

Corrections

BIOCHEMISTRY. For the article “Folding and activity of circularly permuted forms of a polytopic membrane protein” by Rudolf Beutler, Francesco Ruggiero, and Bernhard Erni, which appeared in number 4, February 15, 2000, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**97**, 1477–1482), the authors note that Fig. 1*B* was reproduced incompletely because of an error in the scanning process. The complete figure and its legend are shown on the next page.

IMMUNOLOGY. For the article “Posttranscriptional regulation of Bruton’s tyrosine kinase expression in antigen receptor-stimulated splenic B cells” by Sazuku Nisitani, Anne B. Satterthwaite, Koichi Akashi, Irving L. Weissman, Owen N. Witte, and Matthew I. Wahl, which appeared in number 6, March 14, 2000, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**97**, 2737–2742), the authors note the following correction. In *Materials and Methods*, erythrocytes were lysed by incubation of cells in 0.15 M NH₄Cl, 10 mM KHCO₃ (not 0.1 M KCL as stated), and 0.1 mM EDTA (30, 31).

Correction published online before print: *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 10.1073/pnas.100128497. Text and publication date are at www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.100128497

MEDICAL SCIENCES. For the article “An advanced glycation end-product cross-link breaker can reverse age-related increases in myocardial stiffness” by Mohammad Asif, John Egan, Sara Vasam, Garikiparthi N. Jyothirmayi, Malthi R. Masurekar, Santos Lopez, Chandra Williams, Ramon L. Torres, Dilip Wagle, Peter Ulrich, Anthony Cerami, Michael Brines, and Timothy J. Regan, which appeared in number 6, March 14, 2000, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**97**, 2809–2813), the authors note the following correction. The name of the cross-link breaker should be 4,5-dimethyl-3-(2-oxo-2-phenylethyl)-thiazolium chloride instead of phenyl-4,5-dimethylthiazolium chloride (ALT-711) as published on p. 2809, paragraph 1, line 23. We apologize for the error.

Correction published online before print: *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 10.1073/pnas.110143697. Text and publication date are at www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.110143697

NEUROBIOLOGY. For the article “Loss of *BETA2/NeuroD* leads to malformation of the dentate gyrus and epilepsy” by Min Liu, Samuel J. Pleasure, Abigail E. Collins, Jeffrey L. Noebels, Francesco J. Naya, Ming-Jer Tsai, and Daniel H. Lowenstein, which appeared in number 2, January 18, 2000, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**97**, 865–870), the authors note the following correction. The web address displaying video and EEG recordings of NeuroD seizures is <http://www.bcm.tmc.edu/neuro/research/neurogenetics/neurod.html>.

Correction published online before print: *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 10.1073/pnas.110138597. Text and publication date are at www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.110138597

Corrections continue on following page.

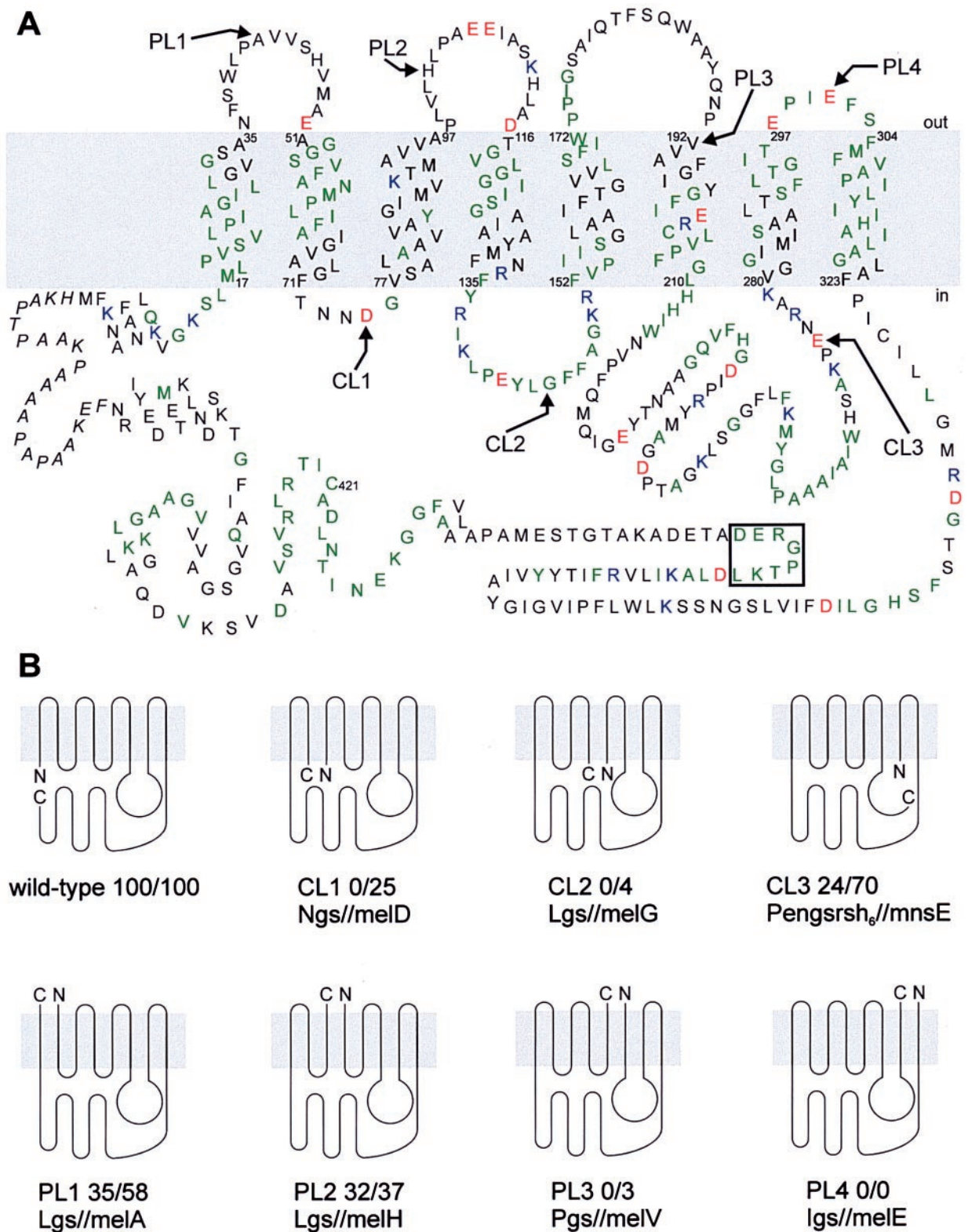


Fig. 1. (A) Topology model of IICB^{GLC}. Arrows indicate the position at which the new N and C termini were introduced in the circularly permuted variants PL1-PL4 and CL1-CL3. The Ala-Pro-rich linker connecting the original C and N terminus is shown in italics. Positively charged residues of the IIC^{GLC} domain are blue; negatively charged residues are red. The LKTPGRE linker between the IIC^{GLC} and the IIB^{GLC} domain is framed. Amino acids that are conserved in six homologous sequences and/or are within amino acid sequences with a similarity score of more than five are green (average similarity 4.3). (B) Topology models of the circularly permuted variants PL1-PL4 and CL1-CL3. The *in vivo* transport activity and the *in vitro* phosphotransferase activity in percentage of the wild-type control are given together with the exact amino acid sequences of the new C and N termini. Uppercase letters indicate the last and first residues of the native IICB^{GLC} sequence; lowercase letters indicate residues added to generate the translation start and termination signals.