CORRECTION The Journal of General Physiology

French et al. Vol. 103, No. 3, March 1994. Pages 447–470.

Due to a printing error, Fig. 3 appeared incorrectly. It is printed correctly below.

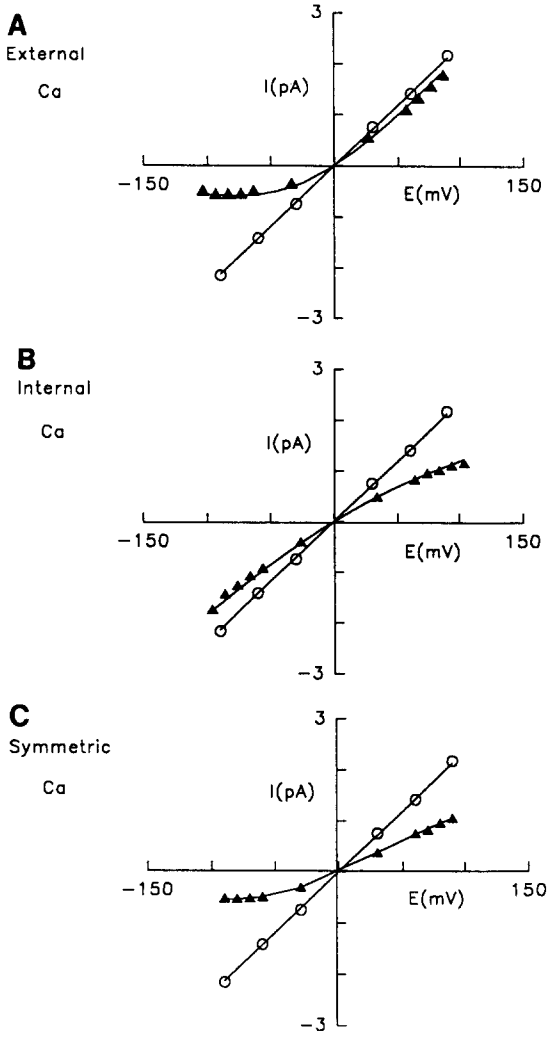

FIGURE 3. Effects of extracellular, intracellular or symmetric Ca^{2+} on current-voltage relations of single, BTX-activated sodium channels in planar lipid bilayers, determined in the presence of 125 mM symmetrical Na^+. Each point represents the mean of data from two to eight membranes. In each of the frames the smooth curves through the data points were calculated from the 3B2S double-occupancy model. Open circles and filled triangles represent current measured in the absence and presence of Ca^{2+}, respectively. (*A*) External calcium. Single-channel current–voltage relationships obtained with symmetrical 125 mM Na^+, in the absence of divalent cations, or with 10 mM Ca^{2+} added to the external side of the membrane. Note that external Ca^{2+} blocks both inward and outward current, with the degree of block increasing as the voltage is made more negative. (*B*) Intracellular calcium. The same conditions as *A*, except that 10 mM Ca^{2+} was added to only the intracellular surface of the sodium channel. Internal Ca^{2+} blocks both inward and outward current, with the degree of block increasing as the voltage is made more positive. (*C*) Symmetric calcium. The same conditions as *A*, except that 10 mM Ca^{2+} is added to both sides of the membrane. The *i-E* relationship is asymmetric, despite the symmetric ionic conditions, consistent with a more potent and more voltage-sensitive block by external Ca^{2+}, as indicated by *A* and *B*.