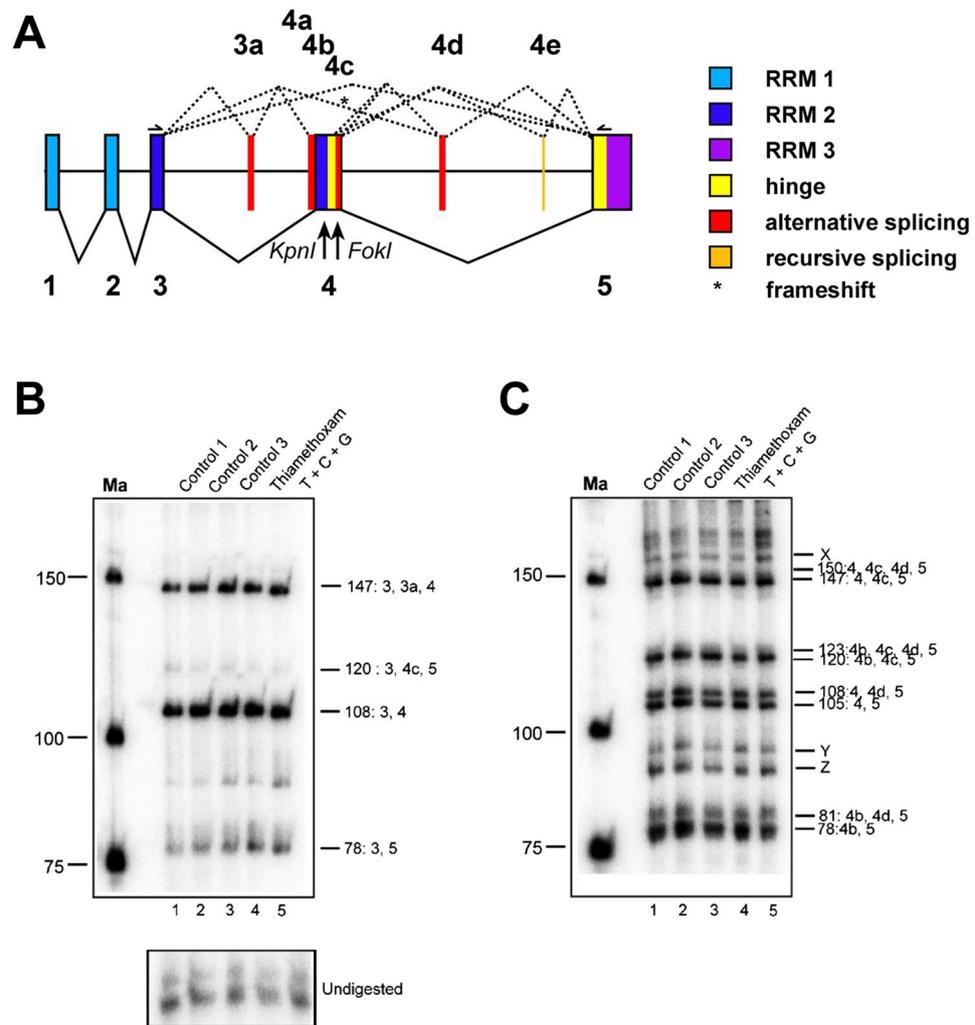The original Article has been corrected.

Figure 5. *Apis mellifera elav* alternative splicing in brains of worker bees is unaffected by thiamethoxan, carbendazim and glyphosate. (**A**) Gene structure of *Apis mellifera elav* depicting color-coded functional protein domains with constant exons (1–5, bottom, solid lines) and alternative splicing exons (3a and 4a–d, top, dashed lines). RNA Recognition Motiv 1 (RRM1): light blue, RRM2: dark blue, RRM3: purple, hinge region: red and alternatively spliced parts in red. *Kpn*I and *Fok*I restriction sites used to separate isoforms are indicated below the gene model. An asterisk indicates isoforms that encode truncated proteins by introducing a frameshift. (**B,C**) Denaturing polyacrylamide gels (6%) showing the alternative splicing pattern of *elav* by digestion of a 5′ (**B**) or 3′ (**C**) ^{32}P labeled RT-PCR product with *Kpn*I (**B**) and *Fok*I (**C**) in control bees dissected immediately after collection (Control 1), control bees fed with water and sucrose for 24 h (Control 2) and control bees injected with water (Control 3) compared to bees injected with thiamethoxam (1 μM) and bees injected with a mixture of thiamethoxam (1 μM, T), carbendazim (2 mM, C) and glyphosate (32 mM, G) 24 h prior dissection. Samples were run on 6% polyacrylamide gel. Ma: DNA marker. The undigested PCR product is shown at the bottom.