Erratum

The Uterus Sustains Stable Biological Clock during Pregnancy

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In the version of this article published in the August issue, 2010, the affiliation number of the tenth author (Shigeru Tsuchiya) was mistyped (page 287). The correct affiliation is shown above. In addition, the lettering of 'ZT' is a misprint for 'CT' in panels A, B and C of Figures 6 and 7 (pages 294 and 295).

Fig. 6. The mRNA expression profiles of *Per1* gene in the placenta from wild-type rats in constant darkness (DD) on E12. (A) The animals were exposed to DD for 2 consecutive days prior to explants to eliminate the lighting effects on the biological clock. Representative *in situ* hybridization autoradiograms showing the circadian change of *Per1* mRNA in the placenta at CT 6 and CT18 on E12. CT 0 and 12 approximately correspond to dawn and dusk in the previous LD cycle, respectively. CTD is defined as the termination of locomotor activity (the rats used are nocturnal animals). D, decidua; J, junctional zone; L, labyrinth. The bar = 1 mm. (B) The decidua and the junctional zone in a placental section counter-stained with hematoxylin and eosin (HE) after *in situ* hybridization. The bar = 1 mm. (C) The labyrinth in a placental section counter-stained with HE after *in situ* hybridization. The bar = 1 mm. (D) A daily profile of quantified *Per1* mRNA expression in the decidua and the labyrinth ($n = 5$ at each sampling point, mean $\pm$ S.E.). The horizontal black bar on the top indicates the 24-h continuous dark period. Both decidua and labyrinth portions show no circadian rhythmicity in *Per1* mRNA (one-way ANOVA, $p > 0.05$).

Fig. 7. The mRNA expression profiles of *Per1* gene in the placenta from wild-type rats in constant darkness (DD) on E22. The animals were exposed to DD for 2 consecutive days prior to explants to eliminate the lighting effects on the biological clock. (A) The animals were exposed to DD for 2 consecutive days prior to explants to eliminate the lighting effects on the biological clock. Representative *in situ* hybridization autoradiograms showing the circadian change of *Per1* mRNA in the placenta at CT 6 and CT18 on E22. D, decidua; J, junctional zone; L, labyrinth. The bar = 1 mm. (B) The decidua and the junctional zone in a placental section counter-stained with hematoxylin and eosin (HE) after *in situ* hybridization. The bar = 1 mm. (C) The labyrinth in a placental section counter-stained with HE after *in situ* hybridization. The bar = 1 mm. (D) A daily profile of quantified *Per1* mRNA expression in the decidua and the labyrinth ($n = 5$ at each sampling point, mean $\pm$ S.E.). The horizontal black bar on the top indicates the 24-h continuous dark period. The decidua portion shows circadian rhythmicity in *Per1* mRNA (one-way ANOVA, $p < 0.05$) while the labyrinth portion shows no rhythmicity (one-way ANOVA, $p > 0.05$).