



## CORRECTION

# Correction: Disruption of lipid-raft localized $G\alpha_s$ /tubulin complexes by antidepressants: a unique feature of HDAC6 inhibitors, SSRI, and tricyclic compounds

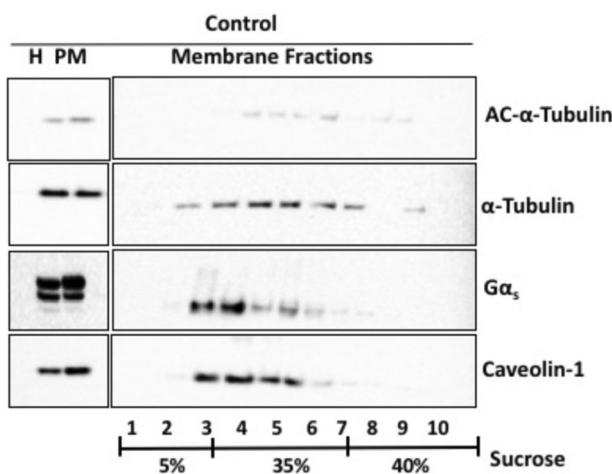
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The originally published version of this article contained an error in Fig. 1e (imipramine), which was a duplicate of Fig. 1a

control. The correct figure appears below. This error did not affect numeric results, as quantitation shown in the paper was carried out with three correct blots, including the one shown below.



**Fig. 1** Sustained treatment with tubastatin-A, escitalopram, or imipramine induce translocation of  $G\alpha_s$  out of lipid-raft domains, but only tubastatin-A increases acetylation of  $\alpha$ -tubulin. C6 glioma cells were treated (3 days) with either tubastatin-A (10  $\mu$ M), escitalopram (10  $\mu$ M), imipramine (10  $\mu$ M), or vehicle control and cells were collected for isolation of lipid-raft domains using sucrose density gradient centrifugation. Ten different fractions were collected. Lipid-raft domains (fractions 3–5) were revealed via enrichment of Caveolin-1, a lipid-raft protein. The collected membrane fractions (1–10), cell homogenate (H) and isolated plasma membrane (PM) were prepared for SDS-PAGE and membranes were incubated with Cav1, acetylated- $\alpha$ -tubulin, total  $\alpha$ -tubulin and  $G\alpha_s$  antibodies. Three replicate experiments were conducted and  $G\alpha_s$ , acetylated- $\alpha$ -tubulin and total tubulin from homogenate (H), plasma membrane (PM), and lipid-rafts were quantified and plotted as percent of  $G\alpha_s$  and fold change in acetylation compared to control samples (b, c, d, f, g, h). Data in (b–d) were analyzed using unpaired t-test followed by Welch's correction and mean  $\pm$  SEM are represented as fold change or percent change compared to controls. Each condition was compared to vehicle control by unpaired t-test. The *p* values obtained from this test were used for the represented graphs in each figure. Data in figure (f–h) were analyzed by one way ANOVA for comparisons between control, escitalopram, and imipramine followed by Kruskal–Wallis test (\**p* < 0.05 compared to vehicle control; \*\**p* < 0.01 compared to vehicle control, \*\*\**p* < 0.001 compared to vehicle control)

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