


Correction to: 4-Chloro-3-nitro-*N*-butylbenzenesulfonamide acts on $K_v3.1$ channels by an open-channel blocker mechanism

Carlos Alberto Zanutto Bassetto Junior^{1,2}  · Wamberto Antonio Varanda³ · Eduardo René Pérez González^{1,2}

Published online: 12 October 2017
© Springer-Verlag GmbH Austria 2017

Correction to: Amino Acids
DOI 10.1007/s00726-017-2488-0

Unfortunately, grey trace on Figure 2c was missing in the original publication of the article.

The revised Fig. 2 is placed in the following page.

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:[10.1007/s00726-017-2488-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00726-017-2488-0).

✉ Carlos Alberto Zanutto Bassetto Junior
cbjunior@fc.unesp.br

- ¹ Fine Organic Chemistry Laboratory, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, São Paulo State University (Unesp)-Campus of Presidente Prudente, Presidente Prudente, SP, Brazil
- ² Post-Graduate Program in Science and Material Technology, Presidente Prudente, SP, Brazil
- ³ Department of Physiology, Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, Brazil

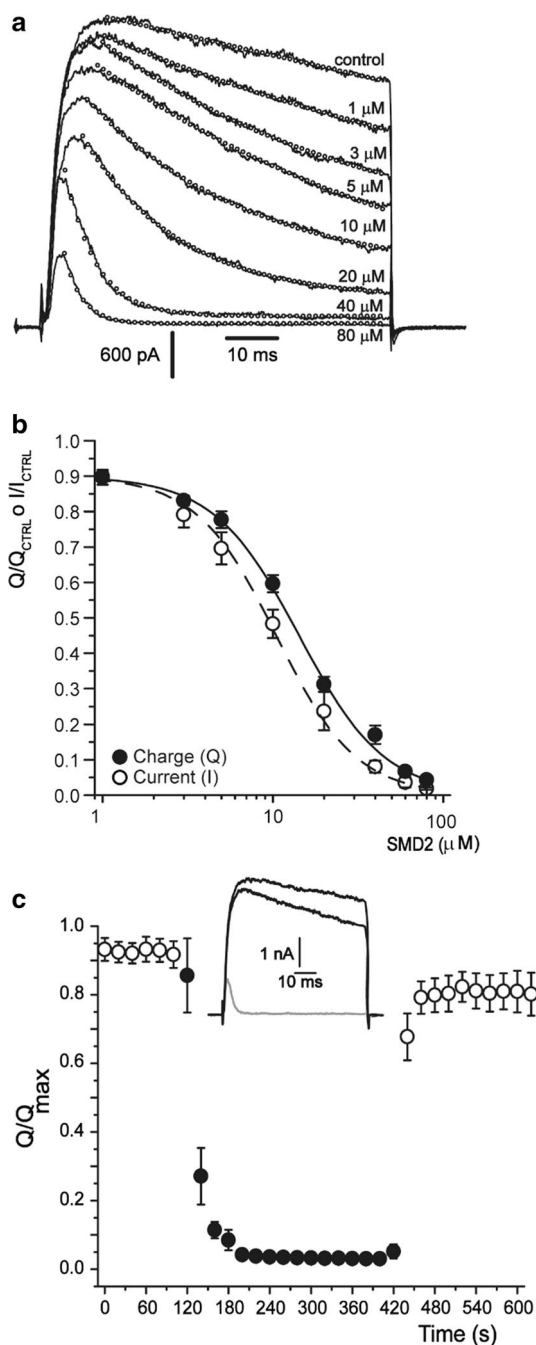


Fig. 2 Basic blocking properties of SMD2 at $K_{\text{v}}3.1$. **a** Representative traces of currents elicited by a depolarizing voltage pulse from -88 to $+32$ mV, for 70 ms, in control and in the presence of several SMD2 concentrations, as indicated. **b** Normalized current (I/I_{max}) or charge transferred (Q/Q_{max}) versus concentration of SMD2, for each condition. The continuous line is a best fit of the Hill equation to the data points ($n = 9$ cells). **c** The effect of 100 μM of SMD2 (filled circles) is reversible upon washout. The inset illustrates representative current traces in each condition, elicited by a depolarization to $+32$ mV from a holding of -88 mV. Upper tracer = control; middle trace = after washout and lower gray trace = in the presence of SMD2 ($N = 5$)