Erratum

Brain Insulin: Regulation, Mechanisms of Action, and Functions

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The above article appeared in *Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology*, Vol. 23, No. 1, Feb. 2003, pp. 1–25. The article was printed with errors introduced by the publisher. Below are the corrections to the article.

The correct name of the author is *Kyriaki Gerozissis* as stated above.

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The running head should read *Gerozissis* as this is the author's surname.

Page 4, line 10 from bottom before Table 1. Should read
... synthesized, for cell-to-cell communication and neuronal signal transduction, in specific functions including general metabolism (Zhao *et al.*, 2002; Zhao and Alkon, 2002).

Page 4, last line before Table I. Should read
Devaskar *et al.*, 1993, 1994; Schechter *et al.*, 1994, 1996; Young, 1986; Zahm, 1994; Zhao *et al.*, 2002).

Page 5, line 7 from bottom should read
(Beck, 1999; Berthoud, 1999; Karla *et al.*, 1999; Ludwig *et al.*, 2000; Williams *et al.*, 2001; Woods *et al.*, 2000, Table II).

Page 8, line 6 from bottom: Reference citation added. Sentence should read as follows: Therefore, it is tempting to speculate that the observed increased hypothalamic insulin release could trigger interactions between these two structures resulting in the control of food-related cognitive functions (see also Tataranni *et al.*, 1999).

Page 14, line 10—correct spelling of author's name is Erecinska.

Page 16, line 18—should read

(Gerozissis, K. Papaioannou, A., Rouch, C., and Orosco, M., unpublished observations).

Correction to reference:

Jones, E. G., Choi, D. W., and Mendell, L. M. (1999, March). Insulin, the brain and Memory. *Neurosci. Newslett. Briefing*.

Addition to reference list:

Silver, I. A., and Erecinska, M. (1998). Glucose-induced intracellular ion changes in sugar-sensitive hypothalamic neurons. *J. Neurophysiol.* **79**:1733–1745.

Correction to reference:

Swaab, D. F., Lucassen, P. J., Salehi, A., Scherder, E. J. A., van Someren, E. J. W., and Verwer, R. W. H. (1998). Reduced neuronal activity and reactivation in Alzheimer's disease. *Prog. Brain Res.* **117**:343–377.

Legend to Fig. 2 should read: Metabolic and endocrine signals regulate the concentration, release, and action of brain insulin. Hypothalamic insulin might signal the nutrient status of the organism to other brain areas, and activate processes related to learning and memory. Thus brain insulin could be involved in cognitive functions related to feeding.