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CORRECTION

Author correction to “The neuroprotective effect of traditional Chinese medicinal plants—A critical review” [Acta Pharm Sin B 13 (2023) 3208–3237]



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Unfortunately, in the article *The neuroprotective effect of traditional Chinese medicinal plants—A critical review* by Moreira et al. (Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica B 13 (2023) 3208–3237) some data have not been corrected in the proof-reading stage:

Page 3225 — In the study by Lim et al.²³⁴, the concentrations of *C. pinnatifida* extract tested in DEX-treated D1A cells were 100 and 200 µg/g **instead of** 100 and 200 µg/kg.

Page 3225 — The bibliographic reference attributed to the first paragraph of section 2.20 is incorrect. **The correct citation is:**

Soliman TMA, El-Keltawi NE, Khan MA, Nam M, Zhao L (2013) Plant Growth And Flowering Of Cape Jasmine (*Gardenia Jasminoides*, Ellis) In Various Substrates Amended With Sulphur. Glob J Plant Ecophysiol 3:36–43.

Moreover, for a better understanding of the distribution of *Gardenia jasminoides* J. Ellis, the first paragraph of section 2.20 (Page 3225) **is corrected to** “Cape jasmine, also known as *G. jasminoides* J. Ellis (Rubiaceae family), is a fragrant shrub cultivated in Asian regions, like Bangladesh, Cambodia, China North–Central, China South-Central, China Southeast, East Himalaya, Hainan, Laos, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Japan, and distributed around the world, mostly for decorating and coloring purposes”.

Page 3226 — In the study by Li et al.²⁰⁹, the concentrations tested against AChE and BuChE activity were 100 and 200 µg/mL **instead of** 100 and 200 mg/mL.

Page 3229 — Concerning hemp seeds (Ref. 260), α-linoleic acid **is corrected to** α-linolenic acid.

The authors apologize for any inconvenience caused to the journal and its readers.

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