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OPEN Publisher Correction: Time-resolved classification of dog brain signals reveals early processing of faces, species and emotion

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Correction to: Scientific Reports https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-76806-8, published online 16 November

The original version of this Article contained typographical errors.

In the Introduction section,

"In humans, the dominant face-specific brain response peaks approximately 170 ms after the stimulus onset for review,23."

now reads:

"In humans, the dominant face-specific brain response peaks approximately 170 ms after the stimulus onset²³".

In the Discussion section, under the heading 'Classification of faces and non-faces',

"This time window both precedes and coincides with the face-specific response in humans around 170 ms for review, see²³."

now reads:

"This time window both precedes and coincides with the face-specific response in humans around 170 ms²³."

Also in the Discussion section, under the heading 'Threat and emotional information of facial expressions',

"In rodent studies, the early responsiveness of the amygdala has been characterized in the classical studies of conditioned fear for review, see³⁷.

now reads:

"In rodent studies, the early responsiveness of the amygdala has been characterized in the classical studies of conditioned fear³⁷."

And,

"This phenomenon is well known in both human and non-human animals for reviews, see^{38,39}."

now reads:

"This phenomenon is well known in both human and non-human animals^{38,39}."

And,

"In mammals, the lateral amygdala-nucleus is associated with fear conditioning, and the basolateral and basomedial nuclei are associated with anxiety and fear-related freezing for review, see³⁸."

now reads:

"In mammals, the lateral amygdala-nucleus is associated with fear conditioning, and the basolateral and baso-medial nuclei are associated with anxiety and fear-related freezing³⁸."

These errors have now been corrected in the PDF and HTML versions of the Article.

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