

Structural Mechanism for Modulation of Synaptic Neuroligin-Neurexin Signaling by MDGA Proteins

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After publication, we noticed a number of minor errors within the main text and Figures 1 and 4 that escaped our attention during the proofreading of the manuscript.

In the top left panel in Figure 1C, FnIII₇ loop C'E is incorrectly labeled as CE.

In the legend to Figure 3A, the buried surface area of Site II is incorrectly stated as 859 Å², while the correct value is 1,000 Å².

In Figure 4B, residue Glu294 (E294) is incorrectly labeled as Asp294 (D294). This error is also present in the main text paragraph “MDGA and NRX Share Binding Interfaces on NL.”

The errors have no effect on any of the conclusions in the paper, and the main text and Figures 1 and 4 have now been corrected online. The authors apologize for any confusion the errors may have caused.

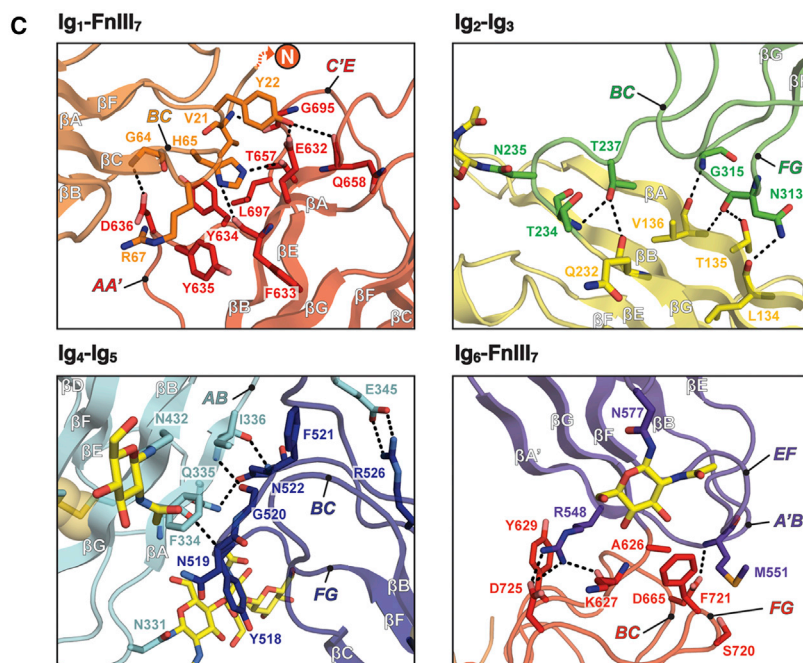


Figure 1C. Crystal Structure of MDGA1 (corrected)

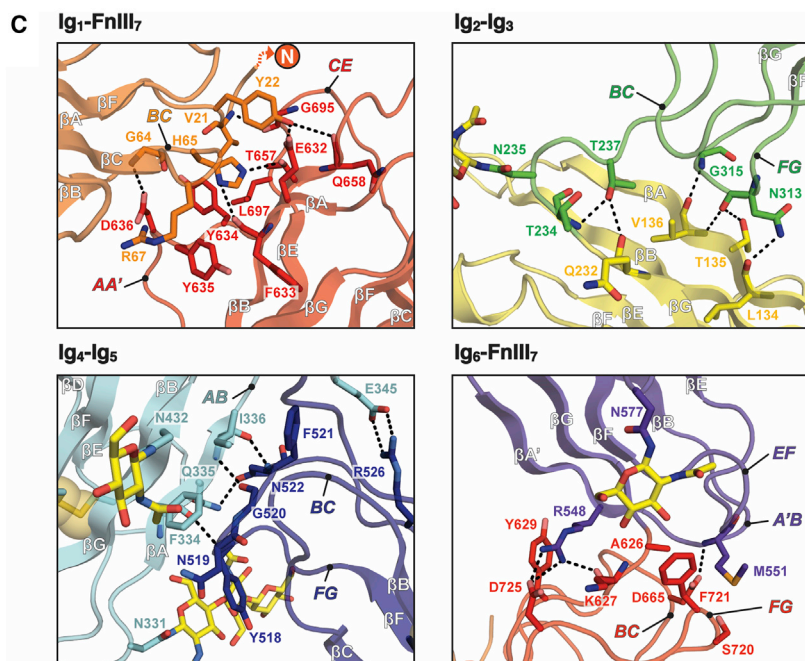


Figure 1C. Crystal Structure of MDGA1 (original)

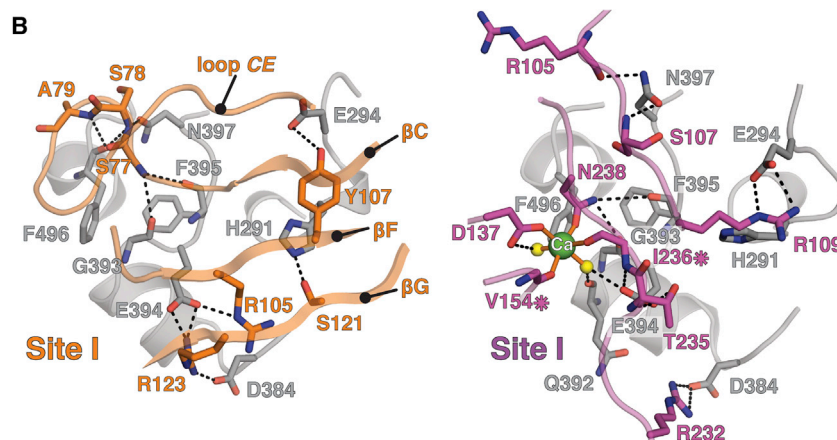


Figure 4B. MDGA and NRX Compete for Binding to the NL Site I Interface (corrected)

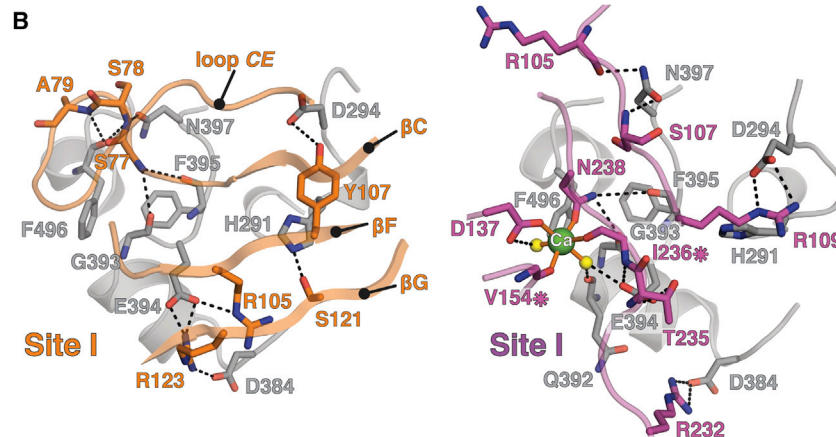


Figure 4B. MDGA and NRX Compete for Binding to the NL Site I Interface (original)

Closed-Loop Real-Time Imaging Enables Fully Automated Cell-Targeted Patch-Clamp Neural Recording *In Vivo*

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In our original Figure 1B, the appearance of Figures 1Bii and 1Biii incorrectly made it look like the pipette descended into the brain in the downward direction (implying that it would cause brain damage), and furthermore in the original Figure 1Biv the black arrows incorrectly implied that the pipette descends into the brain further downward. In reality, the pipette enters the brain at a diagonal angle, along the axis of the pipette, and furthermore as the pipette approaches the cell, it does so in staggered downward and lateral steps that simulate diagonal movement. We have now corrected Figure 1B to reflect the real configuration of the system. In particular, the pipette enters into the brain (Figure 1Biii) at a diagonal, and toward the end of the process, the pipette moves in staggered downward and lateral steps to approach the cell (we have removed the downward black arrows from Figure 1Biv, so that the lower left of Figure 1B provides the full explanation of the final stages of pipette movement). The figure has now been corrected online. The authors apologize for any confusion this error may have caused.