Cell Biology. In the article "The adenovirus E1A proteins induce apoptosis, which is inhibited by the E1B 19-kDa and Bcl-2 proteins" by Lakshmi Rao, Michael Debbas, Peter Sabbatini, David Hockenbery, Stanley Korsmeyer, and Eileen White, which appeared in number 16, August 15, 1992, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**89**, 7742–7746), the following correction should be noted. The reproduction of Fig. 4 *Upper* was not satisfactory. Fig. 4 and its legend are reproduced here.

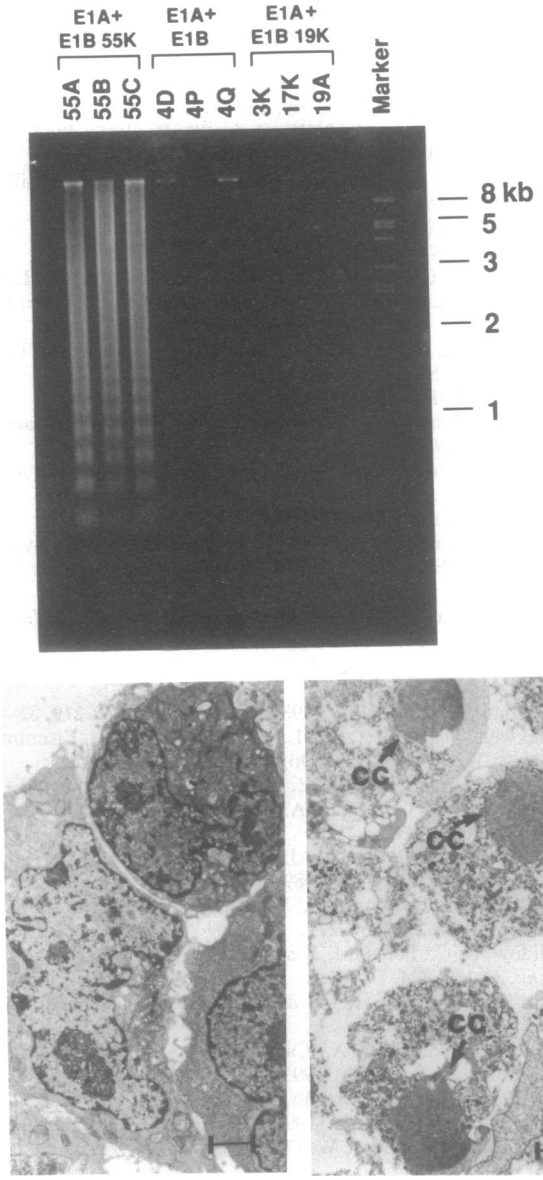

FIG. 4. Transformed cell lines that lack the E1B 19-kDa protein die by apoptosis. (*Upper*) Induction of DNA fragmentation in E1A + E1B 55-kDa but not E1A + E1B or E1A + E1B 19-kDa transformed cell lines. The indicated transformed BRK cell lines were grown as described in the legend to Fig. 3 and at day 8, 3 days after reaching maximum density when viability of the E1A + E1B 55-kDa transformants was low, the integrity of the chromosomal DNA was determined (21). Marker, size markers ($\times 10^{-3}$ base pairs). (*Lower*) Ultrastructural appearance of E1A + E1B 55-kDa cell line 55C following induction of cell death by serum deprivation. (*Left*) Cells at low density maintained in high serum (10%) (×2500). (*Right*) Cells at low density maintained in low serum (0.1%) for 24 hr. (×1500.) Nuclei with condensed chromatin (CC) are indicated. (Bar = 1 μm.)

Immunology. In the article "Sequencing heavy- and light-chain variable genes of single B-hybridoma cells by total enzymatic amplification" by Andrew H. Liu, Geralyn Creadon, and Lawrence J. Wysocki, which appeared in number 16, August 15, 1992, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**89**, 7610–7614), Fig. 2 was poorly reproduced. In particular, the molecular size standards were not clearly visible. The figure and its legend are shown here.

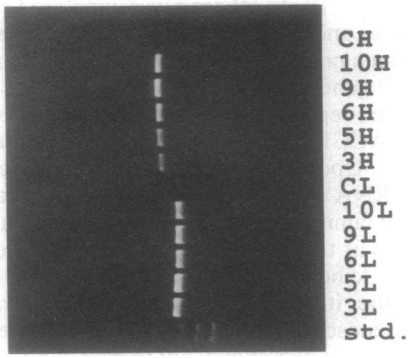

FIG. 2. Example of final (second-round) V_H and V_L amplification products derived from single-cell isolates. V_H and V_L genes were amplified separately in a two-step process (*Materials and Methods*). In each lane, a 1-μl sample of amplification product was electrophoresed through a 2% agarose gel. V_H and V_L amplification products are shown from five single-cell isolates (nos. 3, 5, 6, 9, and 10). The size standard (std.) is a *Hae* III digest of φX174 replicative-form DNA (1353, 1078, 872, 603, and 310 bp). From the known V-gene sequences of P6514-2 and 45-49, the final amplified V_H gene product is expected to be 647 base pairs; the V_L gene product should be 782 base pairs. A control (C) microdrop containing no cell was subjected to the same amplification procedure.

Biophysics. In the article "Application of crystallographic and modeling methods in the design of purine nucleoside phosphorylase inhibitors" by Steven E. Ealick, Y. Sudhakar Babu, Charles E. Bugg, Mark D. Erion, Wayne C. Guida, John A. Montgomery, and John A. Secrist III, which appeared in number 24, December 15, 1991, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**88**, 11540–11544), the following correction should be noted. The footnote on page 11540 gives incorrect Protein Data Bank reference codes for the purine nucleoside phosphorylase (PNP) and the PNP–guanine complex. The correct reference codes are 1ULA and 1ULB, respectively.