Erratum

In the article "Dopamine Modulates Excitability of Spiny Neurons in the Avian Basal Ganglia," by Long Ding and David J. Perkel, which appeared on pages 5210–5218 of the June 15, 2002 issue, Figures 5 and 10 were inadvertently switched, although the legends are correct as shown. The correct version of each figure, as well as its legend, is printed in this issue.

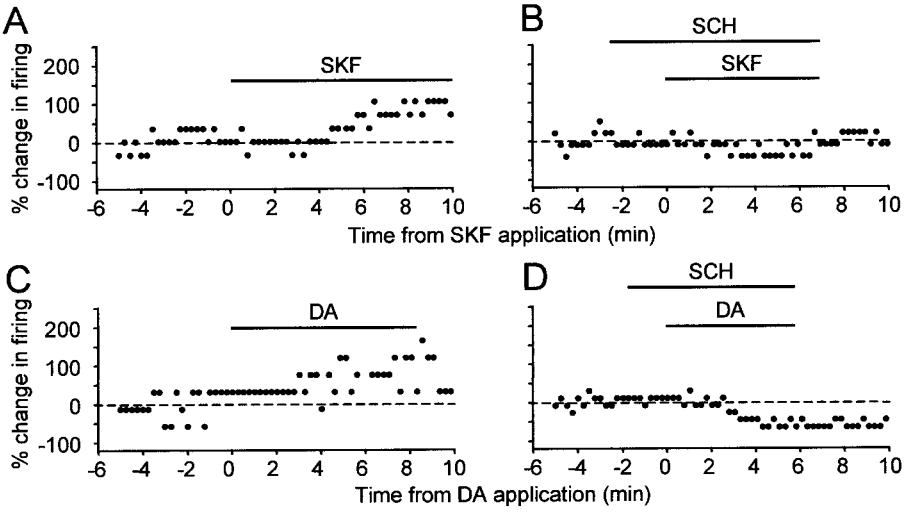

Figure 5. The D1-like DA receptor antagonist SCH-23390 blocked the excitatory effect of SKF-38393 and DA. All data were collected from the same spiny neuron. *A*, SKF-38393 (10 μM) enhanced excitability. *B*, SCH-23390 (20 μM) blocked the effect of SKF-38393 (10 μM). C, DA (50 μM) enhanced excitability. *D*, In the presence of SCH-23390 (20 μM), DA (50 μM) reduced evoked firing.

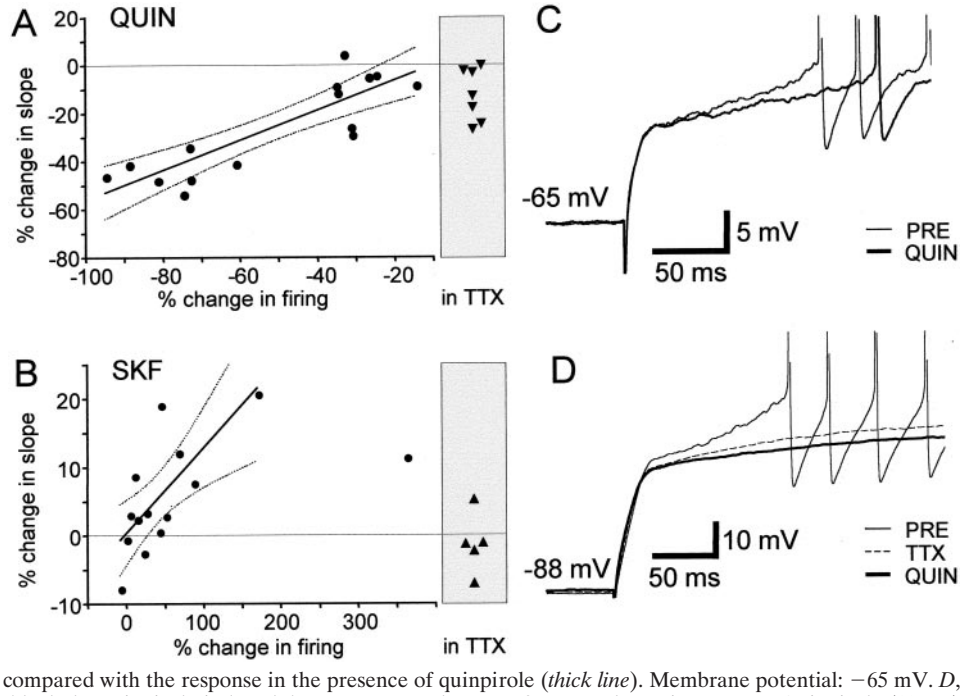

Figure 10. The slope of the initial ramp is modulated by quinpirole, SKF-38393, and TTX. *A*, The percentage change in the slope of the initial ramp as a function of the percentage change in evoked firing induced by quinpirole ($n = 15$) (median value, -28.6%; the slope was not measured in one cell held at -62 mV, which fired action potentials with very short latency). *Solid line*, Linear regression, $r^2 = 0.738$; *dotted line*, 95% confidence interval of the regression line. *Horizontal dashed line* indicates 0%. *Data points* in *shaded box* were obtained in the presence of 1 μM TTX ($n = 7$; median value -12.5%). *B*, The percentage change in the slope of the initial ramp as a function of the percentage change in evoked firing induced by SKF-38393 ($n = 14$; median value 3.3%). *Solid line*, Linear regression, $r^2 = 0.531$; *dotted line*, 95% confidence interval of the regression line. Note: the rightmost data point was included for all analyses except the linear regression. *Horizontal dashed line* indicates 0%. *Data points* in *shaded box* were obtained in the presence of 1 μM TTX ($n = 5$; median value -1.0%). *C*, Example traces from a spiny neuron. The baseline voltage response (*thin line*) had a steeper ramp before action potential and an earlier onset of the first spike, compared with the response in the presence of quinpirole (*thick line*). Membrane potential: -65 mV. *D*, TTX reduced the slope of the ramp but did not block the quinpirole-induced decrease. Example traces from another spiny neuron. Quinpirole (10 μM) was applied in the presence of 1 μM TTX. Membrane potential: -88 mV. The control trace (*PRE*) is shifted by -1.9 mV to facilitate comparison. The *TTX* and *QUIN traces* shown are averages of three traces each.