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This article originally appeared with errors in the legend to Fig. 7. The cyclohexamide (CHX) concentration should be 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, not 10 g/ml as published. The correct text is printed below.

Figure 7. Effect of antioxidants and protein synthesis inhibitor on neuronal degeneration and ERK/caspase-3 activation. At the time of potassium change (low K^+), 5 mM N-acetyl cystein (N-AC), 50 U/ml superoxide dismutase (SOD), or 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ cyclohexamide (CHX) was added; and triple staining and Western blot analysis were performed at the indicated time points. (A) The triple staining for the aforementioned groups at 24 h. *** $P < 0.001$, ** $P < 0.01$, and * $P < 0.05$ compared with untreated cultures. (B) Western blot probed for total ERK (ERK), p-ERK, and caspase-3. (C) 5 mM N-AC, 50 U/ml SOD, and 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ CHX were added immediately after potassium change, and cell extracts were assayed for caspase-3 activation; —, untreated; blank, without cell extract. Error bars represent mean \pm SEM from at least six experiments. (D) CHX does not act by binding to ERK and caspase-3. 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ CHX was added at 0 and 12 h after the potassium switch. 20 μM U0126 was added at 12 h. The cell lysates were isolated after 13 h and processed for caspase-3 and ERK activation. Tubulin and total ERK blots reveal total protein loading.
