

## Corrigendum

# Corrigendum to “WS-5 Extract of *Curcuma longa*, *Chaenomeles sinensis*, and *Zingiber officinale* Contains Anti-AChE Compounds and Improves $\beta$ -Amyloid-Induced Memory Impairment in Mice”

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In the article titled “WS-5 Extract of *Curcuma longa*, *Chaenomeles sinensis*, and *Zingiber officinale* Contains Anti-AChE Compounds and Improves  $\beta$ -Amyloid-Induced Memory Impairment in Mice” [1], there was an error in Figure 4(a), where “DPPH inhibition activity (% of

control)” should be corrected to “DPPH radical level (% of control).”

In addition, the authors wish to replace Figure 15 to show a modified possible underlying mechanism for WS-5.

The corrected Figures 4 and 15 are shown as follows.

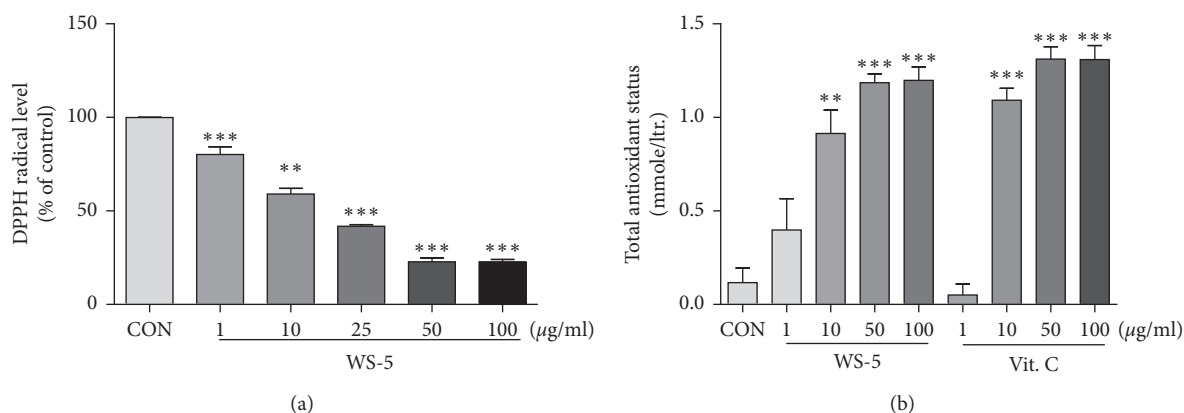


FIGURE 4: DPPH radical scavenging activity and TAS of WS-5. Inhibition of DPPH was measured using the radical scavenging assay (a), with vitamin C as positive control, along with the TAS assay (b). Results are expressed as the means  $\pm$  SEM of three independent experiments (\* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  vs. control).

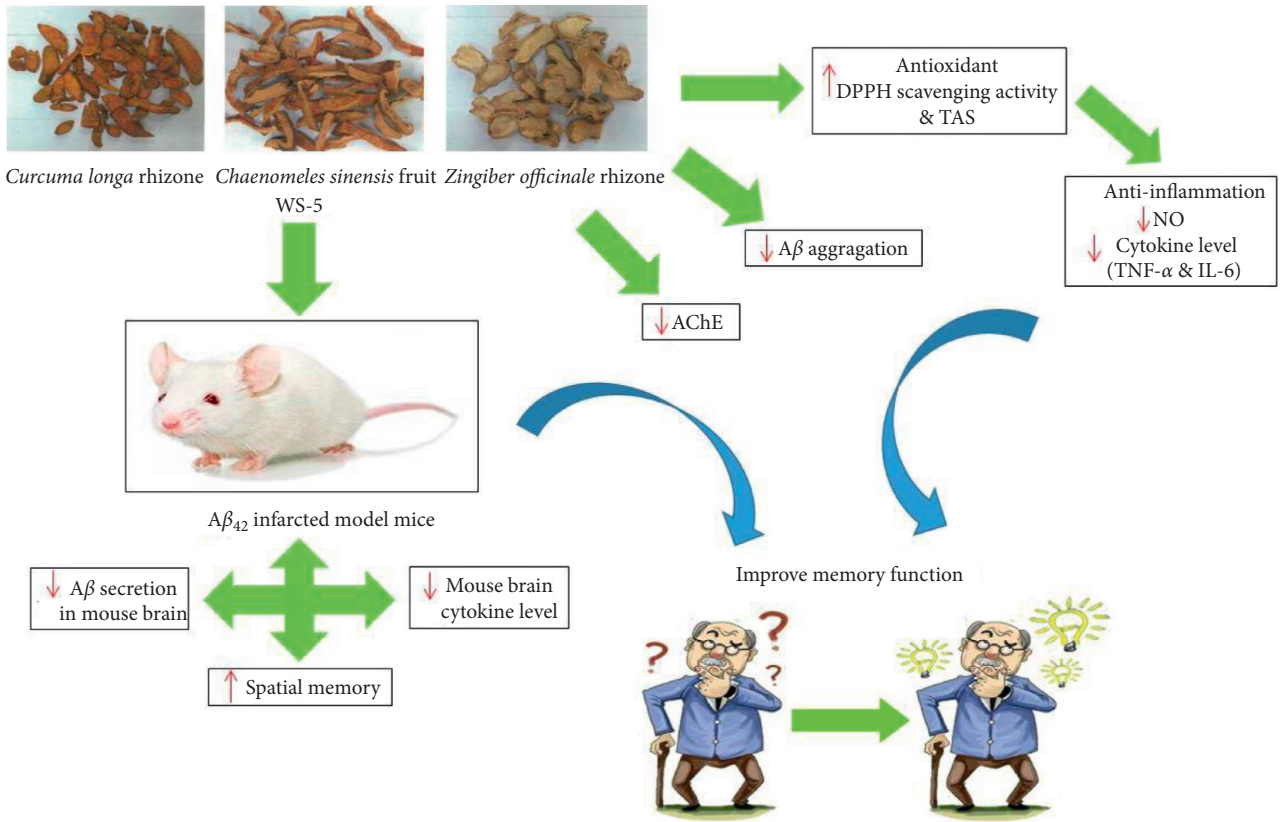


FIGURE 15: Schematic diagram showing possible underlying mechanism of WS-5.

**References**

[1] J. E. Kim, A. C. Shrestha, H. S. Kim et al., “WS-5 extract of *Curcuma longa*, *Chaenomeles sinensis*, and *Zingiber officinale* contains anti-ACHE compounds and improves  $\beta$ -amyloid-induced memory impairment in mice,” *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, vol. 2019, Article ID 5160293, 16 pages, 2019.