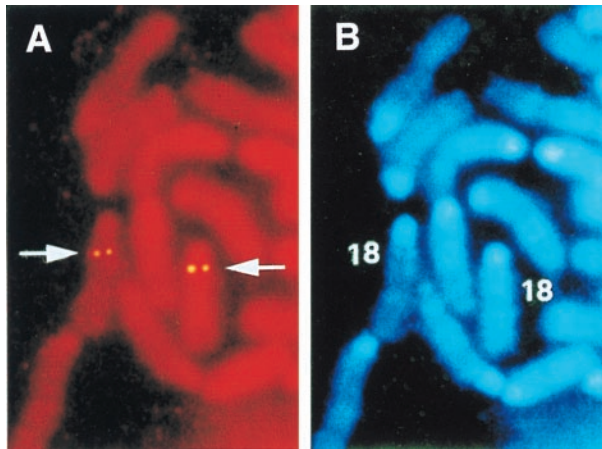


Cell Biology. In the article “Identification and classification of 16 new kinesin superfamily (KIF) proteins in mouse genome” by Terunaga Nakagawa, Yosuke Tanaka, Eiji Matsuoka, Satoru Kondo, Yasushi Okada, Yasuko Noda, Yoshimitsu Kanai, and Nobutaka Hirokawa, which appeared in number 18, September 2, 1997 of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**94**, 9654–9659), the authors request that the following correction be noted. In Fig. 5, due to a technical error in the genetic mapping program, the cytogenetic map of the mouse *kif5B* gene was misidentified. The corrected Fig. 5 and legend are reproduced below.



C

Cytogenetic Map of Conventional KIFs

Gene	Locus
<i>kif1A</i>	1E1-2
<i>kif1B</i>	4E
<i>kif2</i>	9F
<i>kif3A</i>	11A5-B1
<i>kif3B</i>	2G-H2
<i>kif5A</i>	8E
<i>kif5B</i>	18A2-B1
<i>kif5C</i>	2C
<i>kifC2</i>	15D-E

FIG. 5. Cytogenetic mapping was performed for some of the known KIFs. (A and B). Examples of the fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) mapping (probed for *kif5B*). (A) The FISH signals on the chromosome (arrows). (B) The same mitotic figure stained with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) to identify chromosome 18. (C) The rest of the results are summarized.

Medical Sciences. In the article “CM101-mediated recovery of walking ability in adult mice paralyzed by spinal cord injury” by Artur W. Wamil, Barbara D. Wamil, and Carl G. Hellerqvist, which appeared in number 22, October 27, 1998, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**95**, 13188–13193), the authors request that the following two corrections be noted. First, the following sentence on page 13188, “CM101 is an antipathoangiogenic polysaccharide (20) derived from group B streptococcus (GBS) (21) that inhibits angiogenesis and subsequent infiltration of inflammatory cells and thereby formation of granulation tissue, which produces scarring (M. Neeman, R. Abramowitch, B.D.W., and C.G.H., unpublished data),” should read “CM101 is an antipathoangiogenic polysaccharide (20) derived from group B streptococcus (GBS) that inhibits angiogenesis (21) and scarring (B.D.W. and C.G.H., unpublished data). Granulation tissue, which produces scarring, contains new capillaries and inflammatory cells [Rubin, E. & Farber, J. L., eds. (1994) *Pathology* (Lippincott, Philadelphia), 2nd Ed., p. 82].” Second, the reference to Dr. Michal Neeman on page 13192, “M. Neeman, personal communication,” should be deleted.