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Author Correction: Increased Ca^{2+} content of the sarcoplasmic reticulum provides arrhythmogenic trigger source in swimming-induced rat athlete's heart model

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This Article contains errors in the Results section under subheading ‘The $\text{I}_{\text{Ca,L}}$, SR Ca^{2+} content and Ca^{2+} transient measurements’.

“We analyzed the integral of caffeine-induced NCX currents as an indicator of the SR Ca^{2+} content and found that SR Ca^{2+} content was significantly increased in the trained group compared to controls (-1.84 ± 0.4 (pA*s)/pF vs -1.25 ± 0.5 (pA*s)/pF $n = 8/5$ and $8/4$, respectively, $p < 0.05$; Fig. 6b).”

should read:

“We analyzed the integral of caffeine-induced NCX currents as an indicator of the SR Ca^{2+} content and found that SR Ca^{2+} content was significantly increased in the trained group compared to controls (-1.84 ± 0.4 (pA*s)/pF vs -1.25 ± 0.5 (pA*s)/pF $n = 8/5$ and $8/5$, respectively, $p < 0.05$; Fig. 6b).”

Secondly, this Article contains an error in Figure 6 where the experimental numbers of the control columns are incorrect (8/4) in panel (b). The correct Figure 6 appears below as Figure 1.

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Figure 1. Assessment of Ca^{2+} handling on isolated cells. Panel (a) shows identical current–voltage relationship of L-type Ca^{2+} current between groups. Panel (b) illustrates significantly larger inward current as a response of 10 mM caffeine application. Panel (c,d) reports larger Ca^{2+} transient amplitude in the case of trained rats (red trace) compared to control (black trace). Panel (e) indicates faster transient relaxation kinetics in the case of trained animals.

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