SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

Author Correction: Contributions of cuticle permeability and enzyme detoxification to pyrethroid resistance in the major malaria vector *Anopheles gambiae*

Gildas A. Yahouédo¹, Fabrice Chandre¹, Marie Rossignol¹, Carole Ginibre¹, Vasileia Balabanidou^{2,3}, Natacha Garcia Albeniz Mendez⁴, Olivier Pigeon⁴, John Vontas^{2,3} & Sylvie Cornelié¹

Correction to: *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-11357-z>, published online 11 September 2017

The Acknowledgements section in this article is incorrect.

“G.A.Y. was supported by the Mediterranean Infection Foundation. We thank the LabEx CeMEB for supporting G.A.Y.’s Scientific Immersion at Heraklion, and INFRAVEC2 for funding the cuticular analysis. Very special thanks go to Philippe Clair for excellent advice on qPCR, the Treilles foundation: « La fondation des treilles, créée par Anne Gruner Schlumberger, a notamment pour vocation d’ouvrir et de nourrir le dialogue entre les sciences et les arts afin de faire progresser la création et la recherche contemporaines. Elle accueille également des chercheurs et des écrivains dans le domaine des Treilles (Var) www.les-treilles.com ». V.B. was supported by a Scholarship for Strengthening Post-Doctoral Research from The Greek State Scholarships Foundation (IKY) within the framework of the Operational Programme “Human Resources Development Program, Education and Life-Long Learning”. This project is co-financed by the European Social Fund-ESF and the Greek government.”

should read:

“Very special thanks go to Philippe Clair for excellent advice on qPCR. Mosquitoes were reared and tested thanks to the technical platform dedicated to vectors at IRD. This platform is a member of the Vectopole Sud network and of the sharing facilities from the LabEX CEMEB (Centre Méditerranéen de l’Environnement et de la Biodiversité) in Montpellier. G.A.Y. was supported by the Mediterranean Infection Foundation, the LabEx CeMEB for scientific immersion at Heraklion, and INFRAVEC2 for funding the cuticular analysis. V.B. was supported by a Scholarship for Strengthening Post-Doctoral Research from The Greek State Scholarships Foundation (IKY) within the framework of the Operational Programme “Human Resources Development Program, Education and Life-Long Learning”. This project is co-financed by the European Social Fund-ESF and the Greek government.”

¹Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), Maladies Infectieuses et Vecteurs: Ecologie, Génétique, Evolution et Contrôle (MIVEGEC), UMR - IRD224, CNRS 5290, Montpellier, France. ²Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Foundation for Research and Technology-Hellas, Heraklion, 70013, Greece. ³Department of Biology, University of Crete, Vassilika Vouton, Heraklion, 70013, Greece. ⁴Walloon Agricultural Research Centre (CRA-W), Agriculture and Natural Environment Department (D3), Plant Protection Products and Biocides, Physico-chemistry and Residues Unit (U10), B-5030, Gembloux, Belgium. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to G.A.Y. (email: gildasy@gmail.com)

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International 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 license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons license 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 license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2018