

CORRECTION

# Correction: Bursting Reverberation as a Multiscale Neuronal Network Process Driven by Synaptic Depression-Facilitation

The PLOS ONE Staff

The first and second authors' names appear incorrectly in the author byline. The correct names are: Khanh Dao Duc and Chun-Yao Lee. The publisher apologizes for these errors. The correct citation is: Dao Duc K, Lee CY, Parutto P, Cohen D, Segal M, Rouach N, et al. (2015) Bursting Reverberation as a Multiscale Neuronal Network Process Driven by Synaptic Depression-Facilitation. PLoS ONE 10(5): e0124694. doi:[10.1371/journal.pone.0124694](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0124694)

There are errors in [Fig 6](#), “The bursting duration in slices depends on synaptic AMPA receptors.” Panel B should be labeled panel C, and panel C should be labeled panel B.

In addition, the captions for [Figs 6](#) and [7](#) are incorrectly switched. The figure images appear in the correct order. Please see the corrected [Figs 6](#) and [7](#) and their captions below.

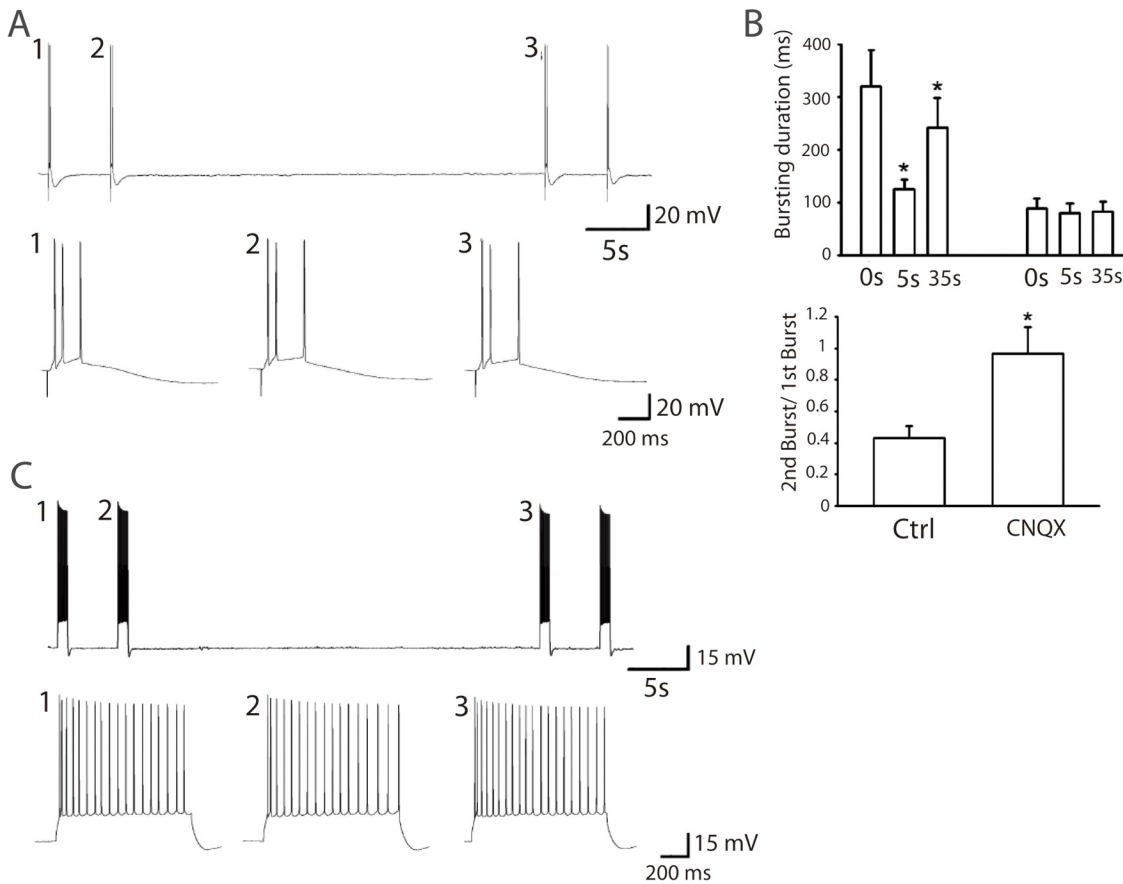


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**Citation:** The PLOS ONE Staff (2015) Correction: Bursting Reverberation as a Multiscale Neuronal Network Process Driven by Synaptic Depression-Facilitation. PLoS ONE 10(9): e0137884. doi:[10.1371/journal.pone.0137884](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0137884)

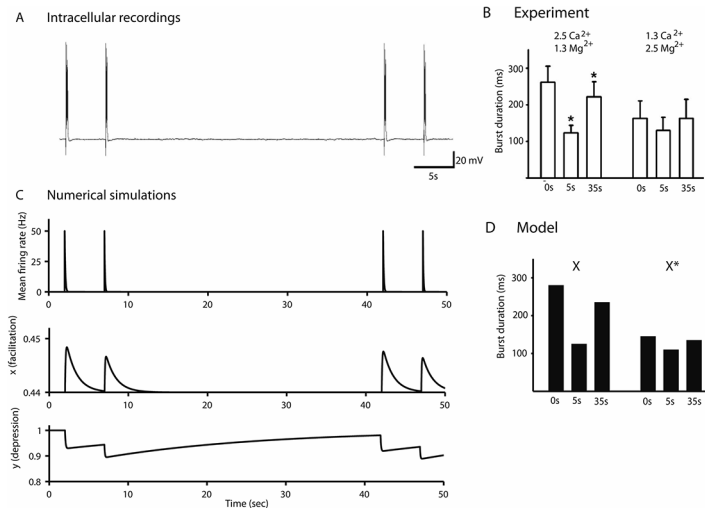
**Published:** September 3, 2015

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**Fig 6. The bursting duration in slices depends on synaptic AMPA receptors.** (A) CNQX (1 μM) eliminated the bursting reverberation. (B) Bursting duration at 0, 5, and 35 s before and after CNQX application. (\*P < 0.05, compared with 0 s, Student's paired t-test). Ratio of bursting duration at 5 s before and after CNQX application (\*P < 0.05, compared with control, Student's paired t-test, n = 4). (C) Injection of 100 pA positive current into the patched pyramidal neuron triggered bursting without depression in 5 and 35 s interval, confirming that the bursting duration is synaptically dependent.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0137884.g001



**Fig 7. Calcium-dependence of reverberation bursts in large networks.** (A) Evoked burst triggered by a single stimulation of Schaffer collaterals in hippocampal slices at 5 and 35 s intervals in the presence of low  $[Ca^{2+}]$  solution (1.3 mM  $[Ca^{2+}]$  and 2.5 mM  $[Mg^{2+}]$ ). (B) Comparison of the burst durations for two different calcium concentrations, leading to a reduction of the 1st burst duration (35 seconds interval burst) but not the 2nd burst (5 seconds interval burst), after low  $[Ca^{2+}]$  solution application. (\* $P < 0.05$ , compared with 0 s, Student's paired t-test). (C) Calcium reduction is modeled by changing the parameter  $X$ , which determines the steady state value of the facilitation variable  $x$ . (D) First and second burst durations for value of  $X = 0.50$  (control Table 1) and  $X = 0.4925$ , which describes the burst duration variations due to calcium concentration changes observed in A and B.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0137884.g002

## Reference

1. Dao Duc K, Lee C, Parutto P, Cohen D, Segal M, Rouach N, et al. (2015) Bursting Reverberation as a Multiscale Neuronal Network Process Driven by Synaptic Depression-Facilitation. PLoS ONE 10(5): e0124694. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0124694 PMID: 26017681