Plant Biology. In the article "C-terminal processing of barley α-amylase 1 in malt, aleurone protoplasts, and yeast" by Morton Søgaard, Finn Lok Olsen, and Birte Svensson, which appeared in number 18, September 1991, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (88, 8140–8144), Figs. 4 and 5 were interchanged at a late stage of production. The figures and their legends are printed correctly below.

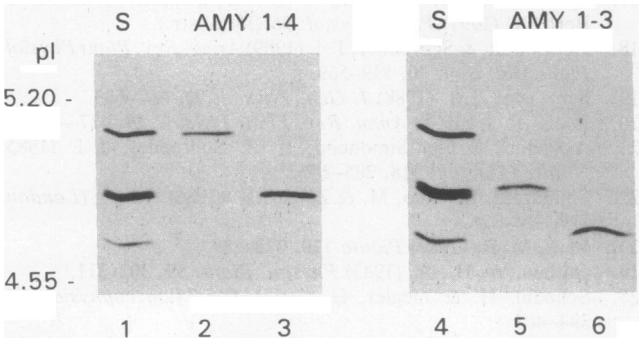

FIG. 4. *In vitro* conversion of AMY1. Isoelectric focusing of AMY1 forms treated with malt carboxypeptidase II (PhastGel, Coomassie stained). Unfractionated, recombinant AMY1 (S) (lanes 1 and 4), AMY1-4 without (lane 2) and with (lane 3) enzyme digestion, and AMY1-3 without (lane 5) and with (lane 6) enzyme incubation. Approximately 0.2 μg of protein was applied per lane.

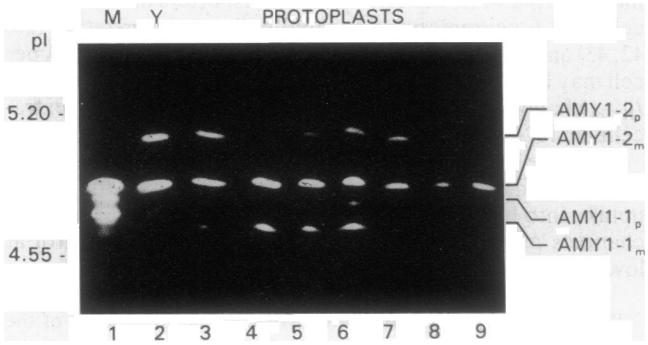

FIG. 5. Inhibition and activation of the AMY1 processing in aleurone protoplasts. Isoelectric focusing (Ampholine PAG plates) of culture medium and lysates from Himalaya barley aleurone protoplasts (grains from the 1985 harvest) stained for amylase activity. Lanes: 1, AMY1 from malt (M); 2, AMY1 from yeast (Y); 3, lysate of protoplasts grown with 1 μM gibberellin A_3 (GA_3); 4–7, supernatants of protoplasts grown with 1 μM GA_3. In lanes 5–7, the serine carboxypeptidase inhibitors bacitracin, phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, and benzylsuccinic acid had been added, respectively, to a final concentration of 5 mM. Lanes: 8 and 9, supernatants of protoplasts grown without GA_3. In lane 9 malt carboxypeptidase II was added to 2 μM. One to two μg of AMY was applied per lane.

Chemistry. In the article "Hypothesis: Lipoprotein(a) is a surrogate for ascorbate" by Matthias Rath and Linus Pauling, which appeared in number 16, August 1990, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (87, 6204–6207), the following correction by the authors should be noted. We stated erroneously that lipoprotein(a) was discovered by Blumberg *et al.* (1) and by Berg (2). We were led to make this error in part by similarity in nomenclature and in part by some confusing earlier references. Further study has shown that in fact lipoprotein(a) was discovered by Berg (2) in 1963. We apologize to Prof. K. Berg for having made this error.

1. Blumberg, B. S., Bernanke, D. & Allison, A. C. (1962) *J. Clin. Invest.* 42, 2936–2944.
2. Berg, K. (1963) *Acta Pathol.* 59, 369–382.

Biophysics. In the article "A search for protein structural changes accompanying the contractile interaction" by W. Curtis Johnson, Jr., Donald B. Bivin, Kathleen Ue, and Manuel F. Morales, which appeared in number 21, November 1991, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (88, 9748–9750), the authors request that the following correction be noted. The position of the first tryptophan in the sentence beginning on line 4, p. 9750 (*Discussion and Conclusions*), is incorrect. The sentence should read as follows: Our structure (11) suggests that of the three tryptophans in 50-kDa, Trp-440 is too far from the region of movement, but Trp-510 is on a moving strand, and Trp-594, on the intersite connection, responds to ATP in fragment experiments (37).