In "Loss of basic fibroblast growth factor in substantia nigra neurons in Parkinson's disease" by Tooyama et al, which appeared in the February issue (Neurology 1993;43:372-376), an error occurred in the placement and identification of figures 2A and 2B and figures 3A and 3B. The figures that were presented as 2A and 2B should have appeared as 3A and 3B. The figures that were presented as 3A and 3B should have appeared as 2A and 2B. The figures are correctly presented and identified on this and the following page. Also, the quality of the reproduction of figure 2E has been improved. The editors apologize for the error.

Figure 2. Immunohistochemical staining by bFGF monoclonal antibody (MAB78) in the SN of control (A and B) and parkinsonian (C, D, and E) cases. In A and B, notice that almost all of the pigmented cells are also bFGF-positive. There are also a few bFGF-positive, melanin-negative cells intermingled. In the parkinsonian case shown in C, there is a drastic reduction in the number of melanin-positive cells, as well as the presence of extracellular melanin debris. Two of the pigmented cells are intensely bFGF-positive (arrowheads). D shows an intensely immunoreactive pigmented neuron (arrowhead), and E demonstrates immunopositive Lewy bodies (arrow). Bars = 50 μm.

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Figure 3. Immunohistochemical staining of nearby sections of a parkinsonian case for TH (A) and bFGF (B). TH-immunoreactivity is present in remaining pigmented cells and processes (A), but only a few bFGF-positive fibers can be seen. Bars = 50 μm.