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# Author Correction: Mass spectroscopy reveals compositional differences in copepodamides from limnic and marine copepods

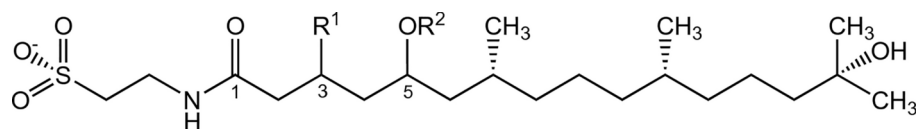
Sina Arnoldt, Milad Pourdanandeh, Ingvar Spikkeland, Mats X. Andersson & Erik Selander

Correction to: *Scientific Reports*, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-024-53247-1>, published on 7 February 2024

The original version of this Article contained an error in Fig. 1, where the overlaid text “R<sup>1</sup> = methyl (dhCA) or methylene group (CA)” was incorrectly given as “R<sup>1</sup> = -methyl (CA) or -methylene group (dhCA)”. The original Fig. 1 as well as accompanying legend appear below.

The original Article has been corrected.

Published online: 09 January 2025



$R^1$  = -methyl (CA) or -methylene group (dhCA)     $R^2$  = variable acyl group

**Fig. 1.** General structure of copepodamides. Two main subgroups exist, determined by the presence of methylene (copepodamide/CA) or methyl (dihydro-copepodamide/dhCA) at  $R^1$ . The blend is species specific, but the fatty acid side chain (at position  $R^2$ ) changes with diet. Copepodamides are named by the acyl group<sup>8</sup> followed by the scaffold name e.g. 22:6 dihydro-copepodamide for a dhCA scaffold with a docosahexaenoic acyl group in position  $R^2$ .

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