Correction to: “Biased Type 1 Cannabinoid Receptor Signaling Influences Neuronal Viability in a Cell Culture Model of Huntington Disease”

In the above article [Laprairie RB, Bagher AM, Kelly ME, and Denovan-Wright EM (2016) Mol Pharmacol 89:364–375], the Figure 3 legend contained a typographical error, in that the time had inadvertently been indicated as 30 min whereas the correct time was 18 h, which is now corrected in the revised legend. This error did not affect the results or conclusions of the article in any way. The correct version of the Figure 3 legend is contained herein.

The authors regret this error and any inconvenience it may have caused.

Figure 3. Changes in functionality and viability in wild-type and mHtt-expressing cells treated with cannabinoids. STHdh²/Q² (A-D) and STHdh²/Q² (E-H) cells were treated with 10 – 10,000 nM WIN, CP, 2-AG, AEA, THC, CBD, or THC + CBD (1:1) for 18 h and [ATP] (A,E), change in GABA release compared to vehicle treatment (ΔGABA) (B,F), % cellular esterase activity compared to vehicle treatment (C,G), and % membrane permeable cells compared to vehicle treatment (D,H) were measured. [ATP] was determined using the CellTiter Glo assay (Promega). [GABA] in cell culture media was determined using GABA ELISA assay (Novatein Biosciences). % cellular esterase activity (calcein AM cleavage) and % membrane permeable cells (ethidium homodimer-1 penetration) were determined using the Live/Dead cytotoxicity assay (Invitrogen). CRCs were fit using non-linear regression models. N = 4.