Erratum to: Ion Binding to Transport Proteins using Isothermal Titration Calorimetry

Shian Liu and Steve W. Lockless

Erratum to:

Chapter 22 in: Show-Ling Shyng et al. (eds.),
Potassium Channels: Methods and Protocols,
Methods in Molecular Biology, vol. 1684,
DOI 10.1007/978-1-4939-7362-0_22

In chapter 22 titled “Ion Binding to Transport Proteins using Isothermal Titration Calorimetry” Fig. 1 was inadvertently published with a horizontal line across the figure. This has been corrected to reflect as follows:

The online version of the updated original chapter can be found at
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-7362-0_22

Show-Ling Shyng et al. (eds.), *Potassium Channels: Methods and Protocols*, Methods in Molecular Biology, vol. 1684, DOI 10.1007/978-1-4939-7362-0_25, © Springer Science+Business Media LLC 2018

Fig. 1 Schematic of the ITC instrument and two binding regimes. **(a)** The relevant portion of the ITC instrument includes two parts, a calorimetry titration syringe filled with ligand and a thermally controlled chamber filled with the ion transport protein. During the injection, the ligand is rapidly mixed with the protein and the heat exchange is recorded in thermograms **(b, c)** (top). Integrating the heat exchange from each injection yields binding isotherms **(b, c)** (bottom) that are fit to one set-of-sites functions (Eq. 1). The two isotherms are simulated with $[M_T] = [\text{protein}] = 100 \mu\text{M}$, $[X_T] = [\text{ligand}] = 1 \text{ mM}$ **(b)** or 20 mM **(c)**, $\Delta H = -3 \text{ kcal/mol}$ and $n = 1$ with the affinities indicated in the panels