

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, cm³) 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- κ B functions in synaptic signaling and behavior

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Nat. Neurosci. 6, 1072–1078 (2003)

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 Ca²⁺-dependent pathway of NF- κ B activation. (c,d) Cultures were unstimulated or stimulated with bicuculline (50 μ M, + 4-aminopyridine 5 μ M), in the presence or absence of intracellular Ca²⁺ chelators (EGTA, BAPTA or Br₂-BAPTA), and subjected to EMSA or reporter assay. All cultures were preincubated in activity-inhibitors, which were washed out before loading with intracellular Ca²⁺ buffers and stimulation. (c) Averaged data from five separate EMSA experiments; error bars represent one s.e.m. Br₂-BAPTA (50 μ M) did not significantly attenuate NF- κ B activation compared to bicuculline alone; EGTA (50 μ M or 100 μ M (2 EGTA)) modestly decreased NF- κ B activation (t -test, $P \leq 0.10$) and BAPTA effectively eliminated NF- κ B activation ($P \leq 0.001$). (d) Cultures were co-infected with an NF- κ B-reporter gene (κ B-*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. Br₂-BAPTA (50 μ M) did not significantly attenuate NF- κ B activation compared to bicuculline alone. EGTA (50 μ M or 100 μ M (2 EGTA)) marginally, but not significantly ($P = 0.3327$), decreased κ B-luciferase activity, and BAPTA effectively eliminated NF- κ B 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
Nat. Neurosci. 6, 1108–1112 (2003)

Due to a copy editing error, an extra symbol ('RE group') appeared in the key to **Fig. 3**. The corrected graph is shown below.

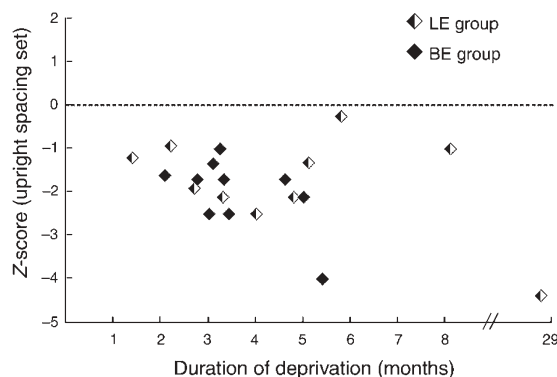


Figure 3 The effect of duration of visual deprivation on second-order relational processing. Individual Z-scores for accuracy on the upright spacing set for patients with deprivation affecting mainly the right hemisphere (LE group) are plotted as a function of the duration of visual deprivation from 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.