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Corrigendum: Absolute winding number differentiates mouse spatial navigation strategies with genetic risk for Alzheimer's disease

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A corrigendum on

Absolute winding number differentiates mouse spatial navigation strategies with genetic risk for Alzheimer's disease

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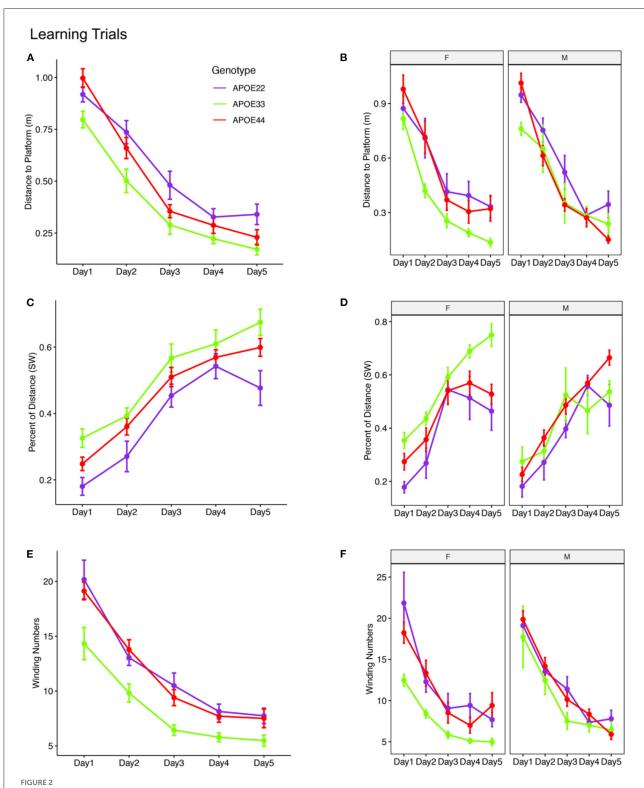
In the published article there was an error in the figures. Figure 2 was omitted, and Figure 3 was mistakenly used instead of Figure 2. The corrected Figure 2 appears below.

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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FIGURE 2
Learning trials. Mice swam shorter distances over the 5 testing days until reaching the hidden platform, indicating that they were learning **(A,B)**. Meanwhile, the percentage time swam in the target quadrant increased with time **(C,D)**. The absolute winding number clearly discriminated the APOE3 mice relative to APOE2 and APOE4 carriers, which used more similarly shaped trajectories **(E,F)**. The effects were larger in females across the 5 days. F, female; M, male. Graphs show mean ± standard error.