

Erratum

Regulation of K-Cl Cotransport: from Function to Genes

N.C. Adragna, M. Di Fulvio, P.K. Lauf

The oligonucleotides used in our paper (J. Membrane Biol. 201, 109–137; DOI: 10.1007/s00232-004-0695-6) for KCC3 mRNA amplification in vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) were designed based on sequences reported in (Mount et al., 1999). Because the KCC3 sequence described in (Mount et al., 1999) in fact corresponds to KCC4 (see (Mount et al., 1999), note added in proofs), the figure labels and their legends making reference to KCC3 mRNA expression or regulation in VSMCs should be changed to KCC4. Since, independently, we have shown the presence of KCC3a and KCC3b isoforms and their regulation by the NO/sGC/PKG/cGMP signaling cascade (Di Fulvio et al. 2003a), this correction does not change the overall interpretation of the data, except that we now conclude that KCC3a, KCC3b and KCC4 mRNAs are subjected to regu-

lation by the signal transduction pathways originally proposed by us (Di Fulvio et al., 2003a; Di Fulvio et al., 2003b).

Reference

- Di Fulvio, M., Lauf, P.K., Adragna, N.C. 2003a. The NO signaling pathway differentially regulates KCC3a and KCC3b mRNA expression. *Nitric Oxide* **9**:165–71
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- Mount, D.B., Mercado, A., Song, L., Xu, J., George, A.L. Jr., Delpire, E., Gamba, G. 1999. Cloning and characterization of KCC3 and KCC4, new members of the cation-chloride cotransporter gene family. *J Biol Chem* **274**:16355–62