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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to "MUTYH Actively Contributes to Microglial Activation and Impaired Neurogenesis in the Pathogenesis of Alzheimer's Disease"

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In the article titled "MUTYH Actively Contributes to Microglial Activation and Impaired Neurogenesis in the Pathogenesis of Alzheimer's Disease," [1] the authors identified an error in the legend of Figure 8. The article should therefore be corrected as follows: "Scale bar = 100 μm" should be corrected to "Scale bar = 20 μm."

The corrected legend is shown in the following:

Figure 8: MUTYH deficiency suppressed the morphological alteration of microglia in the *App*$^{NL\text{-}G\text{-}F/NL\text{-}G\text{-}F}$ brain. (a) Immunofluorescent micrograph of hippocampal microglia stained for Iba-1 (green) in six-month-old female wild-type (Wt), *App*$^{NL\text{-}G\text{-}F/NL\text{-}G\text{-}F}$ (NL-G-F), and *App*$^{NL\text{-}G\text{-}F/NL\text{-}G\text{-}F$·*Mutyh*$^{-/-}$ (NL-G-F·Mutyh) mice. Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar = 20 μm. (b) Three-dimensional reconstruction of microglia surrounding Aβ plaque in the six-month-old female hippocampus. Scale bar = 20 μm.

References

[1] Y. Mizuno, N. Abolhassani, G. Mazzei et al., "MUTYH Actively Contributes to Microglial Activation and Impaired Neurogenesis in the Pathogenesis of Alzheimer's Disease," *Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity*, vol. 2021, Article ID 8635088, 30 pages, 2021.