ERRATUM

Daunais, J. B., Hart, S. L., Smith, H. R., Letchworth, S. R., Davies, H. M. L., Sexton, T., Bennett, B. A., Childers, S. R. and Porrino, L. J.: Long-Acting Blockade of Biogenic Amine Transporters in Rat Brain by Administration of the Potent Novel Tropane 2β-Propanoyl-3β-(2-Naphthyl)-Tropane, JPET Vol. **285**(3)**:**1246–1254, 1998.

The authors regret that two of the published figures are incorrect in the article "Long-Acting Blockade of Biogenic Amine Transporters in Rat Brain by Administration of the Potent Novel Tropane 2β-Propanoyl-3β-(2-Naphthyl)-Tropane" by Daunais et al., Vol. **285**(3)**:**1246–1254, 1998.

The correct figures and accompanying legends are as follows:

Fig. 3 on page 1249

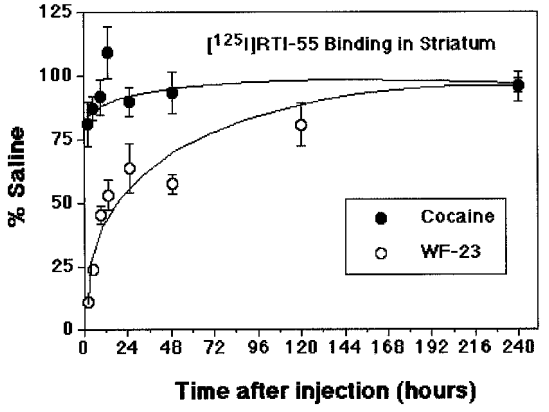

Fig. 3. Time course of [^{125}I]RTI-55 binding in striatal membranes at various times after acute i.p. administration of vehicle, cocaine (●, 30 mg/kg) and WF-23 (○, 1.0 mg/kg). Data represent mean values ± S.E.M. of triplicate samples determined from four to five animals in each treatment group. Assessments were made 2, 5, 9, 13, 25, 49 and 241 hr after injection.

Fig. 6 on page 1251

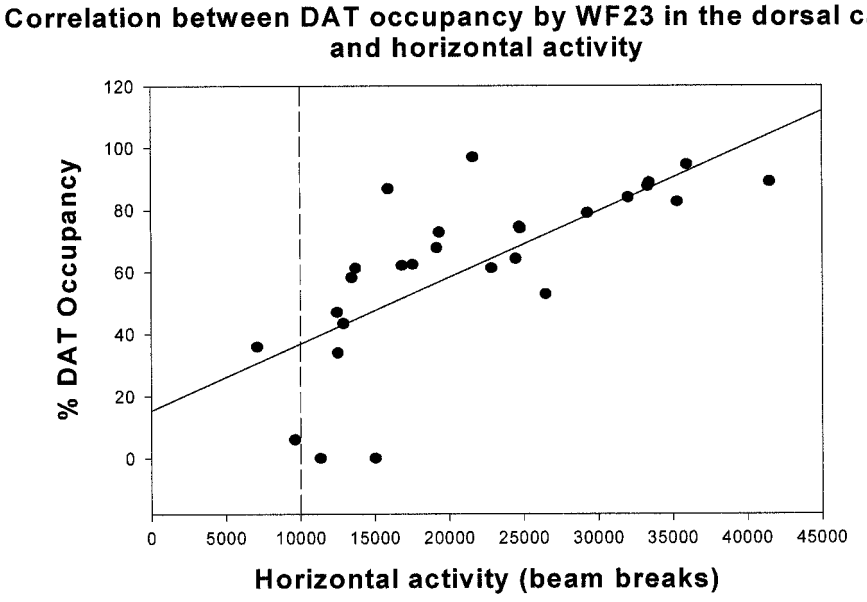

Fig. 6. Correlation between horizontal locomotor activity (total photocell interruptions during 1-hr test session) and dopamine transporter occupancy by WF-23 in caudate. Occupancy was estimated by measuring the percent reduction in [^{3}H]CFT binding sites in sections from WF-23-treated rats as compared to those from vehicle-treated controls. Values of Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient are shown. Note the significant positive correlation between dopamine transporter occupancy and spontaneous locomotor activity in the caudate. The dashed line represents the mean number of photocell beam breaks in saline-treated animals.