Erratum

Short Communication

Does Presynaptic Regulation of Sympathetic Transmission Occur Within a Limited Range of Neuronal Activity?*

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On page 78 the legends for Figs. 1 and 2 appeared in the wrong order. We are repeating the figures with the appropriate legends.

Fig. 1. The overflow of tritium at different frequencies of stimulation. Cardiac sympathetic nerves were labeled with ^3H -noradrenaline and then stimulated by delivering 16 pulses at the frequencies shown. In 10 experiments, stimulations were carried out in ascending order and in 8 other experiments in descending order, and the values averaged from all experiments are shown by each bar, except 0.125 Hz, which represents a mean of 11 observations (see text). A 5-min rest was given between stimulation periods. The perfusates were collected for varying periods of time. In the case of 0.125 and 0.5 Hz, the collection time was 3 min, and at 2, 10 and 30 Hz it was 1 min. The spontaneous outflow was measured just prior to stimulation and subtracted from the overflow obtained after stimulation. The perfusate collection was identical for both periods. Vertical bars show S.E. of mean

Fig. 2. Facilitation of tritium overflow by phentolamine and yohimbine. The overflow was determined at the frequencies shown (16 pulses) in Krebs solution. After a 20-min rest period the entire process was repeated once again in the Krebs solution (*open columns*). In another series, after obtaining stimulation-evoked overflow of tritium, first in Krebs solution, the perfusate was changed either to 3 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ phentolamine-Krebs solution (*dotted columns*) or 2 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ yohimbine-Krebs solution (*dotted-hatched columns*) for 20 min, and then the overflow was determined in the absence and the presence of stimulation. Tritium overflow was expressed as a ratio of the overflows in second and first stimulation periods to correct for any decline in the overflow with time. Each column represents geometric means of 6 to 8 experiments. Vertical bars show S.E. of mean