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ERRATUM

Erratum to: Prenatal nicotine exposure induces HPA axis-hypersensitivity in offspring rats via the intrauterine programming of up-regulation of hippocampal GAD67

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The authors of the above article would like to apologise for the mistakes which are present in Fig. 7b and in Fig. 7 legend. In Fig. 7b, the immunofluorescence pictures should be corrected as below. In Fig. 7 legend, the "(nt −358 to −77)" should be corrected as "(nt −1019 to −689)".

A corrected version of this figure and figure legend are as below:

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1007/s00204-017-1996-8.

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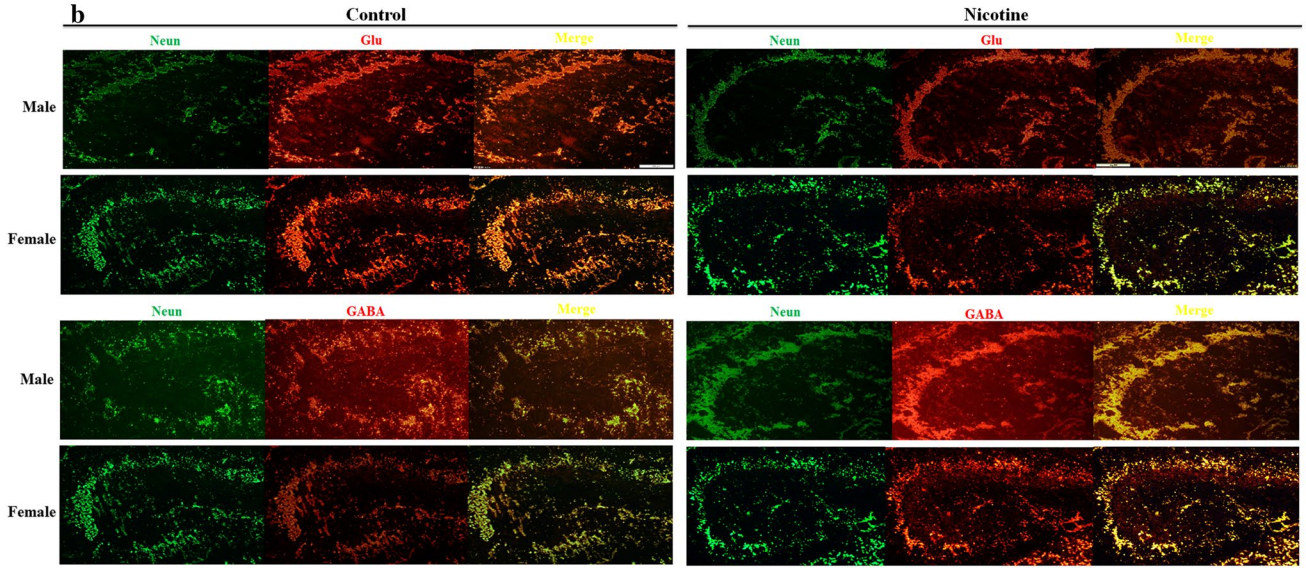

Fig. 7 Effects of prenatal nicotine exposure on the function of the hippocampus of fetal rats. Pregnant rats were subcutaneously administered 2.0 mg/kg day of nicotine from gestational day (GD) 9 to GD20, and then the fetal rats were extracted. The number of pregnant rats in each group was set to 15 (a litter size of 8 to 14 was considered qualified). The fetal hippocampus tissues were collected, and samples of each gender collected from each littermate were combined. The mRNA expression levels of glutamic acid decarboxylase 67 (GAD67), α4 and β2 subtype of nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (α4β2nAChR) and DNA methyltransferase 1 (Dnmt1) were detected by RT-qPCR (**a**, **d**, $n = 15$ per gender per group). Hippocampal neurons were detected by immunofluorescence staining, while the representative confocal laser-scanning microscopic images were double-stained for Glu (*red*, glutamatergic neuronal marker) or GAD67 (*red*, GABAergic neuronal marker) and NeuN (*green*, neuronal nuclei marker) (**b**, $n = 4$ per gender per group). Quantitative analysis for Glu-positive and GABA-positive cells in immunofluorescence was calculated (**c**). The methylation status of GAD67 promotor (nt −1019 to −689) was detected by bisulfite-sequencing PCR method (**d**, $n = 4$ per gender per group). Mean ± SD, $^*P < 0.05$ compared with control