

LJMU Research Online

Dunbar, RIM, Pearce, E, Tarr, B, Makdani, A, Bamford, J, Smith, S and McGlone, FP

Cochlear SGN neurons elevate pain thresholds in response to music.

http://researchonline.ljmu.ac.uk/id/eprint/15343/

Article

Citation (please note it is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from this work)

Dunbar, RIM, Pearce, E, Tarr, B, Makdani, A, Bamford, J, Smith, S and McGlone, FP (2021) Cochlear SGN neurons elevate pain thresholds in response to music. Scientific Reports, 11 (1). ISSN 2045-2322

LJMU has developed LJMU Research Online for users to access the research output of the University more effectively. Copyright © and Moral Rights for the papers on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. Users may download and/or print one copy of any article(s) in LJMU Research Online to facilitate their private study or for non-commercial research. You may not engage in further distribution of the material or use it for any profit-making activities or any commercial gain.

The version presented here may differ from the published version or from the version of the record. Please see the repository URL above for details on accessing the published version and note that access may require a subscription.

For more information please contact researchonline@ljmu.ac.uk

http://researchonline.ljmu.ac.uk/

Check for updates

scientific reports

Published online: 11 January 2022

OPEN Author Correction: Cochlear SGN neurons elevate pain thresholds in response to music

R. I. M. Dunbar, Eiluned Pearce, Bronwyn Tarr, Adarsh Makdani, Joshua Bamford, Sharon Smith & Francis McGlone

Correction to: Scientific Reports https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-93969-0, published online 15 July 2021

The original version of this Article contained an error.

In the 'General discussion' section,

"The fact that SGNs are most dense in the lower part of the cochlea may explain why bass instruments are so commonly used to provide the rhythmic accompaniment to music."

now reads:

"The fact that SGNs are most dense in the apical part of the cochlea may explain why bass instruments are so commonly used to provide the rhythmic accompaniment to music."

The original Article has been corrected.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (\mathbf{i}) License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

© The Author(s) 2022