Correction. In the article "Molecular cloning of a full-length cDNA for human alcohol dehydrogenase" by Tohru Ikuta, Toshinobu Fujiyoshi, Kotoku Kurachi, and Akira Yoshida, which appeared in number 9, May 1985, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**82,** 2703–2707), the authors request that the following corrections be noted. In Fig. 6, the nucleotide sequence from 739 to 744 should be GAG TTG instead of AGA GTT and the deduced amino acid residues of the corresponding positions, 234 and 235, should be Glu-Leu instead of Arg-Val.

Correction. In the article "Developmentally regulated expression of a chicken muscle-specific gene in stably transfected rat myogenic cells" by Uri Nudel, David Greenberg, Charles P. Ordahl, Ora Saxel, Sara Neuman, and David Yaffe, which appeared in number 10, May 1985, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**82,** 3106–3109), the abstract is incomplete because of a printer's error. The last sentence of the abstract should read "Comparison of DNA sequences of the 5′ flanking regions of rat and chicken skeletal muscle actin genes shows several highly conserved sequences in the region extending between the 'TATA' box and 180 base pairs upstream." The complete abstract is reproduced here.

ABSTRACT **To test the evolutionary conservation of DNA sequences specifying the developmentally regulated expression of the skeletal muscle actin gene, a recombinant plasmid containing the chicken skeletal muscle actin gene was introduced into rat myogenic cells. In a significant number of isolated clones, the accumulation of chicken actin mRNA increased greatly during differentiation. To test the expression in myogenic cells of a gene that is normally expressed during terminal differentiation of another tissue, rat myogenic cells were transfected with a mouse/human β-globin chimeric gene. A decrease by a factor of 2–3 in the amount of globin mRNA during differentiation was observed in most clones in which the gene was expressed. The results indicate the conservation of the muscle-specific regulatory DNA sequences for more than 300 Myr. Comparison of DNA sequences of the 5′ flanking regions of rat and chicken skeletal muscle actin genes shows several highly conserved sequences in the region extending between the "TATA" box and 180 base pairs upstream.**

Correction. In the article "Natural killer cell recognition of target cells expressing different antigens of vesicular stomatitis virus" by Johanna R. Moller, Bracha Rager-Zisman, Phuc-Cahn Quan, Amichai Schattner, David Panush, John K. Rose, and Barry R. Bloom, which appeared in number 8, April 1984, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**82,** 2456–2459), the authors request that the following error be noted. The last line of column 1 in Table 3 on p. 2458 should read "P815 + VSV (wt) + anti-VSV." A correct Table 3 is reproduced here.

Table 3. NK binding of VSV-infected target cells

Target cells	Infection temperature, °C	% TBC
P815	31	4.3
	39	5.2
P815 + VSV (wt)	31	22.5
	39	22.5
P815 + ts G31	31	23.3
	39	2.9
P815 + ts 045	31	19.0
	39	3.7
P815 + VSV (wt) + anti-VSV	31	21.7

The TBC assay was performed as described by Grimm and Bonavida (17) with minor modifications. The assay for cytotoxicity was performed as described (14). Nylon-wool nonadherent effector mouse spleen cells, obtained from mice treated with 100 μg of poly-rI:rC 24 hr previously were added to 4×10^5 target cells in 200 μl infected with virus at a moi of 3 and incubated for 3 hr (lymphocyte-to-target ratio of 1:2). After 10 min at 31°C, the cells were centrifuged at 200 × *g* for 5 min and resuspended in 60 μl for determination of the percentage of bound lymphocytes. The percentage of conjugating lymphocytes was determined by counting the number of lymphocytes bound to viable single-target cells (3–800 lymphocytes were counted).