

Corrigenda

L-DNAs as potential antimessenger oligonucleotides: a reassessment

by A.Garbesi, M.L.Capobianco, F.P.Colonna, L.Tondelli, F.Arcamone, G.Manzini, C.W.Hilbers, J.M.E.Aelen and M.J.J.Blommers

Nucleic Acids Research, **21**, pp. 4159–4165 (1993)

The authors wish to apologize for typing mistakes which appeared in figures 3 and 4 of this paper. The correct figures are reprinted below.

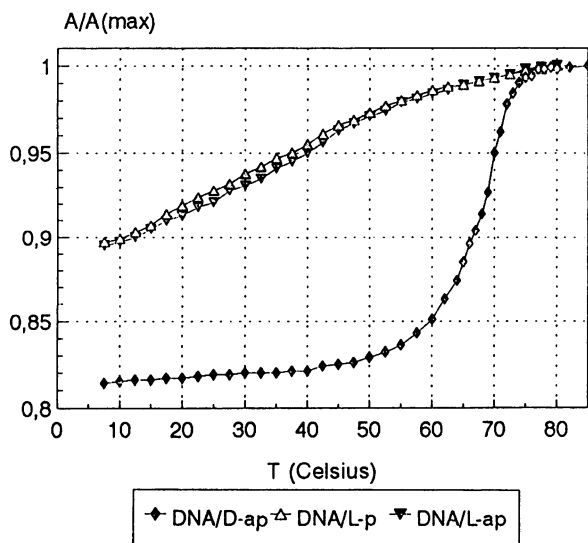


Figure 3. Normalized absorbance profile (at 260 nm) vs temperature of the mixtures of natural and L-sequences with the complementary DNA in Tris 0.1M, NaCl 0.1M, pH 7.0.

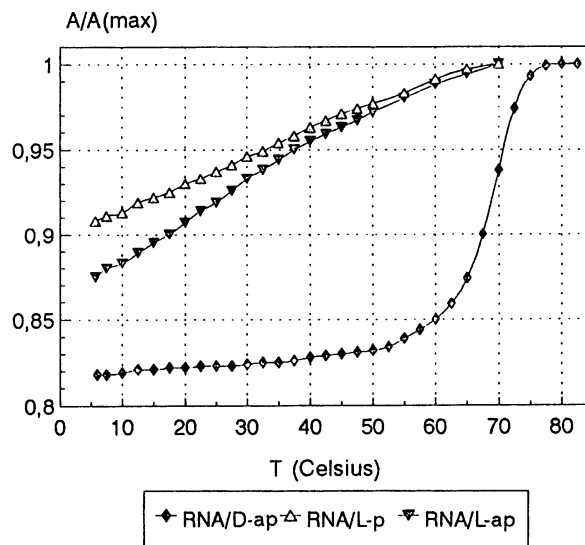


Figure 4. Normalized absorbance profile (at 260nm) vs temperature of the mixtures of natural and the L-sequences with complementary RNA in Tris 0.1M, NaCl 0.1M, pH 7.0; 0.01M spermine was present in the solutions containing the modified sequences.

The silent *P* mating type locus in fission yeast contains two autonomously replicating sequences

by T.Olsson, K.Ekwall and T.Ruusala

Nucleic Acids Research, **21**, pp. 855–861 (1993)

The authors wish to apologize for showing the gene of the *ura4*⁺ selection marker in the wrong orientation in the upper part of figure 1. This was caused by incorrect information in the follow up letter to the plasmid pDW228. This changes the interpretation of the data in figure 6. The differences in the expression of the *ura4*⁺ gene can now be partially explained by the different distances between the *ura4*⁺ promoter and the *ars* elements in plasmids containing *ars1* compared to those lacking this element.