MDMA modifies active avoidance learning and recall in mice

José Manuel Trigo · Araceli Cabrero-Castel ·
Fernando Berrendero · Rafael Maldonado ·
Patricia Robledo

Published online: 11 July 2008
© Springer-Verlag 2008

Erratum to: Psychopharmacology (2008)197:391–400
DOI 10.1007/s00213-007-1045-z

In the above article the Figs. 1, 2, 4 and 5 include symbols which are not explained in the legends. Here are the corrected legends.

The online version of the original article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00213-007-1045-z>.

J. M. Trigo · A. Cabrero-Castel · F. Berrendero · R. Maldonado ·
P. Robledo
Laboratori de Neurofarmacologia,
Departament de Ciències Experimentals i de la Salut,
Universitat Pompeu Fabra,
Barcelona, Spain

P. Robledo
e-mail: patricia.robledo@upf.edu

P. Robledo
Institut Municipal d'Investigació Mèdica (IMIM),
Barcelona, Spain

R. Maldonado (✉)
Universitat Pompeu Fabra,
Calle Dr. Aiguader, 88,
08003 Barcelona, Spain
e-mail: rafael.maldonado@upf.edu

Fig. 1 Acute effects of MDMA during active avoidance acquisition in experimentally naïve mice. Average number of conditioned changes (**a**), and ratio of conditioned changes with respect to the total number of changes of compartment (**b**) (+SEM) in the shuttle boxes after the acute injection of saline ($n=12$), MDMA 1 mg/kg ($n=11$), 3 mg/kg ($n=17$), 10 mg/kg ($n=10$) and 30 mg/kg (twice a day for 4 days) ($n=10$). Mice were trained during 4 days in 100 trial sessions. On days 5 and 12 all mice received saline and were tested on the task. ☆ $p<0.05$ (MDMA 1 mg/kg vs. saline). ★ $p<0.001$ (MDMA 3 mg/kg vs. saline). ++ $p<0.01$, +++ $p<0.001$ (MDMA 10 mg/kg vs. saline). * $p<0.05$, *** $p<0.001$ (MDMA 30 mg/kg vs. saline, Dunnett post-hoc test)

Fig. 2 Acute effects of MDMA on active avoidance performance after a drug-free acquisition. Average number of conditioned changes (**a**) and ratio of conditioned changes (**b**) (+SEM) in the shuttle boxes in 100 trial sessions during 4 days of drug-free training and in 4 consecutive training sessions after the acute injection of saline ($n=11$), MDMA 1 mg/kg ($n=7$), 3 mg/kg ($n=7$), 10 mg/kg ($n=7$) and 30 mg/kg (twice a day for 4 days) ($n=9$). On day 9 all mice were tested on the task following saline administration. + $p<0.05$, ++ $p<0.01$ (MDMA 10 mg/kg vs. saline). * $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$ (MDMA 30 mg/kg vs. saline, Dunnett post-hoc test)

Fig. 4 Effects of repeated pre-treatment with MDMA on active avoidance acquisition and recall. Average number of conditioned changes (a) and ratio of conditioned changes (b) (+SEM) in the shuttle boxes in 100 trial sessions during 10 days of training following treatment with saline (n=9), MDMA 1 mg/kg (n=9), 3 mg/kg (n=6), 10 mg/kg (n=10) and 30 mg/kg (n=11) twice a day for 4 days. Following a 5 days resting period all mice underwent 3 recall tests on alternate days. ☆ $p < 0.05$ (MDMA 1 mg/kg vs. saline). ★ $p < 0.05$ (MDMA 3 mg/kg vs. saline). † $p < 0.05$ (MDMA 10 mg/kg vs. saline). * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$ (MDMA 30 mg/kg vs. saline, Dunnett post-hoc test)

Fig. 5 Effects of a repeated treatment with MDMA on active avoidance recall. Average number of conditioned changes (a) and ratio of conditioned changes (b) (+SEM) in the shuttle boxes during baseline (B: the 3 last days of the training), and recall tests on alternate days following treatment with saline (n=8), MDMA 1 mg/kg (n=9), 3 mg/kg (n=7), 10 mg/kg (n=8) and 30 mg/kg (n=7) twice a day for 4 days. * $p < 0.05$ (MDMA 30 mg/kg vs. saline, Dunnett post-hoc test)