



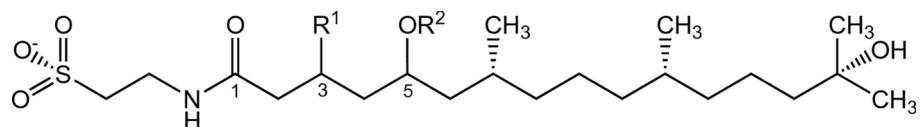
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Author Correction: Mass spectroscopy reveals compositional differences in copepodamides from limnic and marine copepods

Sina Arnoldt, Milad Pourdanandeh, Ingvar Spikkeland, Mats X. Andersson & Erik SelanderCorrection 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^1 = methyl (dhCA) or methylene group (CA)” was incorrectly given as “ R^1 = -methyl (CA) or -methylene group (dhCA)”. The original Fig. 1 as well as accompanying legend appear below.

The original Article has been corrected.



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 group⁸ 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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