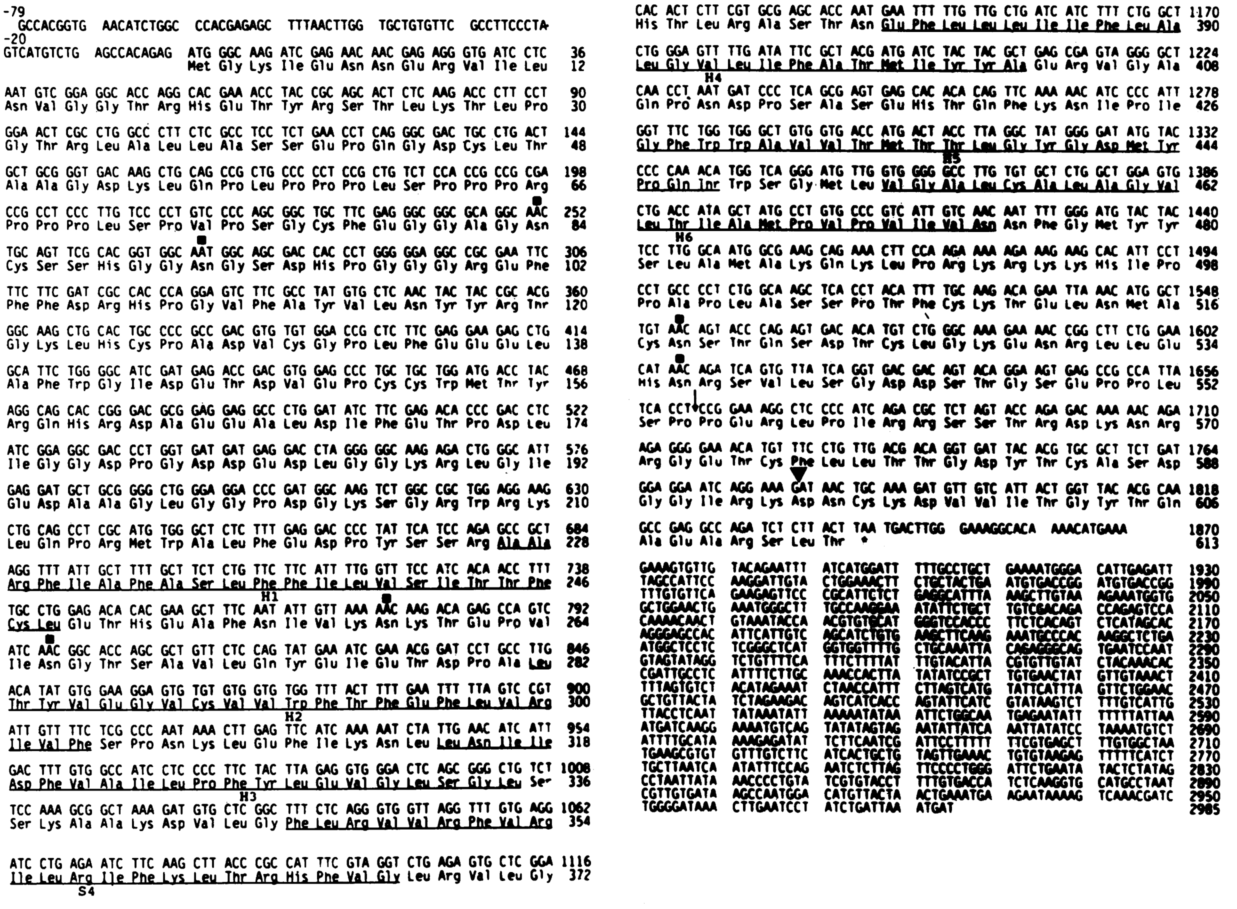
Neurobiology. In the article "Molecular cloning of a member of a third class of Shaker-family K$^+$ channel genes in mammals" by T. McCormack, E. C. Vega-Saenz de Miera, and B. Rudy, which appeared in number 13, July 1990, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**87,** 5227–5231), the authors wish to correct a sequencing error. In the RKShIIIA sequence (rat Shaker-type K$^+$ channel; GenBank accession no. M34052) in Fig. 1, instead of two T nucleotides at positions 1662 and 1663 (see arrow in the corrected figure below) there should be only one T. This correction eliminated the in-frame stop codon at 1690 and led to the discovery of three variants of the same sequence that differ in the carboxyl end. These variants are probably generated by alternative splicing, as they occur after an AG, the dinucleotide that is characteristic of donor junctions (marked with a filled triangle in the corrected figure). The nucleotide and amino acid sequences of one of these variants, RKShIIIA.1, are shown in the corrected Fig. 1 below. Numbers indicate the nucleotide and amino acid positions with the chosen initiation codon as 1. The first stop codon in frame is indicated with an asterisk. The hydrophobic domains (H1–H6) and the S4 motif are underlined. The asparagine residues in consensus sequences for N-linked glycosylation are indicated with filled squares. The authors thank R. Swanson and colleagues (Merck Laboratories) for pointing out the sequencing error.



Neurobiology. In the article "Neuropathological changes in transgenic mice carrying copies of a transcriptionally activated *Mos* protooncogene" by Friedrich Propst, Michael P. Rosenberg, Linda C. Cork, Robert M. Kovatch, Steven Rauch, Heiner Westphal, Jaspal Khillan, Nicholas T. Schulz, George F. Vande Woude, and Paul E. Newmann, which appeared in number 24, December 1990, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**87,** 9703–9707), the authors request the following corrections be noted. The list of authors and their affiliations should read as follows.

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