

CORRECTION

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Correction to: Absence of parvalbumin increases mitochondria volume and branching of dendrites in inhibitory Pvalb neurons in vivo: a point of convergence of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) risk gene phenotypes

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Correction to:

Janickova et al. *Molecular Autism* (2020) 11:47
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13229-020-00323-8>

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error that occurred during publication process and Fig. 7 was not published. Figure 7 is provided below:

The publisher apologizes to the authors and readers for the error and inconvenience.

(See figure on next page.)

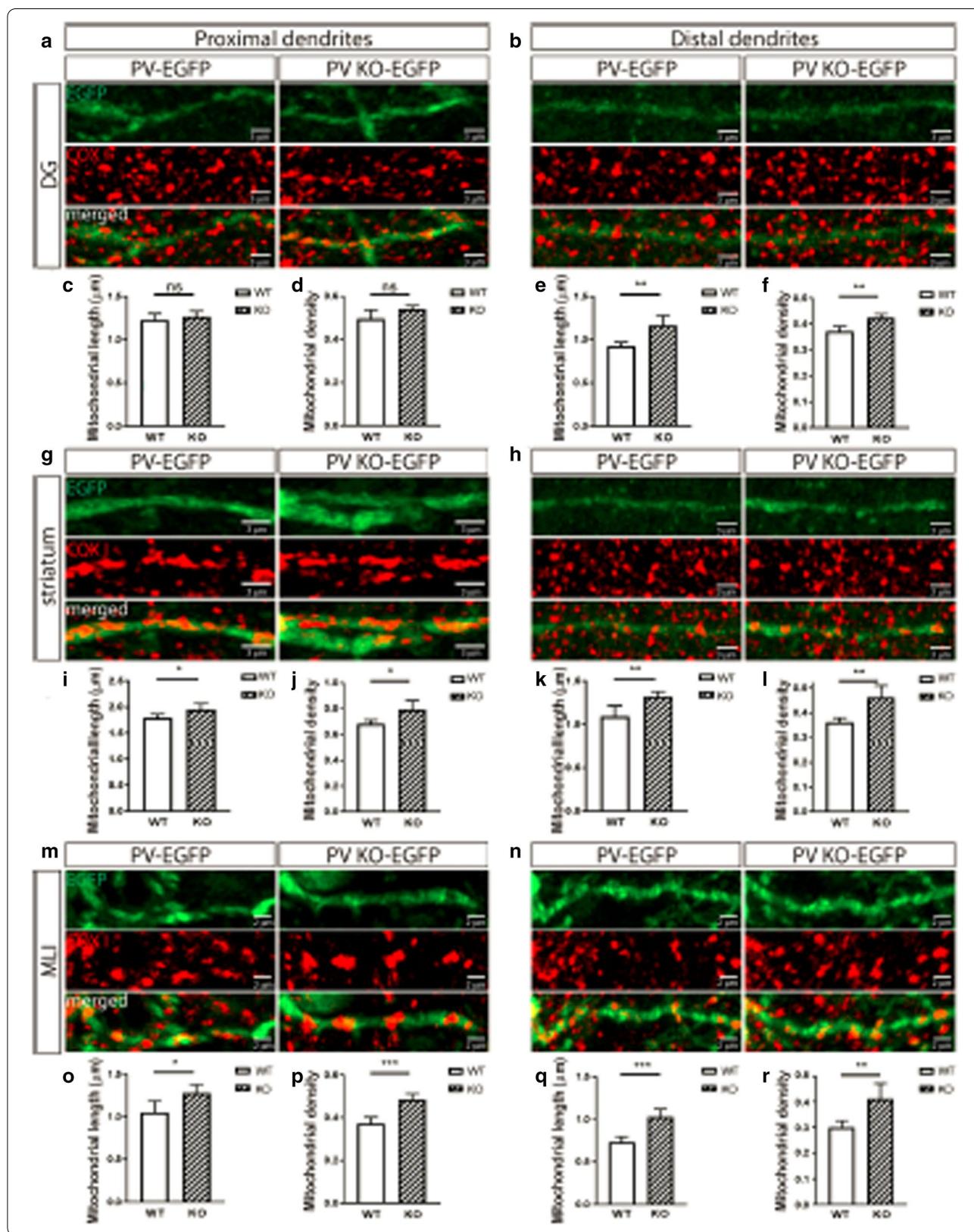
Fig. 7 Mitochondria length and density in proximal and distal dendrites of hippocampal DG (a–f), striatal (g–l), and MLI (m–s) Pvalb neurons from PV-EGFP (WT) and PVKO-EGFP (KO) mice. **a** Representative images of proximal dendrites from DG Pvalb neurons of a PV-EGFP (left) and a PVKO-EGFP (right) mouse showing the overall dendrite morphology (EGFP, top), mitochondria (COX I, middle), and the merged image (bottom). **b** Images from distal dendrites (as in (a)). Average length and density of mitochondria in proximal (c, d) and distal (e, f) dendrites of DG Pvalb neurons. Representative images (g, h) and quantitative analyses (i–l) from striatal Pvalb neurons. Representative images (m, n) and quantitative analyses (o–s) from MLI Pvalb neurons. For all graphs showing quantitative data: n = 10 randomly selected cells and ns: not significant, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13229-020-00323-8>.

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Reference

1. Janickova, et al. Absence of parvalbumin increases mitochondria volume and branching of dendrites in inhibitory Pvalb neurons *in vivo*: a point of convergence of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) risk gene phenotypes. *Mol Autism*. 2020;11:47. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13229-020-00323-8>.