**Biochemistry.** In the article "Transcription is associated with Z-DNA formation in metabolically active permeabilized mammalian cell nuclei" by Burghardt Wittig, Tomislav Dorbic, and Alexander Rich, which appeared in number 6, March 1991, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**88,** 2259–2263), the authors request the following correction be noted. On pg. 2262, Fig. 2 should be as follows.

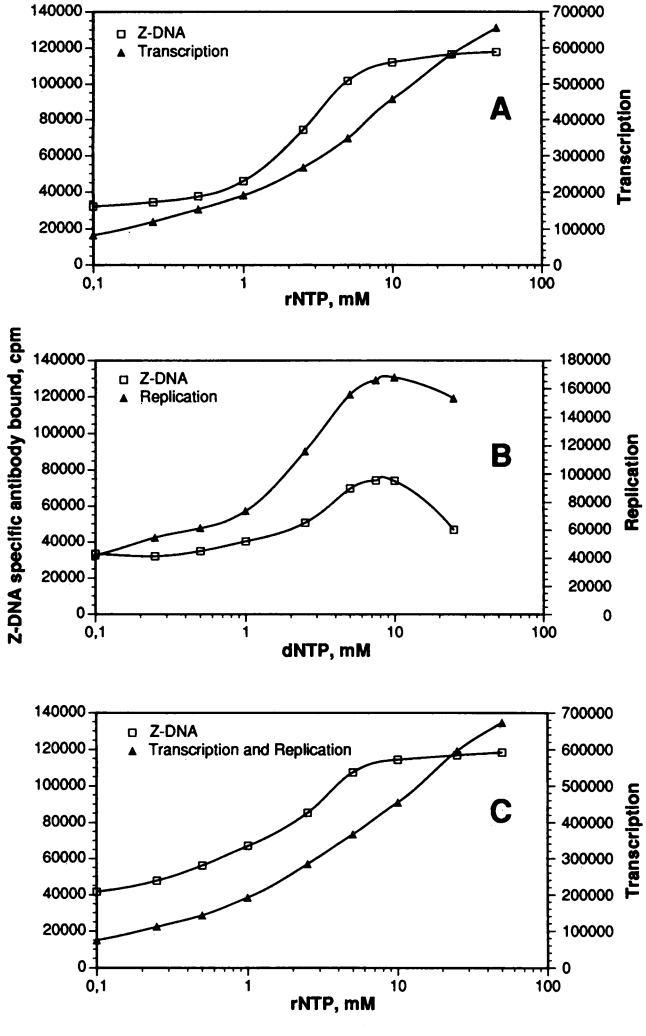


FIG. 2. Human HL60 agarose-encapsulated permeabilized nuclei were incubated with various concentrations of rNTPs or dNTPs. Transcription or replication was measured by incorporation of radioactive nucleotides into RNA or DNA. At the same time, Z-DNA-specific antibodies were added to the nuclei and their binding was measured. Transcription is measured as the incorporation of [$^{32}$P]UTP into RNA and expressed as cpm. Replication is measured as the incorporation of [$^{32}$P]dATP into DNA and expressed as cpm. (*A*) The binding of antibodies increases with transcriptional rate over a wide range of rNTPs. (*B*) Antibody binding is much smaller during replication. The drop in both curves at the right is probably due to $Mg^{2+}$ deprivation. (*C*) Transcription is measured as a function of rNTP in the presence of 2.5 mM dNTPs. Each experiment was repeated three times.

**Biochemistry.** In the article "Calorimetric determination of the enthalpy change for the $\alpha$-helix to coil transition of an alanine peptide in water" by J. Martin Scholtz, Susan Marqusee, Robert L. Baldwin, Eunice J. York, John M. Stewart, Marcelo Santoro, and D. Wayne Bolen, which appeared in number 7, April 1991, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**88,** 2854–2858), the authors wish that the following corrections be noted (important changes are in boldface). The description of Fig. 3 in the text does not correspond to the figure shown. Fig. 3 presents the baseline, data, and fitting without the successive lowering of the baseline described in the text. The corrected legend (changes in boldface) for the figure shown is as follows.

Fig. 3. DSC scan for I, truncated at 75°C to avoid complications from irreversibility. The peptide concentration was 1.72 mg/ml in 1 mM potassium phosphate (pH 7.00) containing 0.1 M NaCl. The baseline **originates** from the **first** procedure described in *Materials and Methods*. The solid curve was generated using $\Delta H_{vH}$ = **13.6** kcal per mol of cooperative unit, $\Delta H_{cal}$ = 40.2 kcal per mol of peptide.

On p. 2857, the first paragraph should read as follows.

The theory of the $\alpha$-helix–random coil transition, which is based on a statistical mechanical model for helix formation, shows that the helix–coil transition is not a two-state reaction, even for short peptides. For $\alpha$-helix formation by an infinite-chain polypeptide, the ratio of $\Delta H_{cal}/\Delta H_{vH}$ is found to be $\sigma^{1/2}$ (20), where **$\Delta H_{cal}$ is the calorimetric enthalpy change per mol per residue**, $\Delta H_{vH}$ is the van't Hoff enthalpy change per mol of cooperative unit, $\sigma$ is the nucleation constant (near $10^{-3}$, J.M.S., unpublished data; see also refs. 13 and 14), and $\sigma^{-1/2}$ can be thought of as the length of the cooperative unit. For shorter peptides, $\Delta H_{cal}/\Delta H_{vH}$ is a function of chain length, and values of $\Delta H_{vH}$ that are **larger** than $\Delta H_{cal}$ are expected for all chain lengths. We confirm this basic prediction of helix–coil transition theory, namely, that **$\Delta H_{vH} \gg \Delta H_{cal}$** (and therefore that $\alpha$-helix formation is far from being a two-state reaction) by our measurements of $\Delta H_{cal}$ and $\Delta H_{vH}$ **for the helix–coil transition** (Table 2).

**Biochemistry.** In the article "Glutathione deficiency decreases tissue ascorbate levels in newborn rats: Ascorbate spares glutathione and protects" by Johannes Mårtensson and Alton Meister, which appeared in number 11, June 1991, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**88,** 4656–4660), the following correction should be noted. The author line should read as follows.

JOHANNES MÅRTENSSON AND ALTON MEISTER