Erratum

Age-Related Tau Burden and Cognitive Deficits Are Attenuated in KLOTHO KL-VS Heterozygotes

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On p. 1299, in the Results section, where it says:

We have also assessed how many of the participants in this sample would be considered abnormal or negative based on our center's derived cutpoint for CSF AD biomarkers [32], namely $A\beta_{42}$ ($\leq$471.54), pTau ($\geq$59.5), and tTau ($\geq$461.26). Majority of the participants in our sample were negative for both $A\beta$ and tau biomarkers. Based on χ^2-tests, the percentage of those who were $A\beta_{42}$ negative did not significantly differ between KL-VS heterozygotes (7%) versus non-carriers (12%) ($p = 0.18$). Similarly, the percentage of those who were negative based on pTau did not significantly differ between KL-VS heterozygotes (18%) and non-carriers (13%) ($p = 0.27$). Finally, based on the tTau measure, the percentage of those who were negative did not significantly differ between KL-VS heterozygotes (16%) and noncarriers (14%) ($p = 0.42$).

It should be:

We have also assessed how many of the participants in this sample would be considered positive (i.e., abnormal) based on our center's derived cutpoint for CSF AD biomarkers [32], namely $A\beta_{42}$ ($\leq$471.54), pTau ($\geq$59.5), and tTau ($\geq$461.26). Majority of the participants in our sample were negative for both $A\beta_{42}$ and tau biomarkers. Based on χ^2-tests, the percentage of those who were $A\beta_{42}$ positive did not significantly differ between KL-VS heterozygotes (7%) versus non-carriers (12%) ($p = 0.18$). Similarly, the percentage of those who were positive based on pTau did not significantly differ between KL-VS heterozygotes (18%) and non-carriers (13%) ($p = 0.27$). Finally, based on the tTau measure, the percentage of those who were positive did not significantly differ between KL-VS heterozygotes (16%) and non-carriers (14%) ($p = 0.42$).