

CORRECTION

Open Access



Correction to: Effects of hydrolyzed fish protein and autolyzed yeast as substitutes of fishmeal in the gilthead sea bream (*Sparus aurata*) diet, on fish intestinal microbiome

S. Rimoldi¹, E. Gini¹, J. F. A. Koch², F. Iannini¹, F. Brambilla³ and G. Terova^{1*}

Correction to: BMC Vet Res 16, 118 (2020)
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12917-020-02335-1>

The original article [1] contains errors in the following two passages of text:

- 1) The following text in the Conclusion sub-section of the **Abstract**:
'Brewer's yeast autolysate could be a valid alternative protein source to FM as well as a valid functional ingredient for aquafeed production.'
This should instead state the following:
'Autolysed dried yeast obtained by the fermentation of a strain of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* could be a valid alternative protein source to FM as well as a valid functional ingredient for aquafeed production.'
- 2) The following text in final paragraph of the **Discussion** section:
'In summary, this is the first metabarcoding characterization of the gut microbiome of sea bream fed with a basal diet with partial substitution of fishmeal with 5% of either fish protein hydrolysate (FPH) or commercial brewer's yeast autolysate.'

This should instead state the following:
'In summary, this is the first metabarcoding characterization of the gut microbiome of sea bream fed with a basal diet with partial substitution of fishmeal with 5% of either fish protein hydrolysate (FPH) or commercial Autolysed dried yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (HiCell®, Biorigin).'

Author details

¹Department of Biotechnology and Life Sciences, University of Insubria, Via J.H. Dunant, 3, 21100 Varese, Italy. ²Biorigin Brazil, Rua XV de Novembro, 865, Lençóis Paulista, São Paulo 18680-900, Brazil. ³VRM srl Naturalleva, Via Sommacampagna, 63/D, 37137 Verona, Italy.

Published online: 29 June 2020

Reference

1. Rimoldi S, et al. Effects of hydrolyzed fish protein and autolyzed yeast as substitutes of fishmeal in the gilthead sea bream (*Sparus aurata*) diet, on fish intestinal microbiome. BMC Vet Res. 2020;16:118 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12917-020-02335-1>.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12917-020-02335-1>.

* Correspondence: genciana.terova@uninsubria.it

¹Department of Biotechnology and Life Sciences, University of Insubria, Via J.H. Dunant, 3, 21100 Varese, Italy

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2020 **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 licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence 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 licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.