

Corrections

In the article “Ablation of Cellular Prion Protein Does Not Ameliorate Abnormal Neural Network Activity or Cognitive Dysfunction in the J20 Line of Human Amyloid Precursor Protein Transgenic Mice,” by Moustapha Cissé, Pascal E. Sanchez, Daniel H. Kim, Kaitlyn Ho, Gui-Qiu Yu, and Lennart Mucke, which appeared on pages 10427–10431 of the July 20, 2011 issue, the authors have issued a correction to the legend of Figure 3, as listed below. This error (and its correction) does not affect the scientific integrity of the data in particular or that of the paper in general.

The original legend was as follows:

C, Kaplan–Meier survival plot shows more mice with hAPP died prematurely than mice without hAPP after weaning ($p < 0.01$, Mantel–Cox test). Premature mortality was greater in hAPP/*Prnp*^{−/−} mice than in hAPP/*Prnp*^{+/+} mice ($p < 0.001$, Mantel–Cox test).

The corrected version is as follows:

C, Kaplan–Meier survival plot shows more mice with hAPP died prematurely than mice without hAPP after weaning ($p < 0.05$, Wilcoxon test for equality). Premature mortality was greater in hAPP/*Prnp*^{−/−} mice than in hAPP/*Prnp*^{+/+} mice ($p < 0.05$, Wilcoxon test for equality).

In the article “The Representation of Visual and Motor Aspects of Reaching Movements in the Human Motor Cortex,” by Michal Eisenberg, Lior Shmuelof, Eilon Vaadia, and Ehud Zohary, which appeared on pages 12377–12384 of the August 24, 2011 issue, the authors inadvertently failed to mention that the technique of differentiating between the visual aspects and the motor components of the task was first introduced by Martin and Ghez (1985). The authors’ findings that both visual and motor representations exist in M1 are consistent with the findings of Martin and Ghez (1985), showing both visually sensitive and motor-sensitive neurons in the arm area of cat M1.

Reference

Martin JH, Ghez C (1985) Task-related coding of stimulus and response in cat motor cortex. *Exp Brain Res* 57:427–442.