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 Aβ\textsubscript{42} (≤471.54), pTau (≥59.5), and tTau (≥461.26). Majority of the participants in our sample were negative for both Aβ and tau biomarkers. Based on \(\chi^2\)-tests, the percentage of those who were Aβ\textsubscript{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 $\text{A}^\beta_{42}$ ($\leq 471.54$), $\text{pTau}$ ($\geq 59.5$), and $\text{tTau}$ ($\geq 461.26$). Majority of the participants in our sample were negative for both $\text{A}^\beta_{42}$ and tau biomarkers. Based on $\chi^2$-tests, the percentage of those who were $\text{A}^\beta_{42}$ 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 $\text{pTau}$ did not significantly differ between KL-VS heterozygotes (18%) and non-carriers (13%) ($p = 0.27$). Finally, based on the $\text{tTau}$ measure, the percentage of those who were positive did not significantly differ between KL-VS heterozygotes (16%) and non-carriers (14%) ($p = 0.42$).