

Low aqueous solubility of 11-cis-retinal limits the rate of pigment formation and dark adaptation in salamander rods

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The values for ψ on page 504 should be roughly 1,000-fold higher than reported. The correct calculation is as follows:

$$\psi = D 2 \pi r l C_{\text{pm}} / d, \text{ where}$$

$$D = 5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1} = 5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$r = 5.7 \text{ } \mu\text{m} = 5.7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$l = 29.8 \text{ } \mu\text{m} = 29.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$d = 50 \text{ nm} = 50 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

$$C_{\text{pm}} \text{ for 11-cis retinal} = 3.5 \text{ } \mu\text{M} = 3.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol m}^{-3}$$

$$C_{\text{pm}} \text{ for 11-cis 4-OH retinal} = 10 \text{ } \mu\text{M} = 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol m}^{-3}$$

This gives $\psi_{11\text{-cis}} = 3.7 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol s}^{-1}$, and $\psi_{4\text{-OH}} = 1.1 \times 10^{-13} \text{ mol s}^{-1}$, which is roughly 1,000-fold greater than originally reported. Thus, the values of ψ are roughly 2,700 times greater than the experimentally measured K for 11-cis retinal ($K_{11\text{-cis}} = 1.4 \times 10^{-17} \text{ mol s}^{-1}$) and 1,600 times greater than K for 11-cis 4-OH retinal ($K_{4\text{-OH}} = 6.8 \times 10^{-17} \text{ mol s}^{-1}$). This indicates that the simple model presented on page 503 for diffusional translocation of 11-cis retinal is not sufficient to explain the slowness of the rate of regeneration that the authors observed.

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