Correction. In the article "Molecular basis of adult-onset and chronic G_{M2} gangliosidoses in patients of Ashkenazi Jewish origin: Substitution of serine for glycine at position 269 of the α-subunit of β-hexosaminidase" by Barry H. Paw, Michael M. Kaback, and Elizabeth F. Neufeld, which appeared in number 7, April 1989, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**86,** 2413–2417), the reproduction of Fig. 3 was so dark that several key bands were not visible. The figure should have appeared as follows:

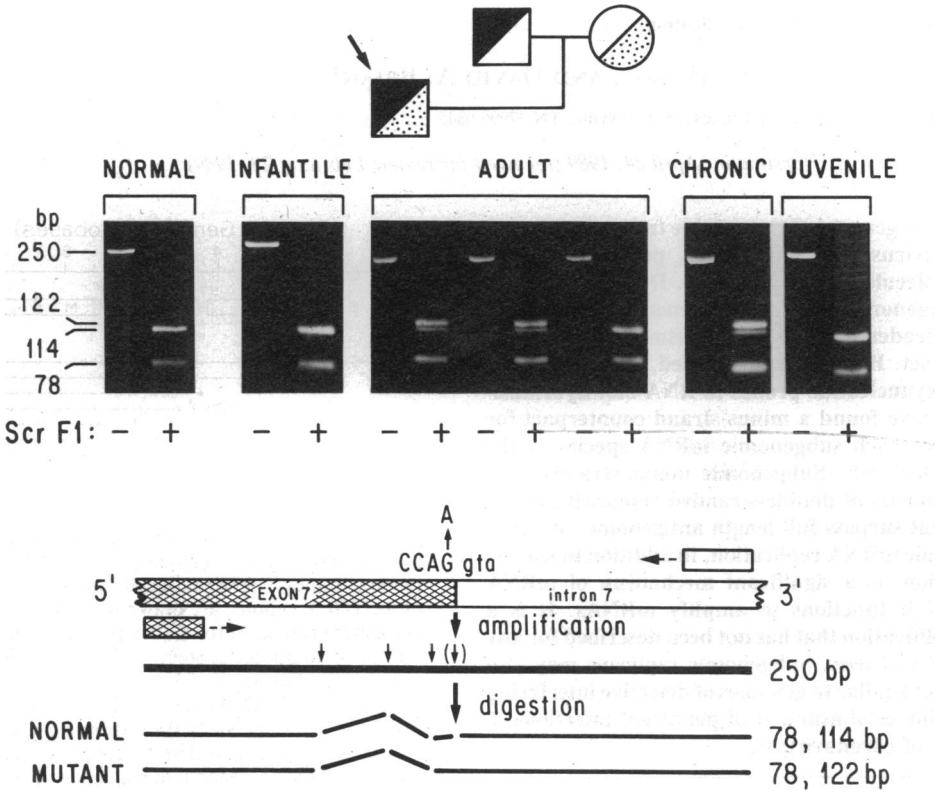
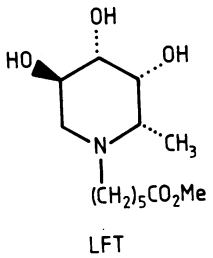


FIG. 3. *Scr*FI restriction assay for the exon 7 mutation. Ethidium bromide-stained polyacrylamide gels, showing electrophoretic separation of fragments obtained after incubation of PCR-amplified genomic DNA segment with (+) or without (−) *Scr*FI restriction endonuclease are depicted. The origin of the fragments is explained schematically below the gels. The DNA samples were derived (from left to right) from normal fibroblasts (IMR90) and fibroblasts from patients with infantile Tay-Sachs disease (GM515); adult-onset G_{M2} gangliosidosis, and the patient's father and mother; chronic G_{M2} gangliosidosis (GM3461); and juvenile G_{M2} gangliosidosis. Loss of the 250-bp fragment following treatment with *Scr*FI shows that cleavage by the endonuclease was complete.

Correction. In the article "Aminosugar derivatives as potential anti-human immunodeficiency virus agents" by Abraham Karpas, George W. J. Fleet, Raymond A. Dwek, Sigthor Petursson, Sung K. Namgoong, Nigel G. Ramsden, Gary S. Jacob, and Thomas W. Rademacher, which appeared in number 23, December 1988, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**85,** 9229–9233), the authors note that the chemical structure of *N*-(5-carboxymethyl-1-pentyl)-1,5-imino-L-fucitol (LFT) should be drawn as below.



LFT