

Erratum notice for: “SAD-B modulates epileptic seizure by regulating AMPA receptors in patients with temporal lobe epilepsy and in the PTZ-induced epileptic model” [Braz J Med Biol Res (2020) 53(4): e9175]

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On July 7, 2020, the Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research received a request from the first author Rong Li requesting the substitution of Figure 1B, Panels: Rat Hippocampus SAD-B, MAP2, and MERGE because these 3 images had been submitted incorrectly. This modification of Figure 1 does not change the findings of this research. After careful evaluation by the Editors, this erratum is being published.

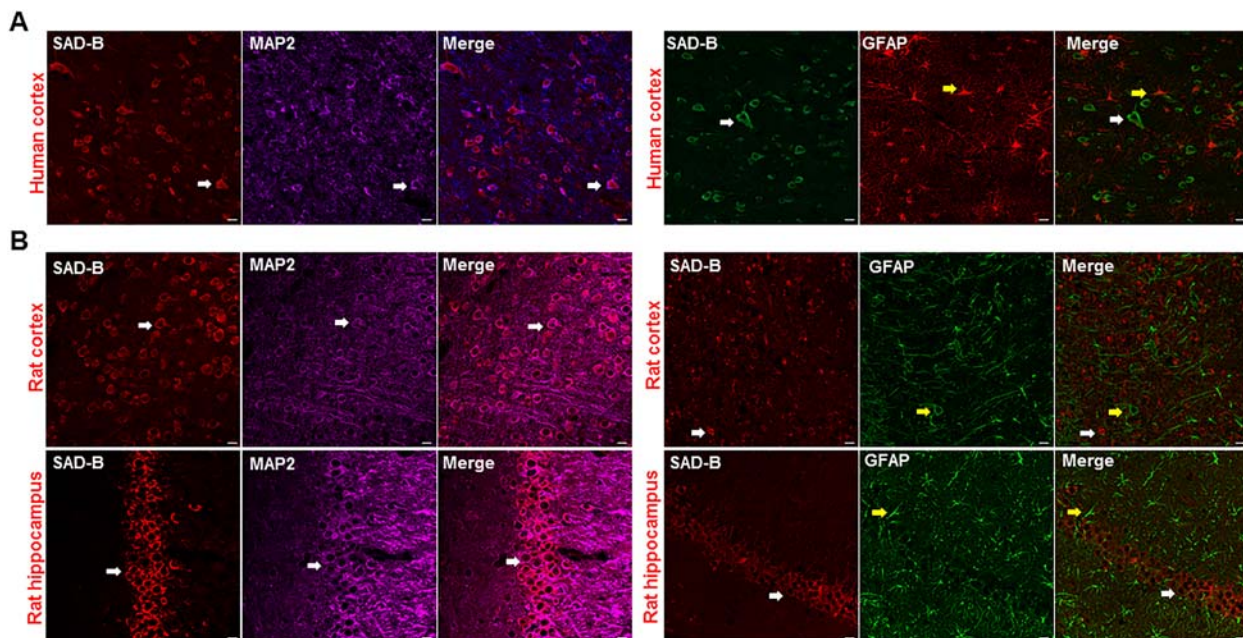


Figure 1. Brain-specific serine/threonine-protein kinase 1 (SAD-B) is localized in the epileptic brain. **A**, Immunofluorescence labelling of SAD-B (red), MAP2 (violet), and GFAP (green) in the cortex of patients with temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) showing that SAD-B was co-localized with MAP2 but not with GFAP. Scale bar: 50 μ m (400 \times). **B**, Immunofluorescence labelling of SAD-B (red), MAP2 (violet), and GFAP (green) in the CA1 region of the hippocampus or cortex of an epileptic rat showing that SAD-B was co-localized with MAP2, but not with GFAP. Scale bar: 50 μ m (400 \times). White arrows: SAD-B; yellow arrows: GFAP.

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