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Correction to: Bioprospection of actinobacteria derived from freshwater sediments for their potential to produce antimicrobial compounds

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Correction to: Microb Cell Fact (2018) 17:68

https://doi.org/10.1186/s12934-018-0912-0

Upon publication of this article [1], it was brought to our attention that Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are incorrectly presented in the original version of the article. The figures were inadvertently swapped in the original submission and published. Figure 3 should be treated as Fig. 5; Fig. 4 should be 3 and Fig. 5 should be Fig. 4.

The corrected figures are given in this erratum (Figs. 3, 4, 5).

Page no. 4 of the original publication under section Detection of antibiotics using UPLC–ESI–MS/MS, last sentence should be "Instrumentation and analytical conditions were performed using the standardized methods as described in our previous paper (Fig. 4) [19].

Similarly, Page no. 8 of original publication under section Detection and quantification of antibiotics using

the UPLC-MRM method should be "MS/MS Spectra of standard reference analytes i.e. trimethoprim, fuconazole, ketoconazole and rifampicin showed as Fig. 5 was used from our earlier publication [19].

Page no. 7 of the original publication Figure 3 legend needs to be changed as Fig. 3 MRM extracted ion chromatogram of reference analyte: **a** trimethoprim, **b** fluconazole, **c** ketoconazole, **d** rifampicin.

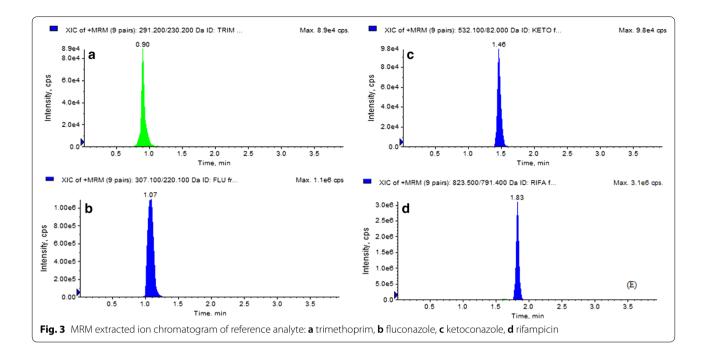
Page no. 9 of the original publication, Figure 4 should be Fig. 4 MS/MS spectra of reference analytes; **a** trimethoprim, **b** fluconazole, **c** ketoconazole, **d** rifampicin (as per [19]).

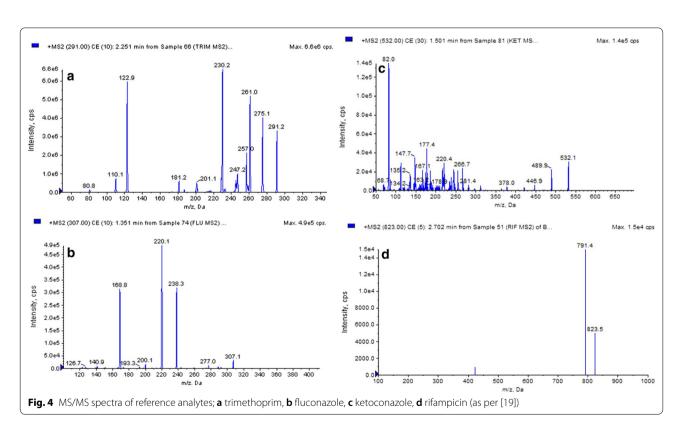
Page no. 10 of the original publication, Figure 5 should be Fig. 5 Maximum likelihood (ML) phylogenetic tree constructed using amino acid sequences for **a** PKS type II gene; **b** NRPS gene and **c** phzE gene. The scale bar represents the amino acid changes.

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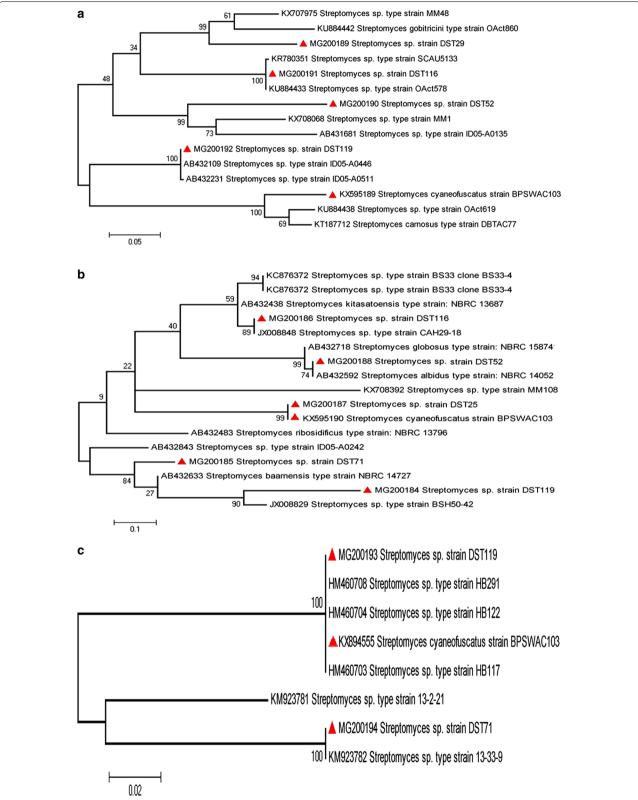


Fig. 5 Maximum likelihood (ML) phylogenetic tree constructed using amino acid sequences for **a** PKS type II gene; **b** NRPS gene and **c** phzE gene. The scale bar represents the amino acid changes

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The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12934-018-0912-0.

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Published online: 05 June 2018

Reference

 Zothanpuia, Passari AK, Leo W, Chandra P, Kumar B, Nayak C, Hashem A, Abd_Allah EF, Alqarawi AA, Singh BP. Bioprospection of actinobacteria derived from freshwater sediments for their potential to produce antimicrobial compounds. Microb Cell Fact. 2018;17:68. https://doi.org/10.1186/ s12934-018-0912-0.