ERRATUM



Erratum to: Diquat causes caspase-independent cell death in SH-SY5Y cells by production of ROS independently of mitochondria

R. Nisar¹ · P. S. Hanson¹ · L. He² · R. W. Taylor² · P. G. Blain¹ · C. M. Morris¹

Published online: 18 June 2015

© Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2015

Erratum to: Arch Toxicol DOI 10.1007/s00204-015-1453-5

In the original publication, Fig. 2 was incorrect. The correct version is given below.

← DAT
← TH
← DβH
← GAPDH

Differentiated

Undifferentiated

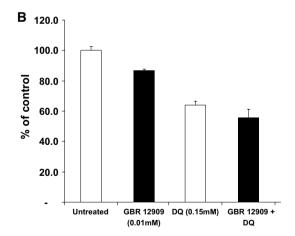


Fig. 2 a Western blot analyses of DAT in undifferentiated and differentiated SH-SY5Y cells demonstrating the presence of dopamine transporter (DAT), tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) and dopamine β-hydroxylase (DβH) expression in both undifferentiated and differentiated cells after 5 days. b Effect of DAT inhibitors GBR12909 and BTCP on cytotoxicity: cells were exposed to the dopamine transporter inhibitor GBR12909 for 2 h prior to exposure to diquat (DQ) with the continuous presence of DAT inhibitor. No significant reduction in toxicity was observed, suggesting that the DQ uptake into cells is not DAT mediated

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1007/s00204-015-1453-5.

☑ C. M. Morris c.m.morris@ncl.ac.uk

- The Medical Toxicology Centre, and NIHR HPRU in Chemical and Radiation Threats and Hazards, Wolfson Building, Newcastle University, Claremont Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear NE2 4AA, UK
- Mitochondrial Research Group, Institute of Neuroscience, The Medical School, Newcastle University, Framlington Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear NE2 4HH, UK

