Corrections

NEUROSCIENCE. For the article "A molecular neuroethological approach for identifying and characterizing a cascade of behaviorally regulated genes," by Kazuhiro Wada, Jason T. Howard, Patrick McConnell, Osceola Whitney, Thierry Lints, Miriam V. Rivas, Haruhito Horita, Michael A. Patterson, Stephanie A. White, Constance Scharff, Sebastian Haesler, Shengli Zhao, Hironobu Sakaguchi, Masatoshi Hagiwara, Toshiyuki Shiraki, Tomoko Hirozane-Kishikawa, Pate Skene, Yoshihide Hayashizaki, Piero Carninci, and Erich D. Jarvis, which appeared in issue 41, October 10, 2006, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (103:15212–15217; first published October 3, 2006; 10.1073/pnas.0607098103), the authors note that Fig. 1 appeared incorrectly due to a printer's error. The corrected figure and its legend appear below.

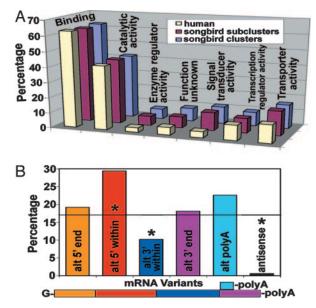


Fig. 1. Molecular functions and variant analysis. (A) Distribution of putative molecular functions for 1,924 clusters and 2,449 subclusters of zebra finch brain cDNAs that received gene ontology annotations (www.geneontology.org), compared with 27,048 human genes. Genes can be represented in more than one category because of multiple molecular functions, and thus categories add up to >100%. Human values were obtained from ref. 24. (B) mRNA variant analysis. Percentage represents the proportion of a specific variant type relative to the total number of variants from 100 randomly selected cDNA clusters containing 256 subclusters and 668 clones. *, P < 0.01 from chance distribution (horizontal line, t test across variant types in n = 10 bins of 10 clusters each). Because not all clones have full sequence coverage, the absolute distribution may change when such sequences are present. Colors denote mRNA subdomains quantified. alt, Alternative.

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BIOPHYSICS. For the article "A molecular mechanism for osmolyte-induced protein stability," by Timothy O. Street, D. Wayne Bolen, and George D. Rose, which appeared in issue 38, September 19, 2006, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (103:13997– 14002; first published September 12, 2006; 10.1073/pnas. 0606236103), the authors note the following: "For Fig. 2 of our article, we inadvertently published a plot of the contact surface area rather than the accessible surface area as intended. Also, the correlation coefficient given should be 0.81, not 0.88 as in the original figure caption. All other aspects of the article remain unaffected by this correction. We regret the errors." The corrected figure and legend appear below.

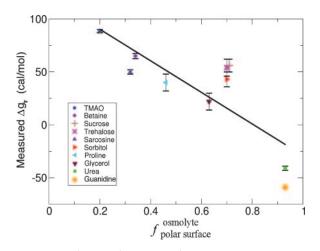


Fig. 2. The polar fraction of osmolyte surface correlates with measured Δg_{tr} values. Fractional polar SA, $f_{\text{polar surface}}^{\text{cosmolyte}}$ is plotted against Δg_{tr} values from Table 1 for the 10 osmolytes in Fig. 1. The linear regression line (solid line) has a negative slope with a correlation coefficient of 0.81, indicating that backbone/osmolyte interactions become increasingly favorable as osmolytes become increasingly polar.

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NEUROSCIENCE. For the article "Neurotoxic protein expression reveals connections between the circadian clock and mating behavior in *Drosophila*," by Sebastian Kadener, Adriana Villella, Elzbieta Kula, Kristyna Palm, Elzbieta Pyza, Juan Botas, Jeffrey C. Hall, and Michael Rosbash, which appeared in issue 36, September 5, 2006, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (103:13537–13542; first published August 28, 2006; 10.1073/pnas.0605962103), the authors note that there were errors in the Acknowledgments. The corrected version appears below.

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CELL BIOLOGY. For the article "A bio-chemo-mechanical model for cell contractility," by Vikram S. Deshpande, Robert M. McMeeking, and Anthony G. Evans, which appeared in issue 38, September 19, 2006, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (103:14015–14020; first published September 7, 2006; 10.1073/pnas. 0605837103), the authors note that Eq. **3** is incorrect. The corrected equation appears below. This error does not affect the conclusions of the article.

$$\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{\rm o}} = \begin{cases}
0 & \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}}{\dot{\varepsilon}_{\rm o}} < -\frac{\eta}{\bar{k}_{\nu}} \\
1 + \frac{\bar{k}_{\nu}}{\eta} \left(\frac{\dot{\varepsilon}}{\dot{\varepsilon}_{\rm o}}\right) & -\frac{\eta}{\bar{k}_{\nu}} \le \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}}{\dot{\varepsilon}_{\rm o}} \le 0. \\
1 & \frac{\dot{\varepsilon}}{\dot{\varepsilon}_{\rm o}} > 0
\end{cases}$$
[3]

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