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CORRECTION

This article corrects the following: https://doi.org/10.1111/bph.15751

In the paper of Lacalle-Aurioles, M, Trigiani, LJ, Bourourou, M, et al. Alzheimer's disease and cerebrovascular pathology alter inward rectifier potassium (KIR2.1) channels in endothelium of mouse cerebral arteries. *Br J Pharmacol*. 2022; 179: 2259–2274, https://doi.org/10.1111/bph.15751, an error was introduced in Figure 7 during the production of the printed version of the paper, which altered panel (b) on the Figure.

The correct legend (baseline and Ba^{2+}) for panel (b) on Figure 7 and legend are provided below.

We apologize for this error.

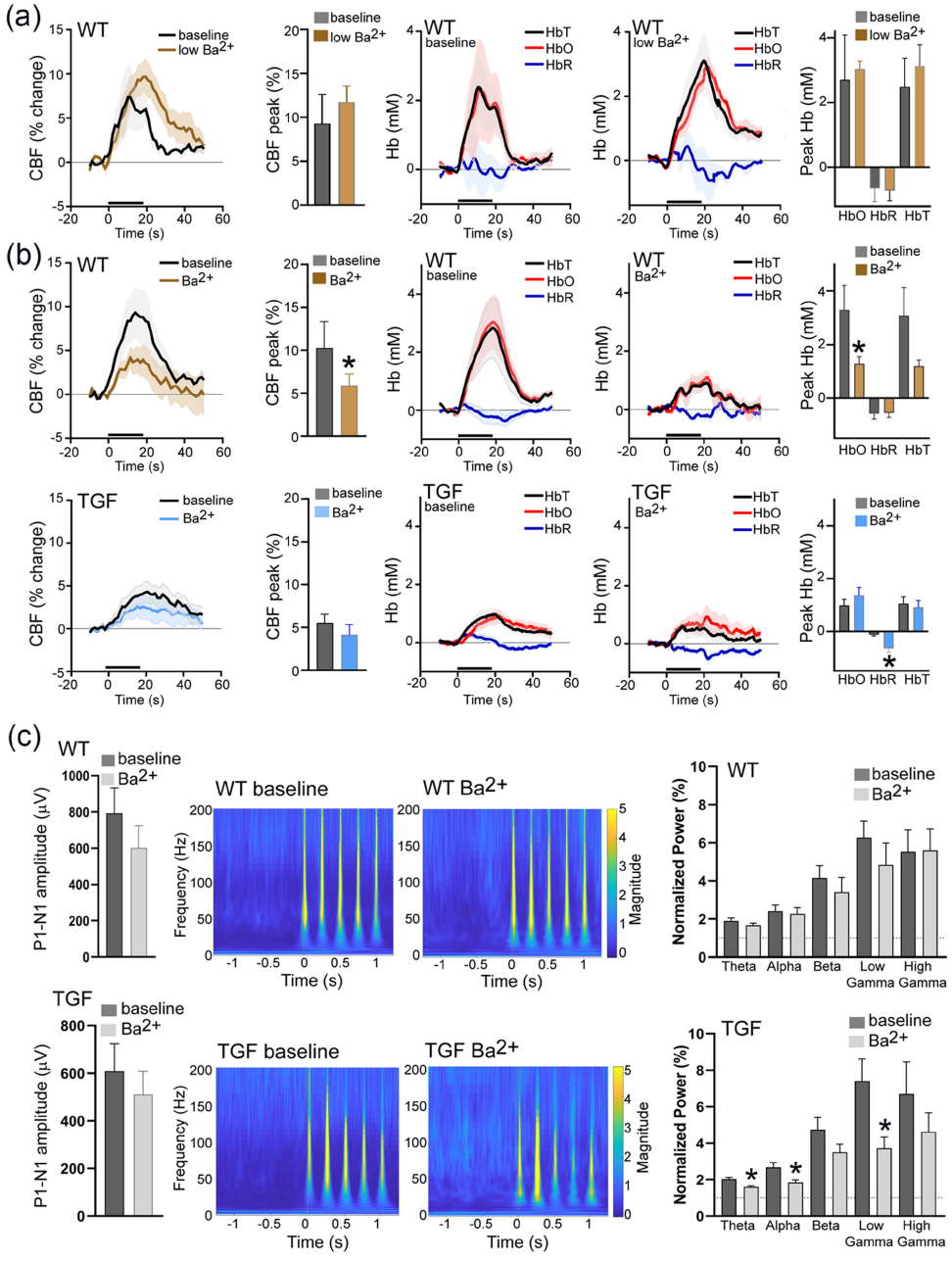

FIGURE 7 Inflammation alters K_{IR} channel-mediated haemodynamic responses and electrophysiology to whisker stimulation. (a) No effect of Ba^{2+} (10 μM) on haemodynamic responses to whisker stimulation in WT mice (n = 5). (b) Significantly reduced cerebral blood flow (CBF) and oxyhaemoglobin responses (peak HbO) in WT but not in TGF mice to whisker stimulation after superfusion with Ba^{2+} (100 μM). (c) Deoxyhaemoglobin (HbR) was reduced in TGF mice after Ba^{2+} superfusion. Conserved neuronal activity after superfusion with Ba^{2+} (100 μM) in WT mice but not in TGF mice (showing reduced θ, α, and γ power). *$P < 0.05$ represent differences between baseline and treatment in Student's *t* test. Error bars represent SEM. n = 9 for WT; n = 10 for TGF. HbT, total haemoglobin

