Correction

Correction: Wang et al., Kalirin-7 Mediates Cocaine-Induced AMPA Receptor and Spine Plasticity, Enabling Incentive Sensitization

In the article "Kalirin-7 Mediates Cocaine-Induced AMPA Receptor and Spine Plasticity, Enabling Incentive Sensitization" by Xiaoting Wang, Michael E. Cahill, Craig T. Werner, Daniel J. Christoffel, Sam A. Golden, Zhong Xie, Jessica A. Loweth, Michela Marinelli, Scott J. Russo, Peter Penzes, and Marina E. Wolf, which appeared on pages 11012–11022 of the July 3, 2013 issue, Figure 2 did not clearly indicate that some images were taken from different lanes or different gels. A corrected figure and legend are presented here. This correction does not affect the primary results or their interpretation.

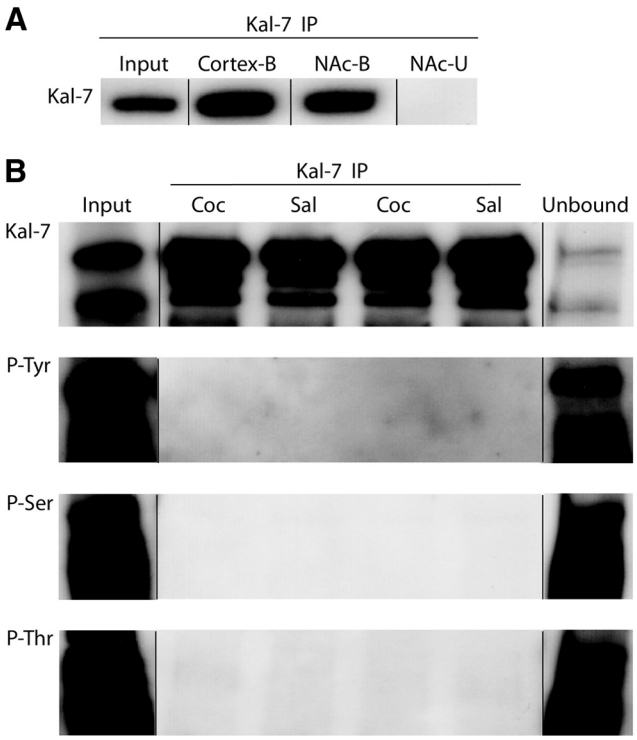

Figure 2. Repeated cocaine injections do not produce detectable changes in Kal-7 phosphorylation state. To measure phosphorylation of Kal-7, we immunoprecipitated Kal-7 using a Kal-7 specific antibody, as described previously (Kiraly et al., 2011b), and probed with antibodies to phosphorylated tyrosine (p-Tyr), serine (p-Ser), and threonine (p-Thr) residues. ***A,*** Validation of our immunoprecipitation (IP) procedure based on analysis of cortical and NAc tissue from drug-naive rats (B, bound fraction; U, unbound fraction; Input, NAc homogenate). Robust signals were found in the bound fractions, while Kal-7 was below the limit of detection in the NAc unbound fraction. Lines indicate that images are from nonadjacent lanes of the same gel. ***B,*** To test whether repeated cocaine injections alter Kal-7 phosphorylation, we immunoprecipitated Kal-7 from the NAc of individual cocaine-treated and saline-treated animals. Although the vast majority of Kal-7 protein was immunoprecipitated by Kal-7 specific antibody under our conditions, no phosphorylation signal or only a trace signal was detected on immunoblots by p-Tyr, p-Ser, or p-Thr antibodies. Phosphorylation signals were detected in the input (NAc homogenate) and unbound lanes for all three phospho-specific antibodies, providing positive controls. Lines indicate that images are from different gels that were run and immunoblotted in parallel and then developed on the same film.

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