

# Author Correction: Restoration of vision after transplantation of photoreceptors

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Check for updates

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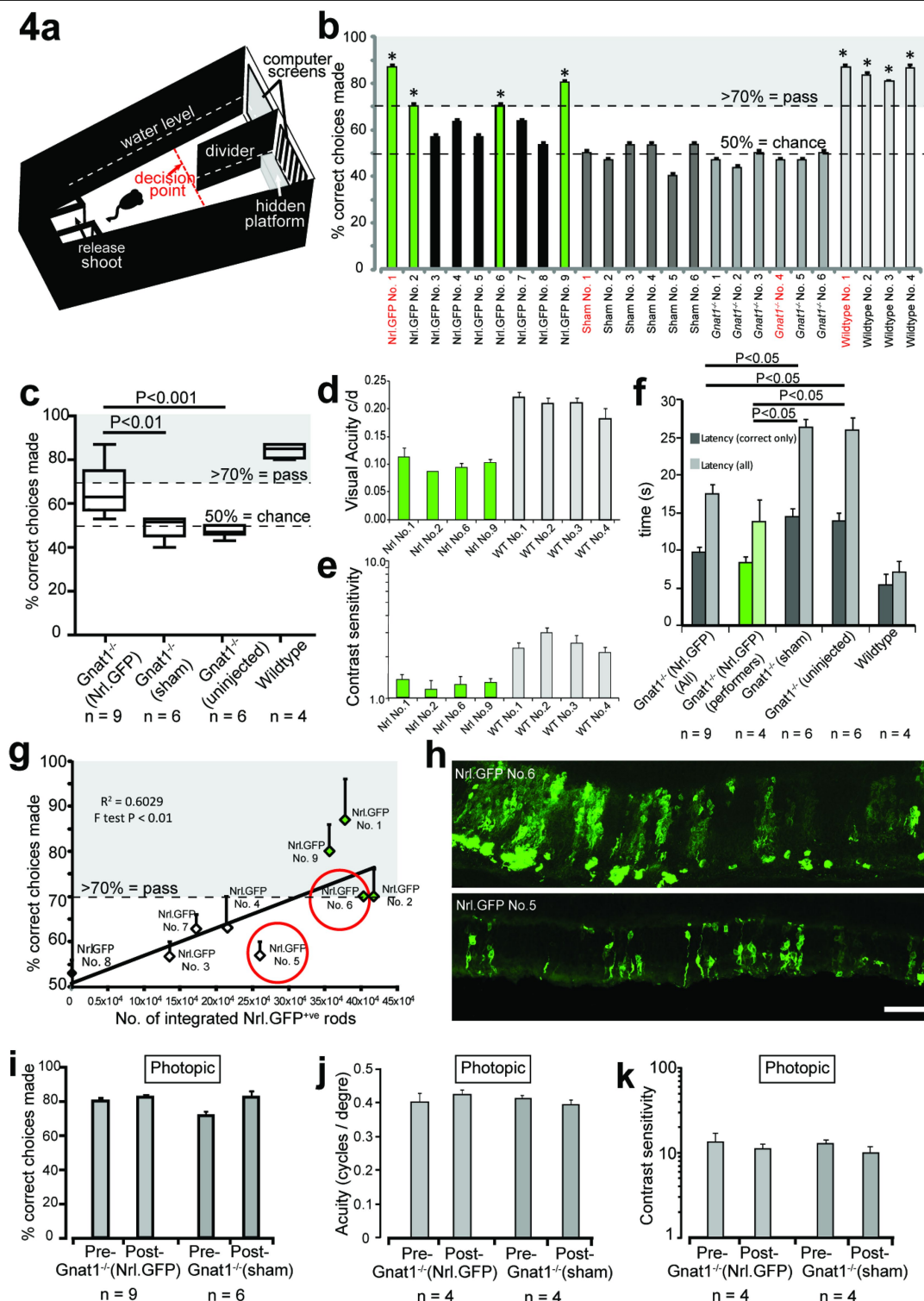
R. A. Pearson, A. C. Barber, M. Rizzi, C. Hippert, T. Xue, E. L. West, Y. Duran, A. J. Smith, J. Z. Chuang, S. A. Azam, U. F. O. Luhmann, A. Benucci, C. H. Sung, J. W. Bainbridge, M. Carandini, K.-W. Yau, J. C. Sowden & R. R. Ali

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It was brought to our attention that a region in Fig. 4h, *Nrl.GFP* No. 6, contains a duplication. The images in Fig. 4h are cropped regions from manually aligned montages that comprise multiple overlapping images and layers to encompass the size and depth of the tissue section. When reviewing the original image files versus the published montage image, we identified that a layer from the left-most position had been accidentally shunted with respect to the others. This misalignment leads to a duplication of an area that was also in an adjacent overlapping image. When this misalignment is corrected, the duplication is lost.

Importantly, no quantitative data or interpretative conclusions were derived from the image in Fig. 4h, or from any other manually assembled images; they are for illustrative purposes only. However, we are pleased to submit the correctly aligned version of the montage for the record. We also include an amendment to the legend for Fig. 4h to note that these images are derived from montages generated by manual alignment of individual images. The amended figure and legend can be seen below in Fig. 1.

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**Fig. 1 | Amended Fig. 4. Nrl-GFP-treated *Gnat1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice can solve the visually guided water-maze task under scotopic conditions.** **a**, Schematic of water-maze apparatus (adapted from ref. 22; see Supplementary Information). Mice were trained to associate striped grating with escape from water by a hidden platform. An animal ‘passes’ a trial by crossing the red line (decision point) on the side of the divider with the striped grating. **b**, Pass rate of Nrl-GFP-treated (black), sham-injected (dark grey) and non-injected (mid grey) *Gnat1*<sup>-/-</sup> and non-injected wild-type (light grey) mice. Nrl-GFP-treated animals with a pass-rate of at least 70% are shown in green throughout. Mouse numbers in red refer to mice shown in Supplementary Movie. **c**, Average performance rate of all groups. **d**, Visual acuity and **e**, contrast sensitivity measurements for responders from Nrl-GFP-treated (green) and wild-type (light grey) groups.

**f**, Swim-time latencies (time-to-platform) for all (light grey) and correct choice-only (dark grey) trials. **g**, Ability to solve water-maze task plotted against integrated Nrl-GFP photoreceptor number. **h**, Examples of integration in animals that successfully (top; Nrl-GFP-treated, number 6) or unsuccessfully (bottom; Nrl-GFP-treated, number 5) solved the task, as indicated in **g** (circled, red). These panel images are cropped from montages composed of multiple smaller images manually assembled across overlapping areas. Scale bar, 100 μm. **i–k**, Pass rate (**i**), visual acuity (**j**) and contrast sensitivity (**k**) for Nrl-GFP-treated (light grey bars) and sham-injected (dark grey bars) *Gnat1*<sup>-/-</sup> mice before and after transplantation under photopic conditions. Means ± s.e.m.; ANOVA; *n*, number of animals.