



Corrigendum: Circadian Chimeric Mice Reveal an Interplay Between the Suprachiasmatic Nucleus and Local Brain Clocks in the Control of Sleep and Memory

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A Corrigendum on

Circadian Chimeric Mice Reveal an Interplay Between the Suprachiasmatic Nucleus and Local Brain Clocks in the Control of Sleep and Memory

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In the original article, there was an error in assignment of mouse strain identity.

A correction has been made to ****Materials and Methods****, ****Animals and housing****, ****Paragraph number 1****:

All experiments were conducted in accordance with the UK Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act of 1986, with local ethical approval (MRC LMB, AWERB). *Drd1a-Cre* mice (Tg(*Drd1-cre*)EY266Gsat/Mmucd, RRID:MMRRC_030779-UCD) were purchased from the GENSAT project (Rockefeller University, New York, United States), through the Mutant Mouse Regional Resource Centers (MMRRC, United States). *ROSA-YFP* mice were provided by Dr. A. McKenzie (MRC LMB). Temporally chimeric mice were created by crossing *Drd1a-Cre*, *ROSA26-EYFP* mice with homozygotes for the floxed *CK1ε Tau* allele (Smyllie et al., 2016). All mice expressed the PER2::LUC bioluminescent reporter (Yoo et al., 2005) and had a C57/BL/6J background. This generated four genotypes: CRE-negative, *CK1ε^{WT/WT}*; CRE-positive, *CK1ε^{WT/WT}*; CRE-negative, *CK1ε^{Tau/Tau}* (*Tau* controls); CRE-positive, *CK1ε^{Tau/Tau}* (chimera). The first two groups were combined as WT, in light of no differences between them. Males aged 4–6 months old were used to avoid the estrous modulation of activity patterns.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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