



Corrigendum: Synaptic Ribbon Active Zones in Cone Photoreceptors Operate Independently From One Another

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A Corrigendum on

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Edited and reviewed by: Arianna Maffei, Stony Brook University, United States

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Specialty section:

This article was submitted to Cellular Neurophysiology, a section of the journal Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience

Received: 09 October 2019 Accepted: 22 November 2019 Published: 12 December 2019

Citation:

Grassmeyer JJ and Thoreson WB (2019) Corrigendum: Synaptic Ribbon Active Zones in Cone Photoreceptors Operate Independently From One Another. Front. Cell. Neurosci. 13:541. doi: 10.3389/fncel.2019.00541 Synaptic Ribbon Active Zones in Cone Photoreceptors Operate Independently from One Another

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Keywords: ribbon synapse, retina, exocytosis, calcium imaging, cone photoreceptor, active zone

by Grassmeyer, J. J., and Thoreson, W. B. (2017). Front. Cell. Neurosci. 11:198. *doi:* 10.3389/fncel.2017.00198

In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figure 6D** as published. The ordinate was not corrected for liquid junction potential. The corrected **Figure 6** appears below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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FIGURE 6 | Ribbon-to-ribbon Ca^{2+} activation is more variable than cone-to-cone I_{Ca} activation. (A) I_{Ca} in one cone with R_{ser} completely compensated. I_{Ca} was normalized to its peak value and plotted against the cone holding potential during the voltage ramp protocol (gray trace). A Boltzmann function adjusted for driving force was fit to these data (black line, $V_{50} = -39.3$, slope factor = 4.88). Inward currents are plotted upward to compare more easily with Ca^{2+} signal measurements. For this illustration, currents were digitally corrected for the passive membrane resistance measured in the range from -85 mV to -70 mV. (B) Overlaid Boltzmann function fits to normalized I_{Ca} from the 28 cones in which ribbon Ca^{2+} signals in Panel (C) were measured. (C) Overlaid Boltzmann function fits to ribbon-associated Ca^{2+} signals of 47 ribbons in the 28 cones shown in Panel (B). Ribbons were analyzed as illustrated in Figure 1. (D) Distribution of V_{50} values calculated from Boltzmann function fits to I_{Ca} (average = $-38.1 \pm 3.0 \text{ mV}$) and optical ribbon Ca^{2+} measurements made with OGB-5N (average = $-34.8 \pm 3.5 \text{ mV}$). Bars show the mean \pm SD.