The sigma-1 antagonist BMY-14802 inhibits L-DOPA-induced abnormal involuntary movements by a WAY-100635-sensitive mechanism

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The original version of this article unfortunately contained 2 mistakes. The presentation of Figs. 2 and 3 were incorrect. The corrected figures are given below.

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Fig. 2 a Relative to vehicle, BMY-14802 suppressed AIM, while WAY-100635 (0.5 mg/kg) slightly but significantly increased AIM over the 3-h test session. WAY-100635 prevented BMY-14802's AIM-suppressing effect at 0.5 mg/kg, but not 0.1 mg/kg. **b** In the first hour of the test, BMY-14802 suppressed AIM relative to vehicle, while WAY-100635 (0.1–0.5 mg/kg) had no effect. BMY-14802's AIM-suppressing effect was prevented by WAY-100635 at 0.5 mg/kg, but not 0.1 mg/kg. **c–f** Effects on the limb, axial, and oral subscales, as well as on L-DOPA-induced rotation were similar to the summed AIM score (compare to panel **a**). Test compounds were administered i.p. 30 min prior to L-DOPA at 1 ml/100 gm body weight.

* $p < 0.001$ relative to vehicle;

+ $p < 0.01$ relative to BMY-14802

Fig. 3 **a** Relative to vehicle, BMY-14802 suppressed AIM, while prazosin (0.1 mg/kg) had no effect by itself or in combination with BMY-14802. **b** In the first hour of the test, BMY-14802 suppressed AIM relative to vehicle, while prazosin had no effect by itself or in combination with BMY-14802. **c–f** Effects on the limb, axial, and oral subscales, as well as on L-DOPA-induced rotation were similar to the summed AIM score (compare to panel **a**). Test compounds were administered i.p. 30 min prior to L-DOPA at 1 ml/100 gm body weight. * $p < 0.01$ relative to vehicle