

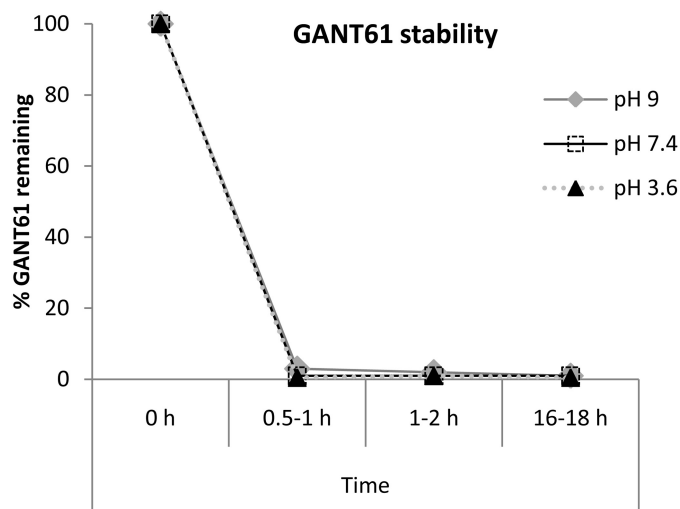
## Correction to “Antipsychotic Drugs Regulate Hedgehog Signaling by Modulation of 7-Dehydrocholesterol Reductase Levels”

In the above article [Lauth M, Rohhalter V, Bergström A, Kooshesh M, Svenningsson P, and Toftgård R (2010) *Mol Pharmacol* **78**:486–496], the authors hypothesized that GANT61, one of the chemical compounds analyzed in the study, would be unstable in acidic conditions. However, an outsourced chemical stability analysis performed by Anthem Biosciences Inc. (Bangalore, Karnataka, India) concluded that GANT61 is a very stable molecule. These data were subsequently included as Fig. 1e in the original article.

In contrast to these findings, independent follow-up studies performed after the publication of the article concluded that GANT61 is indeed highly unstable and rapidly dissociates into the diamine and the aldehyde substructures in aqueous solution. This finding was confirmed by a Swedish laboratory as well as by Anthem Biosciences. Anthem later admitted that technical issues and misinterpretation of data were responsible for their previous erroneous result. The analytical method used (LC-MS) was the same as in the original report. A corrected figure including the new data on GANT61 chemical stability appears below.

It is important to note that, with the exception of the chemical stability of GANT61, *all* other experimental data and conclusions in the article remain unchanged and are not affected by the correction of Fig. 1e.

The authors regret this error and apologize for any confusion or inconvenience it may have caused.



**Fig. 1. e,** GANT61 stability as a function of pH and time. GANT61 is highly unstable and rapidly hydrolyzes in aqueous solution over a pH range of 3.6 to 9. As a result of the GANT61 breakdown during the first 30 to 60 min, GANT61-D and GANT61-A will be present in experiments that involved a 48-h incubation (Figs. 1, 2, and 5–7).