Erratum

In the article "A Highly Specific Inhibitor of Matrix Metalloproteinase-9 Rescues Laminin from Proteolysis and Neurons from Apoptosis in Transient Focal Cerebral Ischemia" by Zezong Gu, Jiankun Cui, Stephen Brown, Rafael Fridman, Shahriar Mobashery, Alex Y. Strongin, and Stuart A. Lipton, which appeared on pages 6401–6408 of the July 6, 2005 issue, the blots in Figure 2C contained a misprint. The labels for "Control" and "Ischemia" were inadvertently switched. This error was not reflected in the figure legend or the statistical analysis in Figure 2D, and thus the conclusions of the study were not affected. To mitigate this error, the authors have provided a corrected version of Figure 2 in this issue.

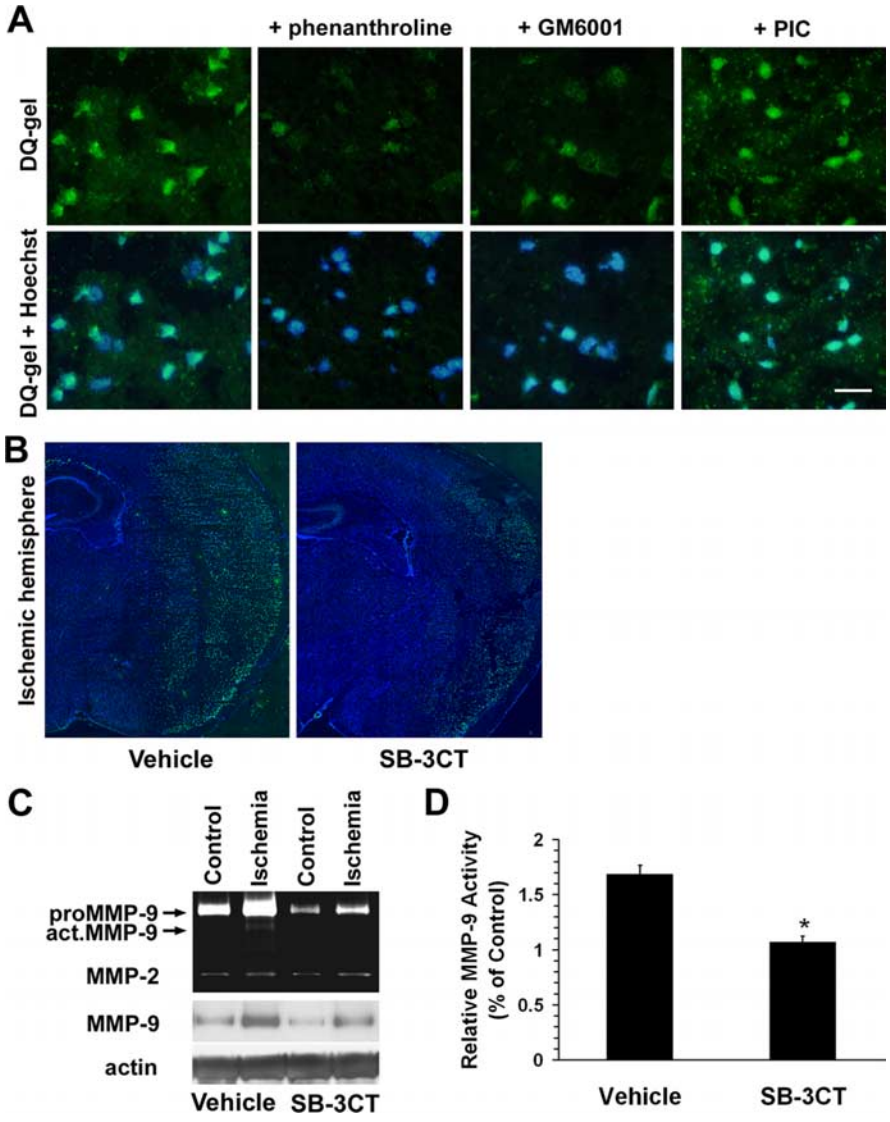

Figure 2. Thiirane inhibitor SB-3CT inhibits MMP-9 activity and consequent increased expression of MMP-9 in the ischemic mouse brain after transient middle cerebral artery occlusion. ***A***, *In situ* zymography with the MMP fluorogenic substrate DQ-gel (green in top panels) merged with nuclear DNA staining by Hoechst dye (blue plus green in bottom panels). The broad-spectrum MMP inhibitors 1,10-phenanthroline and GM6001, but not a non-MMP PIC, abrogated MMP gelatinolytic activity in the ischemic cortex after MCA occlusion/reperfusion. Scale bar, 25 μm. ***B***, SB-3CT significantly reduced MMP gelatinolytic activity in the ischemic region compared with the vehicle-treated control, as demonstrated by deconvolution microscopy. ***C***, Gelatin zymography and Western blotting reveal upregulation of proMMP-9 (92 kDa) and activation of MMP-9 (act.MMP-9) in the ischemic brain compared with the contralateral hemisphere. In contrast, MMP-2 was not affected. SB-3CT attenuated the increase in proMMP-9 and act.MMP-9. Actin was used as a loading control. ***D***, Quantification of relative MMP-9 activity by densitometry of gelatin zymography. Vehicle, $n = 8$; SB-3CT, $n = 6$; $^{*}p$ < 0.0001. Error bars represent SEM.