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CORRECTION

Correction: Breathing a low-density gas reduces respiratory muscle force development and marginally improves exercise performance in master athletes

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The original version of this article unfortunately contained some mistakes. The corrected details are provided below: Affiliations 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 were incorrectly given as

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but should have been

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In the introduction section, third sentence of the second paragraph which previously read:

As such, older endurance-trained individuals represent a model of successful physiological and healthy aging (Hawkins and Wiswell 2003; Tanaka and Seals 2003). (Hawkins and Wiswell 2003; Tanaka and Seals 2003).

Should read:

As such, older endurance-trained individuals represent a model of successful physiological and healthy aging (Hawkins and Wiswell 2003; Tanaka and Seals 2003).

In the "Study limitations" section, fifth and sixth sentences of third paragraph which previously read:

However, the assessment of maximal inspiratory and expiratory pressures (MIP and MEP) is considered a valid noninvasive method for assessing respiratory muscle fatigue, as acknowledged by the American Thoracic Society/ European Respiratory guidelines Respiratory (American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory 2002) (Brown and Kilding 2011; Coast et al. 1999; Oueslati et al. 2018; Ozkaplan et al. 2005; Ross et al. 2008; Volianitis et al. 2001). and its

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frequent use in the literature to evaluate exercise-induced respiratory muscle fatigue. Finally, this study specifically involved male master athletes, and our findings may not be directly applicable to master female athletes.

Should read:

However, the assessment of maximal inspiratory and expiratory pressures (MIP and MEP) is considered a valid noninvasive method for assessing respiratory muscle fatigue, as acknowledged by the American Thoracic Society/ European Respiratory guidelines Respiratory (American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory 2002) (Brown and Kilding 2011; Coast et al. 1999; Oueslati et al. 2018; Ozkaplan et al. 2005; Ross et al. 2008; Volianitis et al. 2001) and its frequent use in the literature to evaluate exercise-induced respiratory muscle fatigue. Finally, this study specifically involved male master athletes, and our findings may not be directly applicable to female master athletes.