

that we did not provide direct measurements of DOPAL but provided several lines of evidence that these pesticides can lead to DOPAL accumulation. Our prior work⁵ focused on such pesticide-induced effects while others' studies have not.

Editors' Note: A correction appears on page 1880.

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1. Fitzmaurice AG, Rhodes SL, Cockburn M, Ritz B, Bronstein JM. Aldehyde dehydrogenase variation enhances effect of pesticides associated with Parkinson disease. *Neurology* 2014;82:419–426.

2. Fitzmaurice AG, Rhodes SL, Lulla A, et al. Aldehyde dehydrogenase inhibition as a pathogenic mechanism in Parkinson disease. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2013;110:636–641.
3. Kristal BS, Conway AD, Brown AM, et al. Selective dopaminergic vulnerability: 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetaldehyde targets mitochondria. *Free Radic Biol Med* 2001;30:924–931.
4. Burke WJ, Li SW, Williams EA, Nonneman R, Zahm DS. 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylacetaldehyde is the toxic dopamine metabolite in vivo: implications for Parkinson's disease pathogenesis. *Brain Res* 2003;989:205–213.
5. Fitzmaurice AG, Rhodes SL, Lulla A, et al. Aldehyde dehydrogenase inhibition as a pathogenic mechanism in Parkinson disease. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2013;110:636–641.

CORRECTION

Aldehyde dehydrogenase variation enhances effect of pesticides associated with Parkinson disease

In the article "Aldehyde dehydrogenase variation enhances effect of pesticides associated with Parkinson disease" by A.G. Fitzmaurice et al. (*Neurology* 2014;82:419–426), there is an error in the discussion, paragraph 4. The authors' conclusions are based on the findings that 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetaldehyde (DOPAL) is toxic to dopamine neurons; they state: "We previously reported that pesticide-induced ALDH inhibition can lead to accumulation of toxic aldehydes (e.g., DOPAL) and result in dopaminergic cell death."¹¹ However, reference 11 is an earlier study by these authors.² There is no direct study of DOPAL or its toxicity in this paper. The correct attributions to DOPAL toxicity are in vitro³ and in vivo.⁴ The authors regret the error.

2. Fitzmaurice AG, Rhodes SL, Lulla A, et al. Aldehyde dehydrogenase inhibition as a pathogenic mechanism in Parkinson disease. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2013;110:636–641.
3. Kristal BS, Conway AD, Brown AM, et al. Selective dopaminergic vulnerability: 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetaldehyde targets mitochondria. *Free Radic Biol Med* 2001;30:924–931.
4. Burke WJ, Li SW, Williams EA, Nonneman R, Zahm DS. 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylacetaldehyde is the toxic dopamine metabolite in vivo: implications for Parkinson's disease pathogenesis. *Brain Res* 2003;989:205–213.

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