



Correction

Correction: Mice Fed Rapamycin Have an Increase in Lifespan Associated with Major Changes in the Liver Transcriptome

The *PLOS ONE* Staff

File S1 is a duplicate of File S2. The correct File S1 can be found here.

Supporting Information

File S1.

Supporting information file containing Figures S1–S7, Tables S1–S4, supplementary methods, and detail descriptions of the tabs in File 2, 3, and 4. Figure S1: Body weight data for mice from 5 to 21 months of age. Figure S2: Food consumption data for mice from 5 to 24 months of age. Table S1: Survival analysis of C57BL/6 mice fed Rapamycin. Table S2: Fitted Gompertz Mortality Models. Table S3: Tissue Weights at 25 months of age. Figure S3: Phosphorylated S6/Total S6 ratio shows no change among all the groups. Figure S4: Gene analysis shows that Rapa-2 males share many genes that change in Rapa Female mice. Figure S5: Validation of genes in the mitochondria dysfunction and estrogen receptor signaling pathways. Table S4: Gene enrichment analysis using DAVID bioinformatics resources. Figure S6: Gene analysis shows significant gene changes in 6-months Rapa female mice. Figure S7: Fibroblasts pretreated with Rapa are more sensitive to oxidative stressors.

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(PDF)

Reference

1. Fok WC, Chen Y, Bokov A, Zhang Y, Salmon AB, et al. (2014) Mice Fed Rapamycin Have an Increase in Lifespan Associated with Major Changes in the Liver Transcriptome. *PLoS ONE* 9(1): e83988. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0083988

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