Oestrogen and stroke: the potential for harm as well as benefit

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Owing to a technical problem at the printing stage, Figure 1 as featured on page 1363 was misprinted. The printed version of this Figure should have appeared as shown below (together with the associated Figure legend). The online version of the Figure was not affected.

Figure 1 | **Experimental stroke**

MCAO in rodents can be induced either by exposure and permanent occlusion of the artery by electrocoagulation (**a**) or by introducing a filament into the external carotid artery and advancing it to block the original of the artery (**b**). The pink shading in (**a**) represents the region of brain normally supplied by this artery. Following MCAO, cerebral blood flow to this region is severely reduced, resulting in cell death. ECA, external carotid artery; ICA, internal carotid artery. (**c**) [^{14}C]Iodoantipyrine autoradiograph revealing severe ischaemia in MCA territory, and (**d**) neuronal necrosis and the boundary between histologically normal tissue and the ischaemic infarct in a fixed H&E (haematoxylin and eosin)-stained section of the striatum, 4 h after MCAO (scale bar, 100 μm). The infarct can also be detected, 24 h after MCAO, as hyperintense tissue on T2-weighted MRI (**e**) or by lack of red staining on fresh brain slices incubated with TTC (2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride) (**f**).