Erratum

In vivo imaging of *C. elegans* ASH neurons: cellular response and adaptation to chemical repellents

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Correction to: The EMBO Journal (2005) 24, 63–72. doi:10.1038/sj.emboj.7600493

Due to a typesetting error, Figure 1 of the above article was published incorrectly. The correct figure and legend are reproduced below.

The Publisher would like to apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused.

Figure 1 (A) Soluble repellent stimulation conditions. An adult hermaphrodite is glued on a 2% agarose pad placed into a perfusion chamber and bathed in extracellular saline (direction of main flow is indicated with a large black arrow at the bottom of the panel). Soluble repellents are applied via a stream of liquid (small black arrows) from a glass needle. The stimulus is applied and removed by changing the position of the needle (white arrow). Anterior is at left and dorsal is up in this and in all following panels. Scale bar, 200 μm. (B) Diagram of the animal's head with one of the two symmetrical ASH neurons highlighted. From the ASH cell body, the dendrite runs anteriorly until the tip of the head ending with a sensory cilium. On the opposite side of the cell body, the axon makes a turn and enters the nerve ring. The blue box shows the approximate position of the recording field. (C) Calcium transients in ASH visualized with cameleon under control of the *sra-6* promoter. Individual frames taken before and during application of 10 mM Cu^{2+} are shown. Colors indicate YFP/CFP ratio, where high ratio (red) corresponds to high calcium. Color bar indicates ratio scale. Field of view is $70 \times 35 \mu\text{m}$ (corresponding approximately to the blue box in panel B). (D) Calcium imaging in ASH. ASH imaging during a 3 s application of 10 mM Cu^{2+} (black bar) reveals a change in the YFP/CFP ratio (red line, quantified as % of the baseline level) that can be seen as a reciprocal change in YFP and CFP intensities (yellow and cyan lines). The ratio change does not correspond to motion of the sample (gray line), indicating that it reflects an increase in the calcium transient in ASH. (E) Calcium transients in the ASH cell body (red line) and dendrite (purple line) have similar profiles in response to a 3 s 10 mM Cu^{2+} stimulus (black bar).