



Corrigendum: Calcium in Kenyon Cell Somata as a Substrate for an Olfactory Sensory Memory in *Drosophila*

Alja Lüdke^{1*}, Georg Raiser^{1,2}, Johannes Nehr Korn^{3,4}, Andreas V. M. Herz^{3,4}, C. Giovanni Galizia¹ and Paul Szyszka¹

¹ Department of Biology, Neurobiology, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany, ² International Max Planck Research School for Organismal Biology, Konstanz, Germany, ³ Fakultät für Biologie, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Martinsried, Germany, ⁴ Bernstein Center for Computational Neuroscience, Munich, Germany

Keywords: *Drosophila melanogaster*, olfaction, sensory memory, mushroom body, Kenyon cells, trace conditioning, calcium imaging

OPEN ACCESS

Edited and reviewed by:

Dieter Wicher,
Max-Planck-Institut für chemische
Ökologie, Germany

Reviewed by:

Ricardo C. Araneda,
University of Maryland, College Park,
United States
Philippe Lucas,
Institut National de la Recherche
Agronomique (INRA), France

*Correspondence:

Alja Lüdke
alja.luedke@uni-konstanz.de

Received: 08 June 2018

Accepted: 18 June 2018

Published: 03 July 2018

Citation:

Lüdke A, Raiser G, Nehr Korn J, Herz AVM, Galizia CG and Szyszka P (2018) Corrigendum: Calcium in Kenyon Cell Somata as a Substrate for an Olfactory Sensory Memory in *Drosophila*. *Front. Cell. Neurosci.* 12:197. doi: 10.3389/fncel.2018.00197

A corrigendum on

Calcium in Kenyon Cell Somata as a Substrate for an Olfactory Sensory Memory in *Drosophila* by Lüdke, A., Raiser, G., Nehr Korn, J., Herz, A. V. M., Galizia, C. G., and Szyszka, P. (2018). *Front. Cell. Neurosci.* 12:128. doi: 10.3389/fncel.2018.00128

In the original article, we did not indicate the number of analyzed animals and glomeruli/somata/ROIs. We provide this information below:

Figures 2, 3, and 7:

ORN axons: $N = 9$ flies, $n = 85$ glomeruli (glomeruli per fly: 11, 11, 10, 5, 10, 10, 7, 10, 11)
PN dendrites: $N = 10$ flies, $n = 88$ glomeruli (glomeruli per fly: 9, 5, 8, 9, 11, 10, 10, 12, 7, 7)
[In Figures 3C–F the N and n for the odors EACE ($N = 3$, $n = 22$) and MCH ($N = 7$, $n = 66$) in PN dendrites is lower, since these odors were used alternately].

Figure 4 and Supplementary Figure S2:

(same flies as above, with one additional fly and thirteen additional glomeruli in ORN axons):
ORN axons: $N = 10$ flies, $n = 98$ glomeruli (glom. per fly: 11, 11, 10, 6, 10, 10, 10, 9, 10, 11)
PN dendrites: $N = 10$ flies, $n = 88$ glomeruli (glom. per fly: 9, 5, 8, 9, 11, 10, 10, 12, 7, 7)

Figures 5, 6:

PN somata: $N = 10$ flies, $n = 108$ somata (somata per fly: 18, 15, 13, 5, 13, 10, 9, 9, 12, 4)
KC dendrites: $N = 6$ flies, $n = 343$ ROIs (ROIs per fly: 57, 35, 31, 60, 84, 76)
KC somata: $N = 9$ flies, $n = 339$ somata (somata per fly: 47, 28, 26, 52, 44, 23, 3, 55, 61)
(In Figures 6C–F and **Supplementary Figure S3** the N and n in the PN somata and KC somata matrices vary for each odor pair, because not every odor was analyzable in every fly. PN somata: $N = 4$ –10 flies, $n = 47$ –108 somata; KC somata: $N = 5$ –8 flies, $n = 217$ –313 somata).

Figure 7:

PN somata: $N = 2$ flies, $n = 25$ somata (somata per fly: 13, 12)
KC dendrites: $N = 6$ flies, $n = 343$ ROIs (ROIs per fly: 57, 35, 31, 60, 84, 76)

KC somata: $N = 5$ flies, $n = 217$ somata (somata per fly: 47, 28, 26, 55, 61)
(Note that for the SVM we could only use flies with complete data for the same set of odorants (ButL, AceA, ProL, ProA, MO),
hence the lower N in PN somata and KC somata).

In the original article the following reference was incorrectly cited as “unpublished”. The corrected reference appears below:

Betkiewicz, R. L., Lindner, B., and Nawrot, M. P. (2017). Circuit and cellular mechanisms facilitate the transformation from dense to sparse coding in the insect olfactory system. *BioRxiv* [Preprint]. doi: 10.1101/240671

We apologize for this missing information and emphasize that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way.

The original article has been updated.

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2018 Lüdke, Raiser, Nehr Korn, Herz, Galizia and Szyszka. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.