frontiers | Frontiers in Microbiology

TYPE Correction
PUBLISHED 30 May 2023
DOI 10.3389/fmicb.2023.1208555

OPEN ACCESS

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RECEIVED 19 April 2023
ACCEPTED 17 May 2023
PUBLISHED 30 May 2023

CITATION
Haenelt S, Wang G, Kasmanas JC, Musat F, Richnow HH, da Rocha UN, Müller JA and Musat N (2023) Corrigendum: The fate of sulfonamide resistance genes and anthropogenic pollution marker *intI1* after discharge of wastewater into a pristine river stream. *Front. Microbiol.* 14:1208555. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2023.1208555

Corrigendum: The fate of sulfonamide resistance genes and anthropogenic pollution marker *intI1* after discharge of wastewater into a pristine river stream

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KEYWORDS

class 1 integron, sulfamethoxazole, sulfonamide resistance, *sul1*, *sul2*, *inti1*, river ecosystem, one health

A corrigendum on

The fate of sulfonamide resistance genes and anthropogenic pollution marker *intI1* after discharge of wastewater into a pristine river stream

by Haenelt, S., Wang, G., Kasmanas, J. C., Musat, F., Richnow, H. H., da Rocha, U. N., et al. (2023). *Front. Microbiol.* 14:1058350. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2023.1058350

In the original article, there was an error in Figure 4 as published. The absolute abundances of *sul1*, *sul2*, *intI1* and 16S rRNA gene were calculated incorrectly.

The corrected Figure 4 and its caption "Figure 4. Absolute abundance of *sul1*, *sul2*, *intI1* and 16S rRNA gene determined by quantitative real time PCR. Number of replicates (n) = 15." appears below.

In the original article, there was an error in the results section. The absolute abundances of *sul1*, *sul2*, *intI1* and 16S rRNA gene were calculated incorrectly.

A correction has been made to **Results**, *ARG abundance*, Paragraph 1. This sentence previously stated:

"The absolute copy numbers of the 16S rRNA gene per 100 mL did not exceed 2×10^5 in river water and 5×10^5 in the WWTP effluent."

10.3389/fmicb.2023.1208555

The corrected sentence appears below:

"The absolute copy numbers of the 16S rRNA gene per 100 mL did not exceed 9 $\times 10^6$ in river water and 2.5 $\times 10^6$ in the WWTP effluent."

The author apologizes for these errors and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

Publisher's note

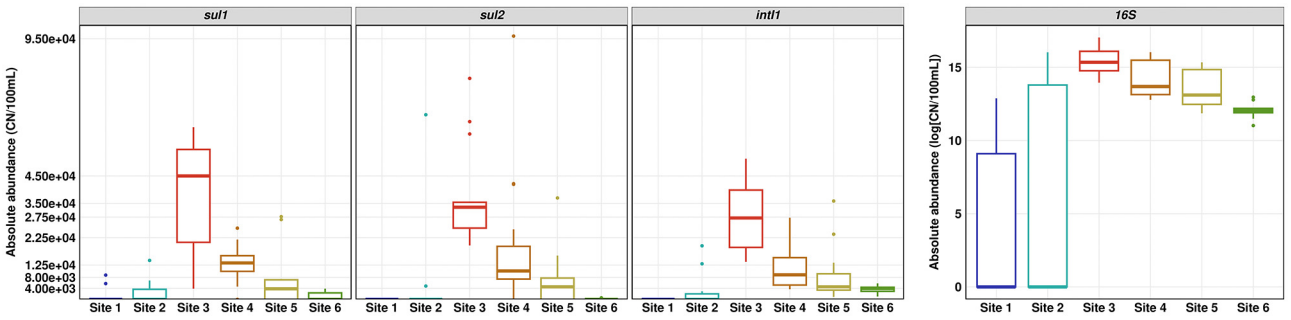

FIGURE 4
Absolute abundance of *sul1*, *sul2*, *intI1* and 16S rRNA gene determined by quantitative real-time PCR. Number of replicates (n) = 15.