Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “The Treadmill Exercise Protects against Dopaminergic Neuron Loss and Brain Oxidative Stress in Parkinsonian Rats”

Roberta Oliveira da Costa,¹ Carlos Vinicius Jataí Gadelha-Filho,¹
Ayane Edwiges Moura da Costa,¹ Mariana Lima Feitosa,¹ Dayane Pessoa de Araújo ,¹
Jalles Dantas de Lucena,¹ Pedro Everson Alexandre de Aquino,¹
Francisco Arnaldo Viana Lima,¹ Kelly Rose Tavares Neves,¹
and Glauce Socorro de Barros Viana ^{1,2}

¹Faculty of Medicine of the Federal University of Ceará (UFC), Fortaleza, CE, Brazil

²Faculty of Medicine Estácio of Juazeiro do Norte (Estácio/FMJ), Juazeiro do Norte, CE, Brazil

Correspondence should be addressed to Glauce Socorro de Barros Viana; gbviana@live.com

Received 7 February 2018; Accepted 11 March 2018; Published 2 May 2018

Copyright © 2018 Roberta Oliveira da Costa et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

In the article titled “The Treadmill Exercise Protects against Dopaminergic Neuron Loss and Brain Oxidative Stress in

Parkinsonian Rats” [1], there were errors in Figure 5 and its legend. The corrected figure and legend are shown below.

FIGURE 5: The treadmill exercise significantly increases BDNF contents of the striatal lesioned side, in the 6-OHDA model of Parkinson's disease in rats. a. versus SO (NO), $q = 10.95$, $p < 0.001$; b. versus SO (WITH), $q = 14.07$, $p < 0.001$; c. versus 6-OHDA (WITH), $q = 5.233$, $p < 0.01$; d. versus SO (NO), $q = 5.388$, $p < 0.01$; e. versus SO (WITH), $q = 8.334$, $p < 0.001$ (one-way ANOVA and Tukey as the post hoc test).

References

- [1] R. O. da Costa, C. V. J. Gadelha-Filho, A. E. M. da Costa et al., "The treadmill exercise protects against dopaminergic neuron loss and brain oxidative stress in parkinsonian rats," *Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity*, vol. 2017, Article ID 2138169, 10 pages, 2017.