Stop-signal inhibition disrupted by damage to right inferior frontal gyrus in humans

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In the version of this article initially published online, the legend to **Supplementary Figure 1** was omitted. The legend has now been appended to the online supplementary figure.

Supplementary Figure 1 Data from left frontal patients. Correlations between stop signal reaction times (SSRT, ms) and the volume of damage to each region (SFG, IFG, MFG, ORB and MED, cm^3) for each patient. SSRT for left frontal patients was 194 ± 44.1 ms, indicating intact response inhibition overall; confirmed by the fact that SSRT was significantly faster than for right frontals ($t = 2.2$, $P < 0.05$). SSRT was not significantly positively correlated with damage to any of: SFG ($n = 15$, $r = 0.1$, n.s.), MFG ($r = –0.47$, n.s.), IFG ($r = –0.58$, $P = 0.023$), ORB ($P = 0.3$, n.s.) and MED ($r = 0.3$, n.s.).

NF-κB functions in synaptic signaling and behavior

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Due to a typesetting error in the **Fig. 3** legend, the symbol was mistakenly printed as the letter 'm'. This led to erroneous concentration descriptions for reagents in panels **c** and **d**. The corrected legend appears below.

Figure 3 Ca^{2+}-dependent pathway of NF-κB activation. (**c**,**d**) Cultures were unstimulated or stimulated with bicuculline (50 M, + 4-aminopyridine 5 M), in the presence or absence of intracellular Ca^{2+} chelators (EGTA, BAPTA or Br_2-BAPTA), and subjected to EMSA or reporter assay. All cultures were preincubated in activity-inhibitors, which were washed out before loading with intracellular Ca^{2+} buffers and stimulation. (**c**) Averaged data from five separate EMSA experiments; error bars represent one s.e.m. Br_2-BAPTA (50 M) did not significantly attenuate NF-κB activation compared to bicuculline alone; EGTA (50 M or 100 M (2 EGTA)) modestly decreased NF-κB activation (*t*-test, $P \leq 0.10$) and BAPTA effectively eliminated NF-κB activation ($P \leq 0.001$). (**d**) Cultures were co-infected with an NF-κB-reporter gene (κB-*luc*) or an NFAT-reporter gene (NFAT-*luc*) and, to permit normalization, a constitutively expressed β-galactosidase. Data shown are averaged replicates from four separate assays. Br_2-BAPTA (50 M) did not significantly attenuate NF-κB activation compared to bicuculline alone. EGTA (50 M or 100 M (2 EGTA)) marginally, but not significantly ($P = 0.3327$), decreased κB-luciferase activity, and BAPTA effectively eliminated NF-κB transcriptional activation ($P \leq 0.001$). Transcriptional activation from the NFAT-responsive element was significantly inhibited by either BAPTA or EGTA ($P \leq 0.005$ for both).

Expert face processing requires visual input to the right hemisphere during infancy

Richard Le Grand, Catherine J Mondloch, Daphne Maurer & Henry P Brent
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Due to a copy editing error, an extra symbol ('RE group') appeared in the key to **Fig. 3**. The corrected graph is shown below.

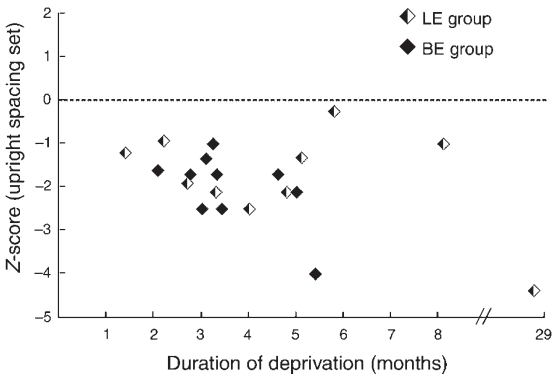

Figure 3 The effect of duration of visual deprivation on second-order relational processing. Individual *Z*-scores for accuracy on the upright spacing set for patients with deprivation affecting mainly the right hemisphere (LE group) are plotted as a function of the duration of visual deprivation from birth. For comparison, *Z*-scores are shown for patients ($n = 10$) with deprivation affecting both hemispheres (BE group). Negative scores represent deficits in units of standard deviation from the norm for the patient's age.