

Commentary. In the article “Lignification of plant cell walls: Impact of genetic manipulation” by Hans-Joachim G. Jung and Weiting Ni, which appeared in number 22, October 27, 1998, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (95, 12742–12743), the authors request that the following corrections be noted. It was accidentally stated that the studies by Kajita *et al.* (1) and Lee *et al.* (2) dealt with cinnamoyl-CoA reductase modified plants when in fact they concerned 4-coumarate:coenzyme A ligase (4CL) transgenic plants. Lignin concentration was reduced by down-regulation of 4CL activity in both studies (1, 2). In a subsequent article, Kajita *et al.* (3) reported a negligible decrease in lignin concentration and a decreased syringyl-to-guaiacyl ratio for lignin composition of a sense-suppressed 4CL transgenic tobacco line. Kajita *et al.* (1) rather than Kajita *et al.* (3) was inadvertently cited when this later report was contrasted with the large decreases in lignin concentration and an increased syringyl-to-guaiacyl lignin ratio for anti-sense suppressed 4CL *Arabidopsis* transgenics (2). The authors apologize for the confusion these errors have created for readers of their Commentary and to the authors of the cited work for misrepresenting their research.

1. Kajita, S., Katayama, Y. & Omori, S. (1996) *Plant Cell Physiol.* 37, 957–965.
2. Lee, D., Meyer, K., Chapple, C. & Douglas, C. J. (1997) *Plant Cell* 9, 1985–1998.
3. Kajita, S., Hishiyama, S., Tomimura, Y., Katayama, Y. & Omori, S. (1997) *Plant Physiol.* 114, 871–879.

Biochemistry. In the article “Requirement of G_{M2} ganglioside activator for phospholipase D activation” by Shun-ichi Nakamura, Toshihiro Akisue, Hitoshi Jinnai, Tomohiro Hitomi, Sukumar Sakar, Noriko Miwa, Taro Okada, Kimihisa Yoshida, Shun’ichi Kuroda, Ushio Kikkawa, and Yasutomi Nishizuka, which appeared in number 21, October 13, 1998, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (95, 12249–12253), the authors would like to note that the position of Figs. 3 and 4 were transposed. The correct figures and their legends are reproduced below.

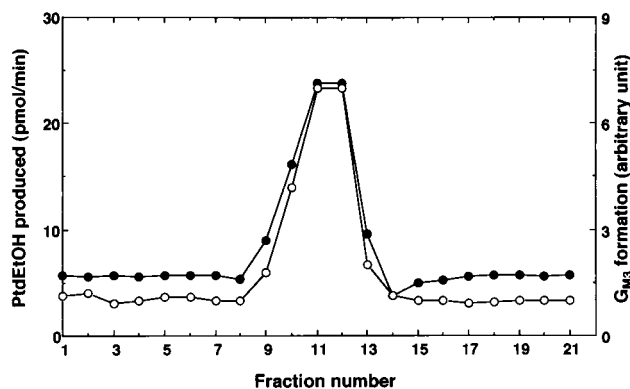


FIG. 3. Enhancement by PLD activator of enzymatic conversion of G_{M2} to G_{M3} ganglioside catalyzed by β -hexosaminidase A. Purified PLD activator was loaded on a Superdex 200 column (Fig. 1). Each fraction was assayed for the ability to stimulate enzymatic conversion of G_{M2} to G_{M3} ganglioside catalyzed by β -hexosaminidase A. PLD activation also is plotted in the same figure. ●, PLD activity; ○, G_{M3} formation.

Cell Biology. In the article “Impairing follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) signaling *in vivo*: Targeted disruption of the FSH receptor leads to aberrant gametogenesis and hormonal imbalance” by Andree Dierich, M. Ram Sairam, Lucia Monaco, Gian Maria Fimia, Anne Gansmuller, Marianne LeMeur and Paolo Sassone-Corsi, which appeared in number 23, November 10, 1998, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (95, 13612–13617), the authors request that the following correction be noted: In Fig. 2 appearing on page 13614, the genotype identification for testicular histology in panels C and D were shown reversed. The correct identification is –/– for panel C and +/+ for panel D. The fifth sentence of the figure legend should read as follows: “Histological sections at lower (E) and higher (D) magnification of the seminiferous tubuli from a wild-type and mutant (F and C) mouse.”

Cell Biology. In the article “Efficient construction of a large nonimmune phage antibody library: The production of high-affinity human single-chain antibodies to protein antigens” by Michael D. Sheets, Peter Amersdorfer, Ricarda Finnem, Peter Sargent, Ericka Lindqvist, Robert Schier, Grete Hemingsen, Cindy Wong, John C. Gerhart, and James D. Marks, which appeared in number 11, May 26, 1998, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (95, 6157–6162), the following correction should be noted. The fifth author’s name was spelled incorrectly. The correct spelling is Ericka Lindquist. In addition, her department affiliation is also incorrect. Ericka Lindquist’s affiliation should be “Program in Infectious Diseases, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.”

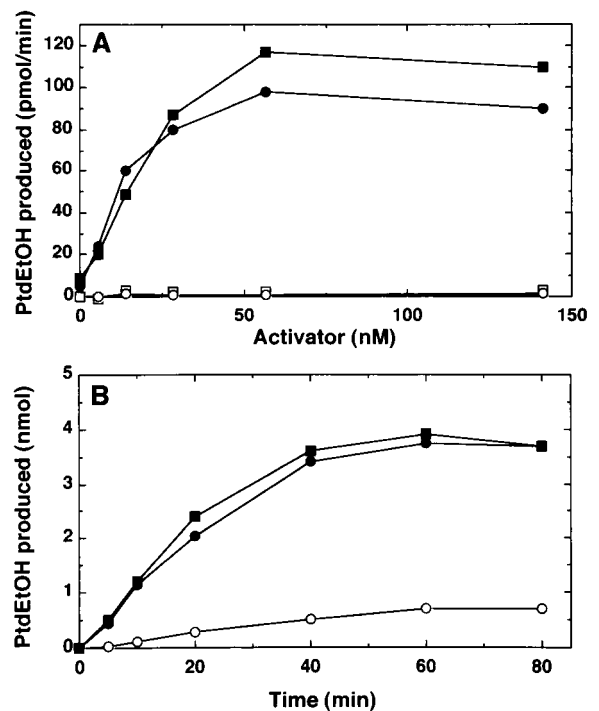


FIG. 4. Stimulation of PLD by G_{M2} ganglioside activator or heat-stable PLD activator. (A) Stimulation of PLD by various amounts of purified G_{M2} ganglioside activator or by heat-stable PLD activator. ● and ○, with G_{M2} ganglioside activator; ■ and □, with heat-stable PLD activator; ● and ■, with 200 nM ARF; ○ and □, without ARF. (B) Time course of PLD reaction. ●, with 56 nM G_{M2} ganglioside activator and 200 nM ARF; ■, with 56 nM heat-stable PLD activator and 200 nM ARF; ○, with 200 nM ARF alone.