

## 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<sup>3</sup>) for each patient. SSRT for left frontal patients was  $194 \pm 44.1$  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- $\kappa$ B functions in synaptic signaling and behavior

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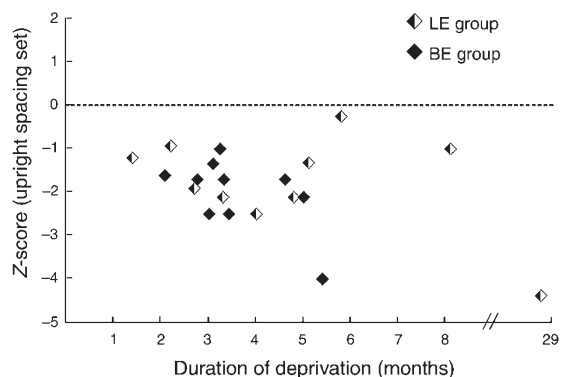
Due to a typesetting error in the **Fig. 3** legend, the symbol was mistakenly printed as the letter 'm'. This led to erroneous concentration descriptions for reagents in panels c and d. The corrected legend appears below.

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

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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.