Corrigendum: Postsynaptic current bursts instruct action potential firing at a graded synapse

Ping Liu, Bojun Chen & Zhao-Wen Wang

Nature Communications 4:1911 doi: 10.1038/ncomms2925 (2013); Published 28 May 2013; Updated 14 May 2014

The legend to Fig. 5 of this Article contains a typographical error. Cholinergic PSCs in panel a were conducted using pipette solution I not III. The correct version of the legend appears below.

Figure 5 | Optogenetically evoked cholinergic and GABAergic PSC bursts depended on specific postsynaptic receptors. (a,b) Left: sample traces from worms raised in the presence of all-trans retinal showing the effects of (+)-TBC (0.5 mM) and gabazine (0.5 mM) on optogenetically evoked cholinergic and GABAergic PSC bursts, respectively. The horizontal blue lines represent blue light pulses while the “~” sign indicates that the peak was cut off. Right: the persistent current of evoked cholinergic ($n = 15$) and GABAergic ($n = 12$) bursts were abolished by TBC and gabazine, respectively. (c) The persistent current of evoked cholinergic PSC bursts was greatly decreased in *unc-29(e1072)* but unchanged in *acr-16(ok789)* compared with wild type (WT). (d) The large initial transient of evoked cholinergic PSC bursts was greatly decreased in *acr-16(ok789)* but unchanged in *unc-29(e1072)* compared with WT. In c,d, the sample size (n) was eight for every group. The WT group is the same as that shown in Fig. 4. The asterisk (*) indicates a statistically significant difference ($P < 0.01$) compared with either the control period in a or b (paired t-test) or the WT group in c and d (one-way analysis of variance followed by Bonferroni post hoc test). In a and b, extracellular solution I and pipette solution I were used to record cholinergic PSCs whereas extracellular solution II and pipette solution II were used to record GABAergic PSCs. In c and d, extracellular solution I and pipette solution I were used.