**Low aqueous solubility of 11-cis-retinal limits the rate of pigment formation and dark adaptation in salamander rods**

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The values for $\psi$ on page 504 should be roughly 1,000-fold higher than reported. The correct calculation is as follows:

$$\psi = D \frac{2 \pi r l C_{\text{pm}}}{d},$$

where

$$D = 5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1} = 5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$r = 5.7 \mu \text{m} = 5.7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$l = 29.8 \mu \text{m} = 29.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$d = 50 \text{ nm} = 50 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

$C_{\text{pm}}$ for 11-cis retinal $= 3.5 \mu \text{M} = 3.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol m}^{-3}$

$C_{\text{pm}}$ for 11-cis 4-OH retinal $= 10 \mu \text{M} = 10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol m}^{-3}$

This gives $\psi_{\text{11-cis}} = 3.7 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol s}^{-1}$, and $\psi_{\text{4-OH}} = 1.1 \times 10^{-13} \text{ mol s}^{-1}$, which is roughly 1,000-fold greater than originally reported. Thus, the values of $\psi$ are roughly 2,700 times greater than the experimentally measured $K$ for 11-cis retinal ($K_{\text{11-cis}} = 1.4 \times 10^{-17} \text{ mol s}^{-1}$) and 1,600 times greater than $K$ for 11-cis 4-OH retinal ($K_{\text{4-OH}} = 6.8 \times 10^{-17} \text{ mol s}^{-1}$). This indicates that the simple model presented on page 503 for diffusional translocation of 11-cis retinal is not sufficient to explain the slowness of the rate of regeneration that the authors observed.

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