

Biochemistry. In the article “*Bradyrhizobium japonicum* rhizobitoxine genes and putative enzyme functions: Expression requires a translational frameshift” by Xiaoran Ruan, Chungsheng Zhang, and N. Kent Peters, which appeared in number 7, April 1, 1993, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (90, 2641–2645), the following corrections and retraction should be noted. Fig. 4, p. 2644, contains a sequencing error. An additional adenosine residue should be inserted at position 1695 bringing the two open reading frames for *rtxA* and *rtxB* into a single open reading frame that should be designated *rtxA* (previously *rtxAB*, see corrected Fig. 1 below). Therefore, a translational frameshift is not required for expression of the rhizobitoxine protein. The authors, therefore, retract the finding that a translational frameshift is required for expression of the rhizobitoxine genes.

This DNA sequence change also alters the predicted amino acid sequence. Amino acid residues 417 through 419 depicted

in Fig. 2B, p. 2643, as residues TSR should be NVK and translation continues in what was depicted as the –1 frame. In light of the DNA sequence correction, the origin of the 55-kDa protein in Fig. 5, p. 2644, is unclear, and its presence cannot be taken to support the conclusion that a translational frameshift is required for expression of rhizobitoxine. The production of β -galactosidase activity by plasmid pFS-RtxAB as depicted in Fig. 6, p. 2644, is, therefore, expected because the inserted fragment is 282 bp, placing the *ompF* and *lacZ* open reading frames in phase.

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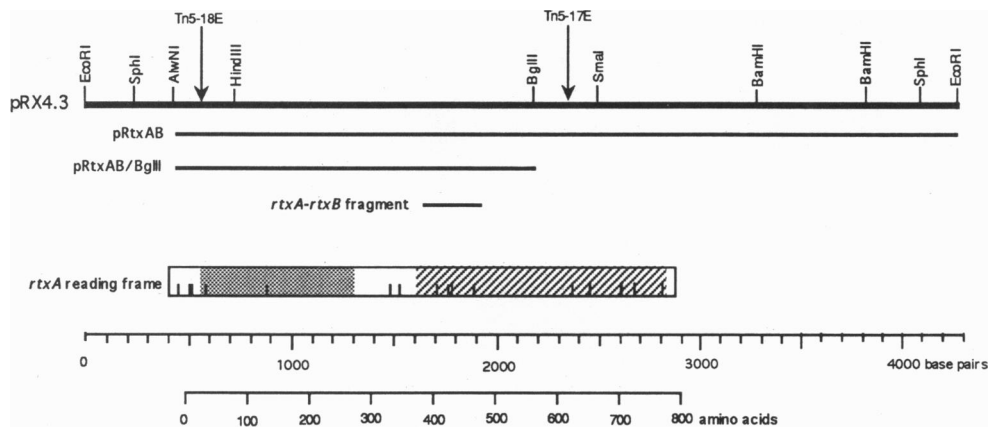


FIG. 1. Restriction enzyme and open reading frame map of pRX4.3. The open reading frame is indicated by a rectangle that encompasses the sequence between stop codons. Possible initiation codons (ATG or GTG) are indicated by short lines within the open reading frame. Shaded portions of the open reading frame are similar to rat serine:pyruvate aminotransferase (shaded box) and yeast *O*-acetylhomoserine sulfhydrylase (hatched box).

Neurobiology. In the article “Molecular cloning of the gene for the allatostatin family of neuropeptides from the cockroach *Diploptera punctata*” by B. C. Donly, Q. Ding, S. S. Tobe, and

W. G. Bendena, which appeared in number 19, October 1, 1993, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (90, 8807–8811), the authors have requested that Fig. 5 be reprinted for better contrast.

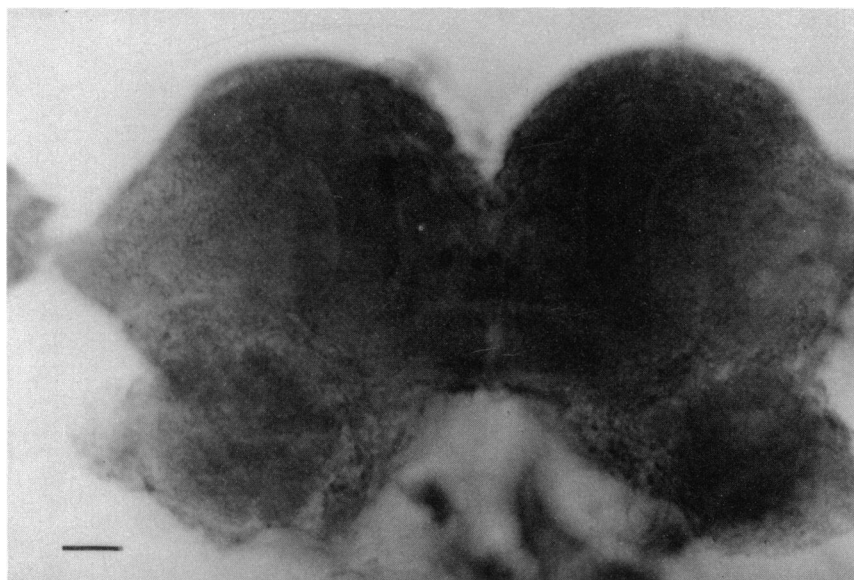


FIG. 5. Cellular localization of expression of the *D. punctata* AST gene in whole (day 5 mated) female brains (frontal view). Four strongly hybridizing medial neurosecretory cells were found in all brains examined. (Bar = 40 μ m.)