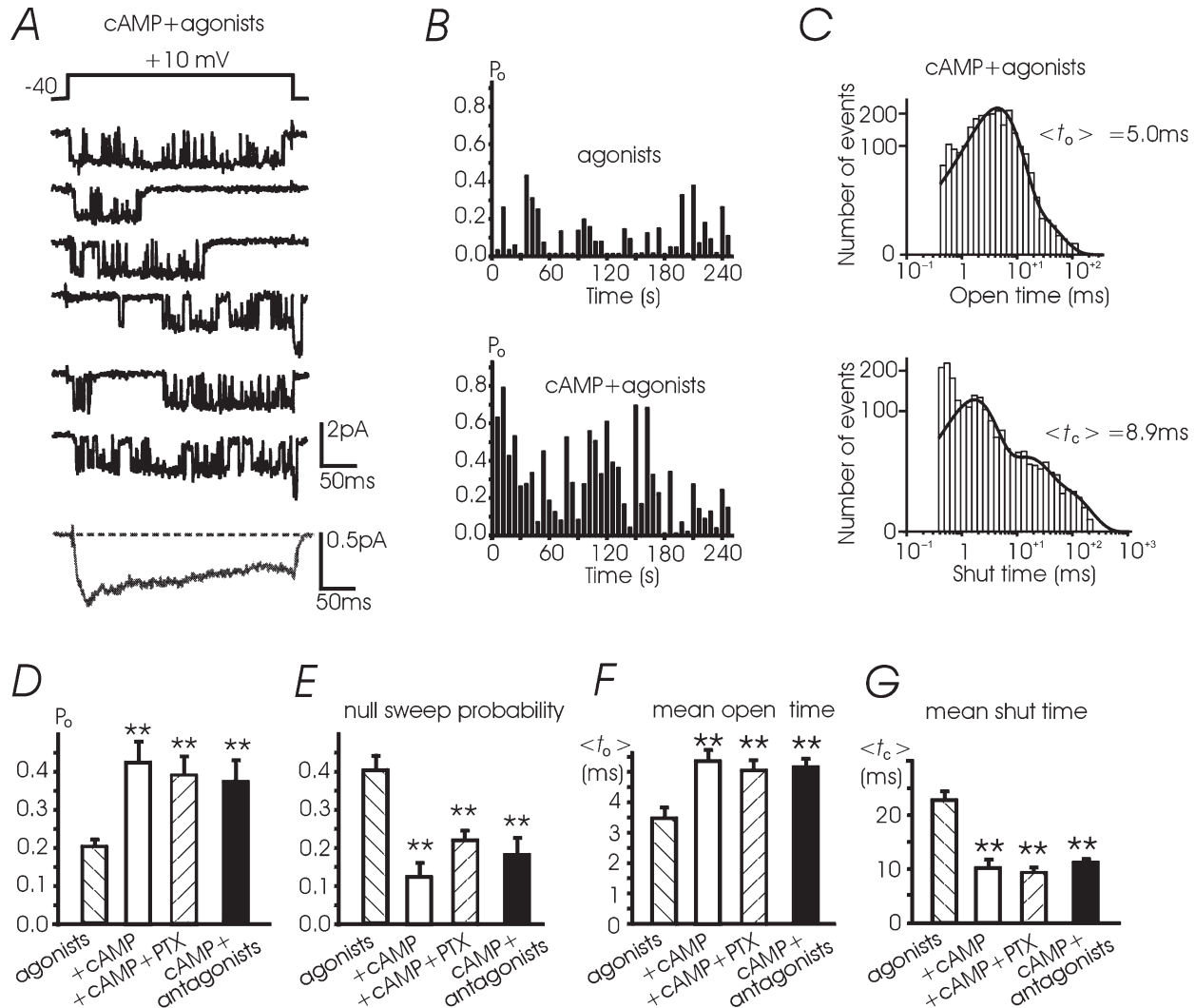


Valentina Carabelli, Jesús M. Hernández-Guijo, Pietro Baldelli and Emilio Carbone

*Journal of Physiology* 532, 73–90 (2001)

*In the printed version, on page 83, panels A and C of Fig. 8 were printed incorrectly.*

*The figure should have appeared as:*



**Figure 8.** cAMP removes the agonist-induced inhibition and potentiates the Bay K-modified L-channels

*A*, channel activity with high  $P_o$  during consecutive depolarizations to +10 mV after incubation with 1 mM 8-CPT-cAMP (30 min) and in the presence of ATP and opioid agonists in the pipette;  $V_h$  -40 mV. The mean current to the bottom was calculated from 164 sweeps pooled from 16 patches. *B*, with ATP and opioids in the pipette the L-channel activity was low (top): mean  $P_o$  was 0.13 and the nulls (indicated by spaces) were quite frequent (26%). Following 8-CPT-cAMP (50  $\mu$ M) incubation (with agonists in the pipette)  $P_o$  increased to 0.30 and the percentage of nulls was reduced to 9%. *C*, open and close time distributions at +10 mV derived from  $n = 164$  sweeps pooled from 16 patches incubated with 1 mM 8-CPT-cAMP. Data were plotted on a square root-log binned histogram and fitted with two and three exponentials with the following values: 3.9 ms (86%) and 11.7 ms (14%) for  $t_o$  and 1.64 ms (71%), 13.6 ms (21%) and 61 ms (8%) for  $t_c$ . *D–G*, mean  $P_o$ , null sweeps, mean  $t_o$  and  $t_c$  at +10 mV in the presence of the agonists (27 patches), agonists + 1 mM cAMP (16 patches), agonists + cAMP + PTX (7 patches) and cAMP + antagonists ( $n = 10$  patches) (\*\*  $P < 0.01$ ).