

Errata

Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, volume 66, number 1, pages 79–85: Balfour, D.J.K. and D.L. Ridley: The effects of nicotine on neural pathways implicated in depression: a factor in nicotine addiction?

The sentence beginning on the 17th line up from the bottom of the second column reads incorrectly. It should read: “In addition, there is in direct evidence that this effect

is associated with sustained or repetitive reductions in the concentrations of 5-HT and in this area of the brain because the density of 5-HT_{1A} receptors is also *increased* in the hippocampus of habitual smokers but not the other brain regions examined.”

Also, Fig. 1 on page 81 appears incorrectly. It appears correctly below:

Fig. 1. The effects of systematic nicotine on 5-HT overflow in the dorsal hippocampus of the rat. Groups of male Sprague–Dawley rats ($n=5$ per group) were placed individually into “shoebox” cages 14 days before the beginning of the experiment to habituate them to their home cages. They were then given 20 daily injections of saline or (–)nicotine (0.4 mg/kg SC). Three hours after the last injection on day 20, dialysis probes were inserted into the dorsal hippocampus under Halothane anaesthesia using the coordinates 5.2 mm posterior and 2.5 mm lateral to bregma and 3.1 mm vertical from the surface of the brain, according to Paxinos and Watson (70). Dialysis studies were performed in the rats on the following day while they remained in their home cages. Dialysis medium (NaCl; 146 mM; CaCl₂: 1.25 mM; KCl:4 mM) was pumped through the probe at a rate of 1.7 μ l/min. Following a period of equilibration (2 h), 3 \times 20 min samples were collected before the rats were given a subcutaneous injection of saline or nicotine (0.4 mg/kg) at the time shown by the arrow in the diagram. Six further 20-min samples were collected following the injection. The samples were analysed by HPLC with electrochemical detection. The data are expressed as percentages of the mean baseline concentration of 5-HT measured in the three samples collected before the injection and are presented as means \pm SE mean. The data were analysed by analysis of variance for repeated measures with pretreatment prior to the test day and treatment on the test day as the main factors analysed. Nicotine pretreatment did not exert a significant effect on baseline levels of 5-HT in the dialysates (0.014 ± 0.010 pmol/20 μ l for saline-pretreated rats and 0.016 ± 0.011 pmol/20 μ l for the nicotine-pretreated rats). The effect of a nicotine injection on the test day was significant [treatment \times time, $F(8, 128)=4.43$, $p<0.001$]. Pretreatment with nicotine had no significant effect on the response to the drug on the test day.

