Correction to: Extinction training following cocaine or MDMA self-administration produces discrete changes in D₂-like and mGlu₅ receptor density in the rat brain

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In this published article, Fig. 5 contained a mistake—graphs on the right (K_d [nM]) were duplicated. The correct Fig. 5 is presented below. The authors would like to apologize for any inconvenience caused.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pharep.2019.05.001>.

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Fig. 5 The effects of cocaine (0.5 mg/kg/infusion; top panels) or MDMA (0.5 mg/kg/infusion; bottom panels) self-administration and the extinction training on the glutamate mGlu₅ receptor B_{max} and K_d values in the prefrontal cortex (PFC), nucleus accumbens (NAC), dorsal striatum (STR) and hippocampus (HIP). Control cocaine, MDMA

and saline groups were generated by using ‘yoked’ procedure. Saturation biochemical binding analysis was performed with [³H]MPEP. Values are the means (±SEM). N=5 rats/group. **p*<0.05 versus corresponding yoked saline; [^]*p*<0.05 versus cocaine self-administration (SA cocaine)