Review. In the article "The emergence of mass spectrometry in biochemical research" by Gary Siuzdak, which appeared in number 24, November 22, 1994, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**91,** 11290–11297), Fig. 11 was incompletely relettered at the printers. The corrected Fig. 11 appears as follows.

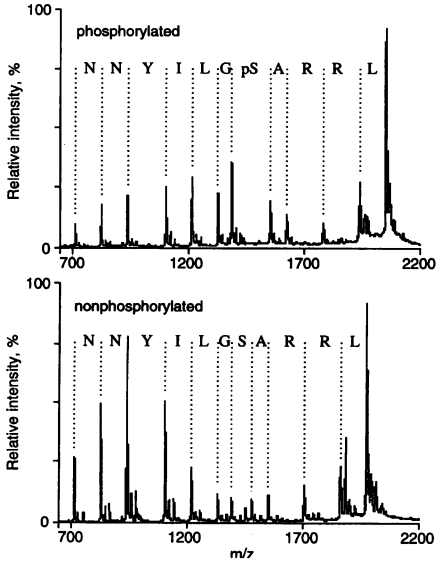

FIG. 11. Protein ladder sequencing of a 16-residue synthetic peptide that is phosphorylated (*Upper*) and not phosphorylated (*Lower*). A partial amino acid sequence is noted above the mass spectra. Reproduced with permission from ref. 58 (copyright American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, DC).

Biochemistry. In the article "Toward a code for the interactions of zinc fingers with DNA: Selection of randomized fingers displayed on phage" by Yen Choo and Aaron Klug, which appeared in number 23, November 8, 1994, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**91,** 11163–11167), the following note should be added.

Since this paper was submitted, Jamieson *et al.* (36) have reported the use of random mutagenesis and phage display to alter the DNA-binding specificity of Zif268, in order to investigate DNA recognition properties.

36. Jamieson, A. C., Kim, S.-H & Wells, J. A. (1994) *Biochemistry* **33,** 5689–5695.

Immunology. In the article "Idiotypic mimicry and the assembly of a supramolecular structure: An anti-idiotypic antibody that mimics taxol in its tubulin–microtubule interactions" by Jyh-Gang Leu, Bi-Xing Chen, Andrew W. Diamanduros, and Bernard F. Erlanger, which appeared in number 22, October 25, 1994, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**91,** 10690–10694), the authors request that the following be noted. The GenBank accession numbers for the light and heavy chain sequences for 82H are U17477 and U17476, respectively. With respect to the light chain sequence, it differs from the sequence of the mouse subgroup V light chain, no. 65, as given in Kabat *et al.* [Kabat, E. A., Wu, T. T., Perry, H. M., Gottesman, K. S. & Foeller, C. (1991) *Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest* (Natl. Inst. Health, Bethesda, MD), NIH Publ. No. 91-3242, 5th Ed., p. 211], only in having a Ser in position 51 (TCA) instead of a Thr (ACA).

Evolution. In the article "Evidence for intron capture: An unusual path for the evolution of proteins" by G. Brian Golding, Nora Tsao, and Ronald E. Pearlman, which appeared in number 16, August 2, 1994, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**91,** 7506–7509), the following correction should be noted. Upon automated sequencing of the *Paramecium primaurelia* phosphoglycerate kinase intron, an error was found that went undetected in manual sequencing. The correct sequence is lengthened by 1 nucleotide to GTAATATAAGATATTA-ATTTTATAG. It was suggested that an in-frame intron could be easily "captured" and incorporated into protein as found in trypanosomes. This was indicated by its small size and its in-frame character. But there has been ample evolutionary time between *Paramecium* and *Trypanosoma* to permit insertions and deletions. The possibility of intron capture is still jointly indicated by the small size of the introns, the conserved location of the intron, and the rapid evolutionary rate of the trypanosome inserts. Further sequence results (both automated and manual) of *Paramecium tetraurelia* shows a small 24-bp intron in the same location with the sequence GTGTC-CTATATGAATATATTTTAG. Like the *P. primaurelia* intron, this is a small intron that could be easily captured into a new protein sequence.

Genetics. In the article "Identification of *comS*, a gene of the *srfA* operon that regulates the establishment of genetic competence in *Bacillus subtilis*" by Cletus D'Souza, Michiko M. Nakano, and Peter Zuber, which appeared in number 20, September 27, 1994, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**91,** 9397–9401), the authors request that the following correction be noted. In Fig. 3, the Lac phenotype of the pMMN174 plasmid should be indicated as + and not −. The correct figure and its legend are shown below.

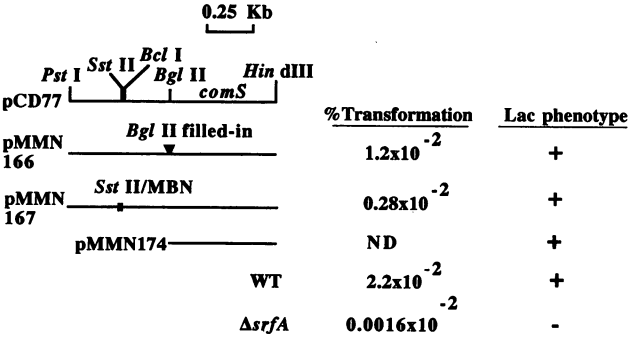

FIG. 3. Complementing activity of pCD77 and mutated derivatives. Line labeled pCD77 shows the plasmid insert and its restriction map. Lines below indicate the mutant derivatives of pCD77; pMMN166 was made by cleaving at the *Bgl* II site followed by fill-in synthesis and ligation; pMMN167 was made by cleaving at the *Sst* II site followed by mung bean nuclease (MBN) treatment and ligation. pMMN174 contains a 569-bp *Bgl* II/*Hin*dIII fragment. The transformation efficiency (number of transformants/total viable cell count) is shown for Δ*srfA comG*::*lacZ* cells with and without the plasmid constructs together with a wild-type (WT) control. Lac phenotype of plasmid-bearing Δ*srfA comG*::*lacZ* cells is also indicated.

Genetics. In the article "Recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV)-mediated expression of a human γ-globin gene in human progenitor-derived erythroid cells" by Jeffery L. Miller, Robert E. Donahue, Stephanie E. Sellers, Richard Jude Samulski, Neal S. Young, and Arthur W. Nienhuis, which appeared in number 21, October 11, 1994, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**91,** 10183–10187), the authors request that the following correction be noted. The article should have acknowledged support from National Institutes of Health Grant HL 48347-03.