Author Correction: Structural basis of ketamine action on human NMDA receptors

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Check for updates

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This Article has been amended to make two clarifications. The second sentence of the Abstract paragraph, now reading “Ketamine is a racemic mixture containing equal parts of *R*- and *S*-ketamine, with the *S*-enantiomer having greater affinity for the NMDA receptor (Ebert, B., Mikkelsen, S., Thorkildsen, C. & Borgbjerg, F. M. Norketamine, the main metabolite of ketamine, is a non-competitive NMDA receptor antagonist in the rat cortex and spinal cord. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* **333**, 99–104 (1997)),” was changed from “Ketamine is a racemic mixture of *S*- and *R*-ketamine enantiomers, with *S*-ketamine isomer being the more active antidepressant (Jelen, L. A., Young, A. H. & Stone, J. M. Ketamine: a tale of two enantiomers. *J. Psychopharmacol.* **35**, 109–123 (2021)).”

In Fig. 1f, the y-axis label now reading “Inhibition (%)” was changed from “Inhibition relative to 10 μ M [3 H]-MK-801 (%).” The authors note that accurate concentrations of [3 H]-MK-801 are noted in the Methods, subsection “Ligand-binding assay,” particularly as “[3 H]MK-801 (10 nM for GluN1–GluN2A_{EM} receptor and rat cortex; 50 nM for GluN1–GluN2B_{EM} receptor).” The original Article has been corrected online.

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