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CORRIGENDUM

Corrigendum to: Circadian regulation of sleep in a pre-clinical model of Dravet syndrome: dynamics of sleep stage and siesta re-entrainment

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In the original article, the top panel of Figure 1C, which compares average sleep bout length between wild-type and Dravet mice during the light phase, includes a previous version of a graph

that contains incorrect data. The authors have provided an updated version of Figure 1 with the correct graph and amended Figure caption.

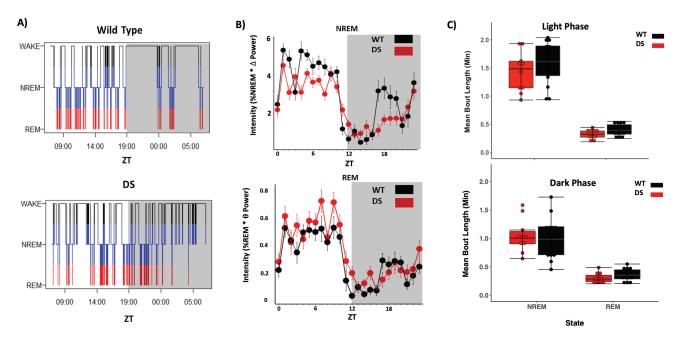


Figure 1. DS mice show similar sleep bout length compared to WT controls. (A) Representative hypnograms taken from a single day of sleep under a 12:12 LD cycle in wild type (top) and DS (bottom) mice. (B) Average waveforms 60-minute bins of non-rapid eye movement (NREM) and rapid-eye movement (REM) sleep intensity calculated from normalized power values in WT and DS mice. The distribution of sleep intensity did not differ between genotypes for NREM (Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, p = 0.45) or REM (Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, p = 0.686), and both WT and DS mice show similar total sleep time in both phases of the LD cycle (data not shown, two-way ANOVA, effect of LD phase [p < 0.001] but not genotype [p = 0.36]). (C) Average NREM and REM sleep bouts is comparable between genotypes, during both the light phase (two-way ANOVA of aligned rank transform data; effect of sleep stage [$F_{1,44} = 128.15$, p < 0.001] or genotype [$F_{1,44} = 0.01$, p > 0.05], and no interaction [$F_{1,44} = 0.25$, p = 0.62]) and the dark phase (two-way ANOVA of aligned rank transform data; effect of sleep stage [$F_{1,44} = 121.59$, p < 0.001] but not genotype [$F_{1,44} = 0.01$, p > 0.05] and no interaction [$F_{1,44} = 0.05$, p = 0.05]).