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CNTNAP2 gene dosage variation is associated with schizophrenia and epilepsy (vol 13, pg 261, 2008)

Friedman, J. I.; Vrijenhoek, T.; Markx, S.; Janssen, I. M.; van der Vliet, W. A.; Faas, B. H. W.; Knoers, N. V.; Cahn, W.; Kahn, R. S.; Edelman, L.

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CORRIGENDA

CNTNAP2 gene dosage variation is associated with schizophrenia and epilepsy

Jl Friedman, T Vrijenhoek, S Markx, IM Janssen, WA van der Vliet, BHW Faas, NV Knoers, W Cahn, RS Kahn, L Edelmann, KL Davis, JM Silverman, HG Brunner, A Geurts van Kessel, C Wijmenga, RA Ophoff and JA Veltman

Molecular Psychiatry (2010) 15, 1121; doi:10.1038/mp.2010.20; published online 20 April 2010

Correction to: *Molecular Psychiatry* (2008) 13, 261–266; published online 24 July 2007; doi: 10.1038/sj.mp.4002049

T Vrijenhoek, and S Markx all contributed equally and that these three authors share first authorship for this manuscript.

Following the publication of the above article, the authors wish to emphasize that Jl Friedman,

Potential adverse effects of amphetamine treatment on brain and behavior: a review

SM Berman, R Kuczenski, JT McCracken and ED London

Molecular Psychiatry (2010) 15, 1121; doi:10.1038/mp.2010.39; published online 14 September 2010

Correction to: *Molecular Psychiatry* (2009) 14, 123–142; published online 12 August 2008; doi:10.1038/mp.2008.90

In addition, the authors would like to clarify the citing sentence, the third sentence of the second paragraph of the right column on page 134, to read:

Following publication of this article, the authors became aware of the following errors.

In one study of four physically healthy volunteers with a previous history of amphetamine use, repeated hourly administration of 10 mg of oral dextroamphetamine produced initial euphoria, followed by depressive symptoms at cumulative dosages exceeding 50 mg, and full paranoid psychosis in all subjects at cumulative dosages between 120 and 750 mg.¹⁹²

The wrong article was cited for reference 192. The correct reference is:

Griffith J, Oates J, Cavanaugh J. Paranoid episodes induced by drugs. *JAMA* 1968; 205(11):39.

Strong genetic evidence for a selective influence of GABA_A receptors on a component of the bipolar disorder phenotype

N Craddock, L Jones, IR Jones, G Kirov, EK Green, D Grozeva, V Moskvina, I Nikolov, ML Hamshere, D Vukcevic, S Caesar, K Gordon-Smith, C Fraser, E Russell, N Norton, G Breen, D St Clair, DA Collier, AH Young, IN Ferrier, A Farmer, P McGuffin, PA Holmans, Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium (WTCCC), P Donnelly, MJ Owen and MC O'Donovan

Molecular Psychiatry (2010) 15, 1121; doi:10.1038/mp.2010.62; published online 14 September 2010

Correction to: *Molecular Psychiatry* (2010) 15, 146–153; published online 1 July 2008; doi:10.1038/mp.2008.66

GABRB1, *GABRA4*, *GABRB3*, *GABRA5* and *GABRR1*. This last gene was stated incorrectly in the abstract and the list should have read *GABRB1*, *GABRA4*, *GABRB3*, *GABRA5* and *GABRR3*, as is stated in the text.

In the abstract of the published version of this article it was stated that association signals were shown at