

Corrections

In the article entitled, "Eaten Alive: Autophagy and Neuronal Cell Death after Hypoxia-Ischemia" (Volume 172, pages 284–287 of the February 2008 issue of *The American Journal of Pathology*), the sentence on page 285, column 1, line 14 should have read, ". . . 7 months of life."

In the article entitled, "A Critical Role for Rac1 in Tumor Progression of Human Colorectal Adenocarcinoma Cells" (Volume 172, pages 156–166), which appeared in the January 2008 issue, Dr. Salvador A. Benitah was thanked in the Acknowledgments when his contributions should have been recognized as an author. The list of contributing authors should have been listed as follows: Carolina Espina, María Virtudes Céspedes, Miguel Angel García-Cabezas, María Teresa Gómez del Pulgar, Alicia Boluda, Lourdes García Oroz, Salvador A. Benitah, Paloma Cejas, Manuel Nistal, Ramón Mangués, and Juan Carlos Lacal. All authors have agreed to list Dr. Benitah as a full author.

In the article entitled, "Genes Proximal and Distal to MYCN Are Highly Expressed in Human Neuroblastoma as Visualized by Comparative Expressed Sequence Hybridization" (Volume 172, pages 203–214 of the January 2008 issue), the grant support information should have included the following: "L.O. was supported by GENAU-CHILD Projekt GZ200.136/1 - VI/1/2005 (to Renate Panzer-Grümayer)."

For the article entitled, "Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids Induce α -Synuclein-Related Pathogenic Changes in Neuro-nal Cells" (Volume 171, pages 2000–2011 of the December 2007 issue), the second author is incorrectly listed as Evgenia Yakonin in the print and online PDF versions of the Table of Contents and the Index of Authors. The correct listing of this author's name is Evgenia Yakunin.

In the article entitled, "Islet β -Cell-Specific T Cells Can Use Different Homing Mechanisms to Infiltrate and Destroy Pancreatic Islets" (Volume 170, pages 240–250 of the January 2007 issue), the legend for Figure 5 contained errors. The corrected figure legend appears below:

Figure 5. A: VCAM-1 blockade prevents islet destruction after effector T-cell activation in PaLNs. RIP-mOVA mice were treated with function-blocking anti-VCAM-1 (*left*) or anti-MAdCAM-1 (*middle*) or negative controls after adoptive transfer of OT cells (see *Materials and Methods*). **Triangles** represent blood glucose values (mmol/L) of individual mice at 10 days after transfer. Dashed line: cutoff value for hyperglycemia. Mean insulinitis scores \pm SEM (*right*) for pancreata from groups of mice that remained normoglycemic at the end of the anti-VCAM-1 experiment ($n = 5$ per group). **B:** MAdCAM-1 (*middle*) but not VCAM-1 (*left*) blockade diminishes islet destruction after effector T-cell activation in response to oral antigen. RIP-OVA¹⁰ mice were treated with antibodies after adoptive transfer of OT cells and administration of oral antigen (see *Materials and Methods*). Mean insulinitis scores \pm SEM (*right*) for pancreata from groups of mice that remained normoglycemic at the end of the anti-MAdCAM-1 experiment ($n = 5$ per group). **C:** Expression of the high-affinity conformation of β 1 integrin (activated β 1) on OT-I cells after priming in PaLN in response to islet-derived OVA compared with priming in mesenteric (MLN) or peripheral lymph node (PLN) in response to oral or subcutaneous OVA. Percentages indicate the proportion of cells in top left quadrants (ie, cells divided ≥ 6 times and expressing activated β 1).