

### *Correction*

In the MATERIALS AND METHODS section and in Table 1 of the article “Ran GTPase Cycle and Importins  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  Are Essential for Spindle Formation and Nuclear Envelope Assembly in Living *Caenorhabditis elegans* Embryos”, by P. Askjaer, V. Galy, E. Hannak, and I.W. Mattaj, (Mol. Biol. Cell [2002] 13, 4355–4370), the *C. elegans* gene F59A2.1 encoding a homologue of vertebrate RanBP2 was incorrectly named npp-10. Instead, it should read npp-9. The authors apologize for this error.

In Figure 5 of the article “The Retrieval Function of the KDEL Receptor Requires PKA Phosphorylation of its C-terminus”, by M. Cabrera, M. Muñiz, J. Hidalgo, L. Vega, M.E. Martin, and A. Velasco (Mol. Biol. Cell [2003], 14, 4114–4125), a commercial antibody claimed to be specific for ARF-GAP1 was used to show by immunoblot analysis recruitment of this protein to peptides mimicking the cytoplasmic domain of the KDEL receptor. Dr. Dan Cassel from Technion-Israel Institute of Technology brought to our attention that this antibody was actually raised against a different protein known as ARF-GAP3. Nevertheless, we have repeated the experiment with an antibody specific for ARF-GAP1 and have obtained similar results to those reported in the article, indicating that both ARF-GAP1 and ARF-GAP3 interact with a peptide mimicking the phosphorylated state of the cytoplasmic tail of the KDEL receptor.