

Corrections

NEUROSCIENCE. For the article “A cAMP-response element binding protein-induced microRNA regulates neuronal morphogenesis,” by Ngan Vo, Matthew E. Klein, Olga Varlamova, David M. Keller, Tadashi Yamamoto, Richard H. Goodman, and Soren Impey, which appeared in issue 45, November 8, 2005, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**102**, 16426–16431; first published October 31, 2005; 10.1073/pnas.0508448102), the authors note that in Fig. 4B, the solid and shaded legend boxes for miR132 and miR1-1 were transposed. The corrected figure and its legend appear below.

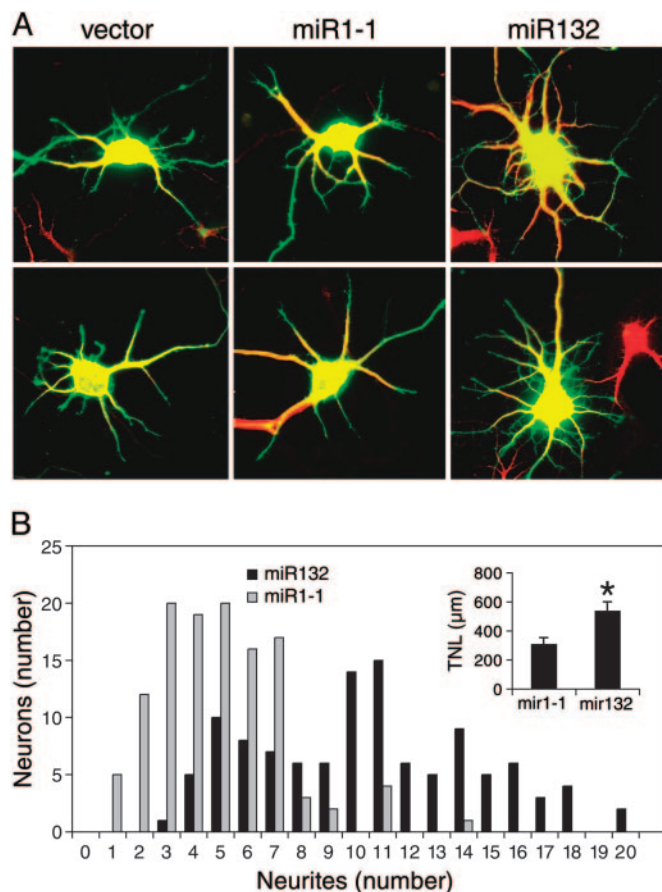


Fig. 4. Expression of miR132 induces neurite sprouting. (A) Neonatal cortical neurons were transfected with a GFP reporter (green) and cotransfected with vector control, or expression constructs for premiR1-1 or premiR132. Cells were immunostained for the neuronal marker MAP2 (red). (B) Neurons were transfected as in A and analyzed morphometrically. The histogram depicts the distribution of neurons plotted as bins of neurites. The distributions were statistically distinct ($P < 0.01$; Kruskal–Wallis). (Inset) The average total neurite length (TNL) of miR1-1 ($n = 109$) and miR132 ($n = 137$) transfected neurons from four independent experiments. *, $P < 0.01$ for miR132 vs. miR1-1 (Student’s *t* test).

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0509731102

EVOLUTION. For the article “Genomic evolution of MHC class I region in primates,” by Kaoru Fukami-Kobayashi, Takashi Shiina, Tatsuya Anzai, Kazumi Sano, Masaaki Yamazaki, Hidetoshi Inoko, and Yoshio Tateno, which appeared in issue 26, June 28, 2005, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**102**, 9230–9234; first published June 20, 2005; 10.1073/pnas.0500770102), the authors note that several evolutionary rates of fragmentary LINE sequences were incorrectly described. On page 9231, in line 4 of the first full paragraph, right column, “ 3.89×10^{-9} substitutions per site per year” should read “ 1.95×10^{-9} substitutions per site per year.” On page 9232, in line 4 of the last paragraph, left column, “ 3.74×10^{-9} substitutions per site per year” should read “ 1.87×10^{-9} substitutions per site per year.” Lastly, on page 9233, in line 1 of the first paragraph, left column, “ 2.31×10^{-9} substitutions per site per year” should read “ 1.16×10^{-9} substitutions per site per year.” These errors do not affect the conclusions of the article.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0510545103

EVOLUTION. For the article “Microevolution and mega-icebergs in the Antarctic,” by L. D. Shepherd, C. D. Millar, G. Ballard, D. G. Ainley, P. R. Wilson, G. D. Haynes, C. Baroni, and D. M. Lambert, which appeared in issue 46, November 15, 2005, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**102**, 16717–16722; first published November 7, 2005; 10.1073/pnas.0502281102), the affiliation for Grant Ballard should have appeared as PRBO Conservation Science. The corrected affiliation line appears below.

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www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0509891102

MEDICAL SCIENCES. For the article “Direct interaction of the human I-mfa domain-containing protein, HIC, with HIV-1 Tat results in cytoplasmic sequestration and control of Tat activity,” by Virginie W. Gautier, Noreen Sheehy, Margaret Duffy, Kenichi Hashimoto, and William W. Hall, which appeared in issue 45, November 8, 2005, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**102**, 16362–16367; first published October 31, 2005; 10.1073/pnas.0503519102), the authors note that Fig. 3 *B* and *C* was mislabeled. “HIC(2–144)”

should read “HIC(144–146)” and “HIC(144–146)” should read “HIC(2–144).” The corrected figure and its legend appear below. In addition, the authors note that on page 16364, the fourth sentence of the second full paragraph in the left column, “However, for undetermined reasons HIC(2–144) could not be detected by Western blot,” should read: “However, for undetermined reasons HIC(144–246) could not be detected by Western blot.” These errors do not affect the conclusions of the article.

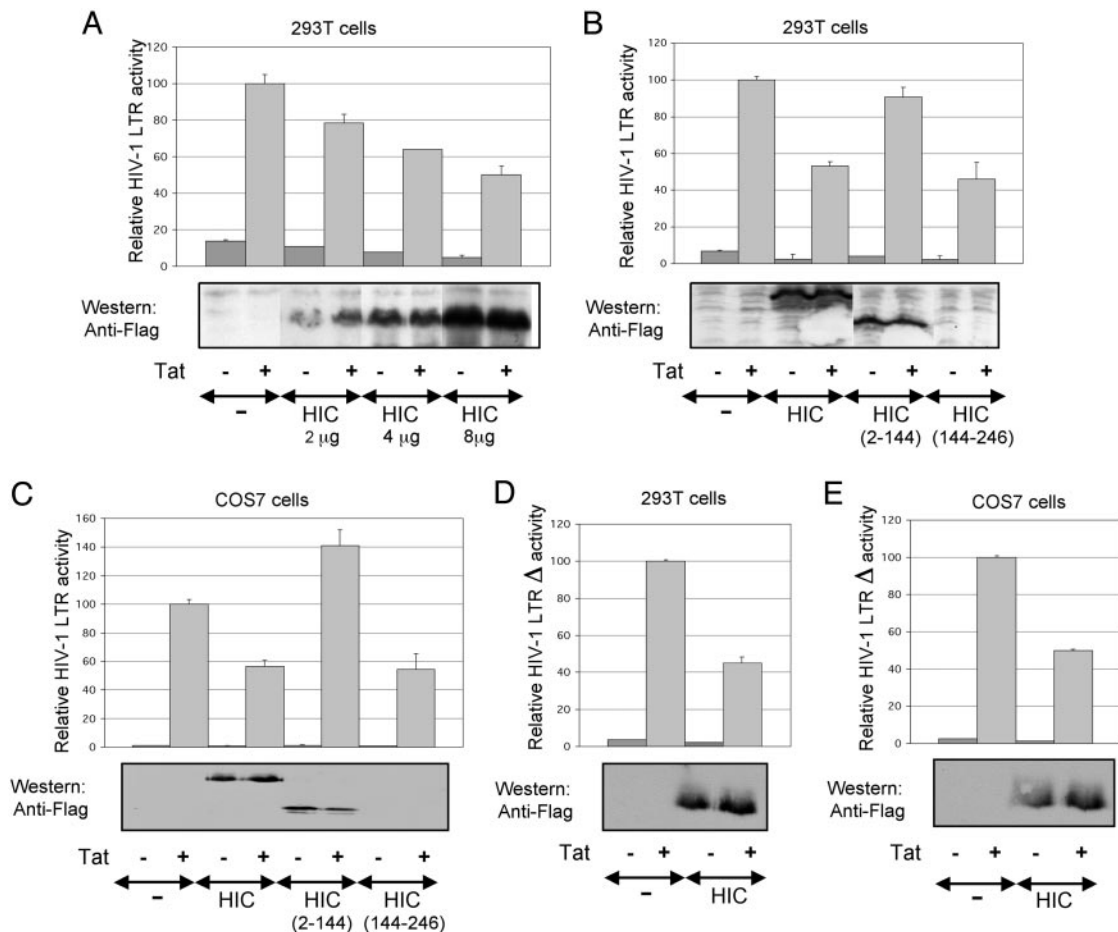


Fig. 3. Down-regulation of Tat-mediated transactivation of the HIV-1 LTR by HIC. (A) The 293T cells were transfected with 0.5 μg of reporter pGL3-LTR and 0.05 μg of *p*-RL-TK in combination with 0.05 μg of pCAGGS-Tat and 0, 2, 4, and 8 μg of pFLAG-HIC. The relative luciferase activity is compared with 100% for Tat transactivation of pGL3-LTR. Error bars indicate the SD of the mean of triplicate samples. (A–E Lower) Western blot shows the corresponding levels of HIC expression. (B) The I-mfa domain is involved in the down-regulation of HIV-1 LTR by HIC. Conditions were as above, but 293T cells were transiently transfected with 0.3 μg of reporter pGL3-LTR and 0.03 μg of *p*-TK in combination with 0.03 μg of pCAGGS-Tat and 4 μg of pFLAG-HIC, pFLAG-HIC(2–144), or pFLAG-HIC(144–246). (C) As above, but Cos7 cells were transiently transfected with 0.1 μg of reporter pGL3-LTR and 0.03 μg of *p*-RL-bactin in combination with 0.005 μg of pCAGGS-Tat and 2 μg of pFLAG-HIC, pFLAG-HIC(2–144), or pFLAG-HIC(144–246). (D and E) As described in B and C, but 293T and Cos7 cells were transiently transfected with pGL3-LTRΔ instead of pGL3-LTR.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0510091102