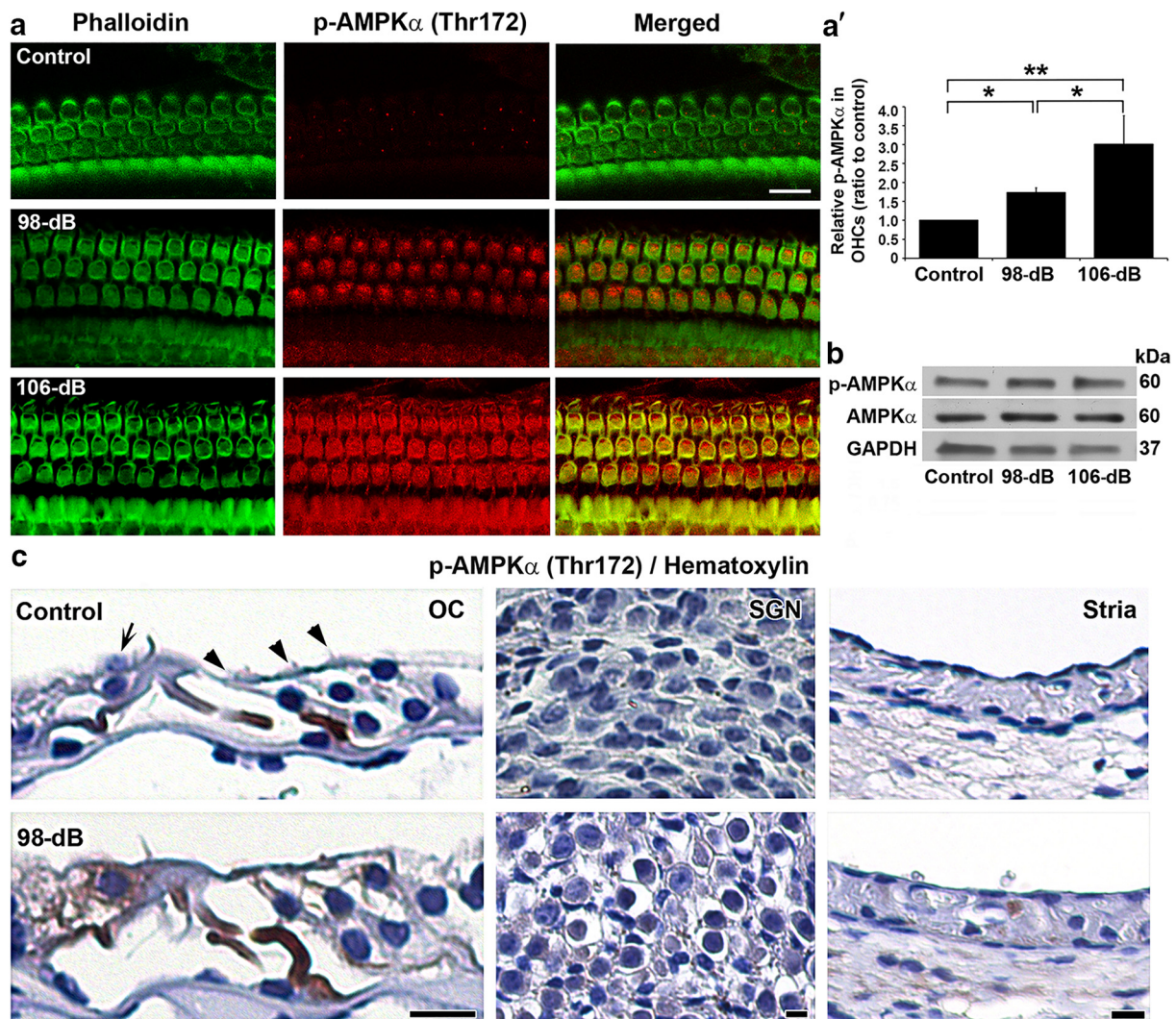


## Correction

### Correction: Hill et al., “Noise-Induced Loss of Hair Cells and Cochlear Synaptopathy Are Mediated by the Activation of AMPK”

In Figure 1*a* of the article “Noise-Induced Loss of Hair Cells and Cochlear Synaptopathy Are Mediated by the Activation of AMPK” by Kayla Hill, Hu Yuan, Xianren Wang, and Su-Hua Sha, which appeared on pages 7497–7510 of the July 13, 2016 issue, the surface preparation of the 106-dB-noise-exposed sample was inadvertently also pictured for the control. We have carefully examined this error and also reanalyzed all original confocal images, which were taken from several repeat experiments. A revised Figure 1*a* now shows a correct surface preparation for the control as well as images from a single set of experiments. In addition, a different investigator re-quantified data for Figure 1*a'* and no significant differences to the original quantification was seen. The authors apologize for the oversight, but wish to affirm that the error does not affect the description and interpretation of the data as presented in the paper. Figure 1 and legend have been corrected in the online PDF version and displayed below.



**Figure 1.** Noise exposure increased p-AMPK $\alpha$  in outer and inner hair cells of the basal turn in a noise intensity-dependent manner. **a**, Animals were exposed to noise for 2 h and ears were processed beginning 1 h after the end of exposure. The p-AMPK $\alpha$  immunolabeling (red) was stronger in OHCs (green) of exposed animals than in unexposed controls. Representative images were taken from the basal turn. **a'**, Quantification of p-AMPK $\alpha$  immunolabeling in basal OHCs confirmed significant increases in a noise intensity-dependent fashion. Data are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SD.  $**p < 0.01$ ,  $*p < 0.05$ . Control,  $n = 5$ ; 98 dB,  $n = 3$ ; 106 dB,  $n = 5$ . **b**, Western blot using sensory epithelium displayed antibody specificity for p-AMPK $\alpha$  and total AMPK $\alpha$ , but no alteration in band density for p-AMPK $\alpha$  and total AMPK $\alpha$  examined 1 h after 98 or 106 dB exposure compared with unexposed controls. GAPDH served as the loading control;  $n = 4$ . **c**, Sections of the adult CBA/J mouse cochlea showed increased DAB-stained immunolabeling for p-AMPK $\alpha$  (brown) in IHCs (arrow) and OHCs (arrowheads) of the organ of Corti (OC), but no obvious changes in SGN or the stria vascularis (Stria) 1 h after 98 dB exposure. There was strong immunolabeling for p-AMPK $\alpha$  in outer and inner pillar cells in both control and noise-exposed mice. Representative images were taken from the upper basal turn. Scale bars: **a**, **c**, 10  $\mu$ m.