Cell Biology. In the article "Cell locomotion and focal adhesions are regulated by substrate flexibility" by Robert J. Pelham, Jr., and Yu-li Wang, which appeared in number 25, December 9, 1997, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**94,** 13661–13665), the authors wish to publish the following corrections to Fig. 1. The *y* axis of Fig. 1*B* should be labeled with "0" at the origin and should cover a range of 0–80. The numbers placed along the *y* axis were misaligned with respect to the scale on the graph. Also, the unit should have been "10^3 N/m^2" instead of "N/m^2" as originally indicated in the legend. The corrected figure and its legend are shown below.

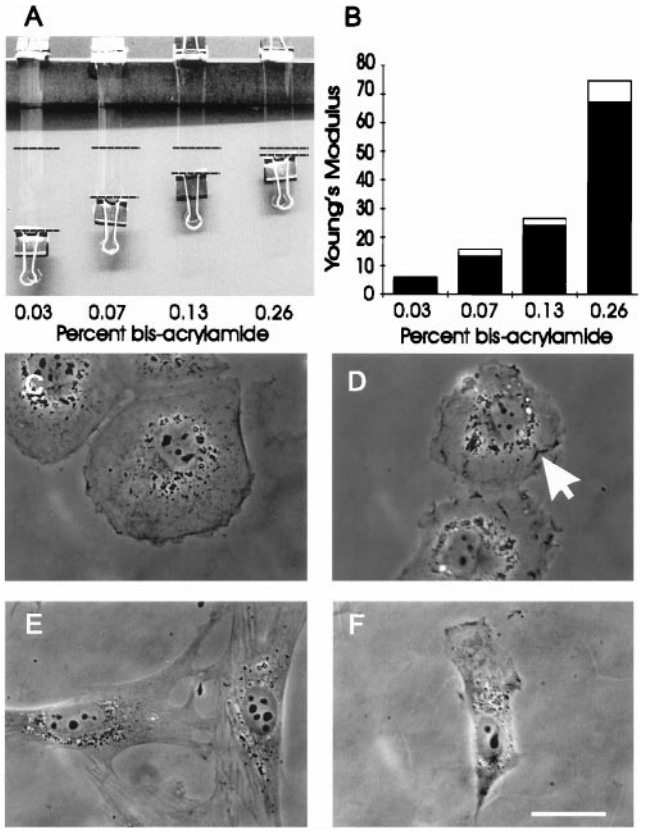

FIG. 1. Mechanical characteristics of polyacrylamide substrates and effects on cell morphology. (*A* and *B*) identically sized strips of polyacrylamide with various acrylamide/bis-acrylamide ratios were fixed at one end and stretched at the other end with a downward force of 0.103 N. The dashed lines represent the amount of stretching caused by applied weight (*A*). The extent of stretching was then used for the calculation of Young's modulus, expressed as 10^3 N/m^2 (*B*). (*C–F*) Phase morphology of NRK (*C* and *D*) or 3T3 (*E* and *F*) cells plated on substrates containing 0.26% bis- (*C* and *E*) or 0.03% bis-acrylamide (*D* and *F*). NRK cells on the more flexible substrate are less well spread and contain irregular ruffles on the ventral surface (*D*, arrow), as determined by optical sectioning at a high magnification. Similarly, 3T3 cells on the substrate of high flexibility are typically less well spread and with a polarized morphology (*F*). Bar = 10 μm.

Physiology. In the article "Molecular cloning and expression of a cyclic AMP-activated chloride conductance regulator: A novel ATP-binding cassette transporter" by Marcel A. van Kuijck, Rémon A. M. H. van Aubel, Andreas E. Busch, Florian Lang, Frans G. M. Russel, René J. M. Bindels, Carel H. van Os, and Peter M. T. Deen, which appeared in number 11, May 28, 1996, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**93,** 5401–5406), the authors wish to note the following. "The experiments involving expression in *Xenopus* oocytes cannot be reproduced. Therefore, the conclusion that this cDNA encodes a cAMP-regulated chloride transporter is incorrect. The correct functional activity of the cloned transporter has now been assessed by expression in insect Sf9 cells and reported in ref 1. The cloned cDNA turned out to be the rabbit homologue of the rat and human canalicular multispecific organic anion transporter, cMOAT, which is identical to the multidrug resistance-associated protein MRP2, as published in ref. 2. The sequence information is now available in GenBank (accession no. Z49144) under rabbit mrp2 gene for multidrug resistance-associated protein 2."

1. van Aubel, R., van Kuijck, M., Koenderink, J., Deen, P., van Os, C. & Russel, F. (1998) *Mol. Pharmacol.* **53,** 1062–1067.
2. van Kuijck, M., Kool, M., Merkx, G., van Kessel, A. D., Bindels, R., Deen, P. & van Os, C. (1997) *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* **77,** 285–287.

Psychology. In the article "Social stress and the reactivation of latent herpes simplex virus type 1" by David A. Padgett, John F. Sheridan, Julianne Dorne, Gary G. Berntson, Jessica Candelora, and Ronald Glaser, which appeared in number 12, June 9, 1998, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**95,** 7231–7235), the following correction should be noted. The *x* axis in Fig. 2 should read "Days of social reorganization" rather than "Days of restraint." A corrected figure and its legend are shown below.

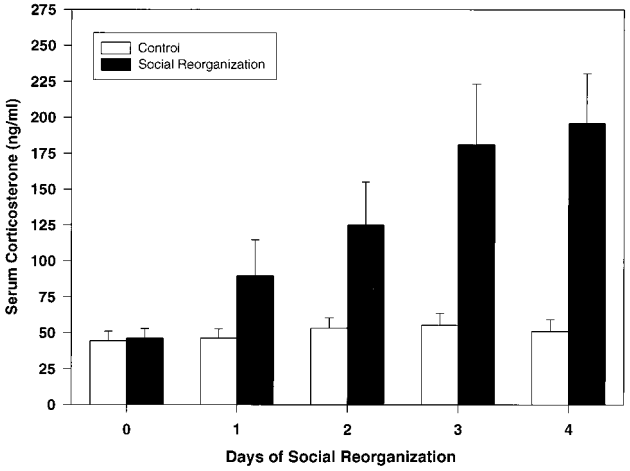

FIG. 2. Influence of social reorganization on serum corticosterone. Data represent 10 a.m. serum corticosterone as measured by RIA. Baseline samples were obtained 2 days before initiation of any experimental manipulations. For social reorganization, dominant animals were identified and placed in new cages at 6 p.m. the evening before blood sampling. n = 5 animals per group at each time point.

Genetics. In the article, "A member of a family of sulfate-activating enzymes causes murine brachymorphism," by Kiyoto Kurima, Matthew L. Warman, Srinivasan Krishnan, Miriam Domowicz, Richard C. Krueger, Jr., Andrea Deyrup, and Nancy B. Schwartz, which appeared in number 15, July 21, 1998, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**95,** 8681–8685), the following correction should be noted. An early version of Fig. 2 containing several errors was printed. The corrected figure and its legend are reproduced below. This version contains sequence data identical to that which was deposited in the GenBank database (accession no. AF052453) on March 4, 1998.

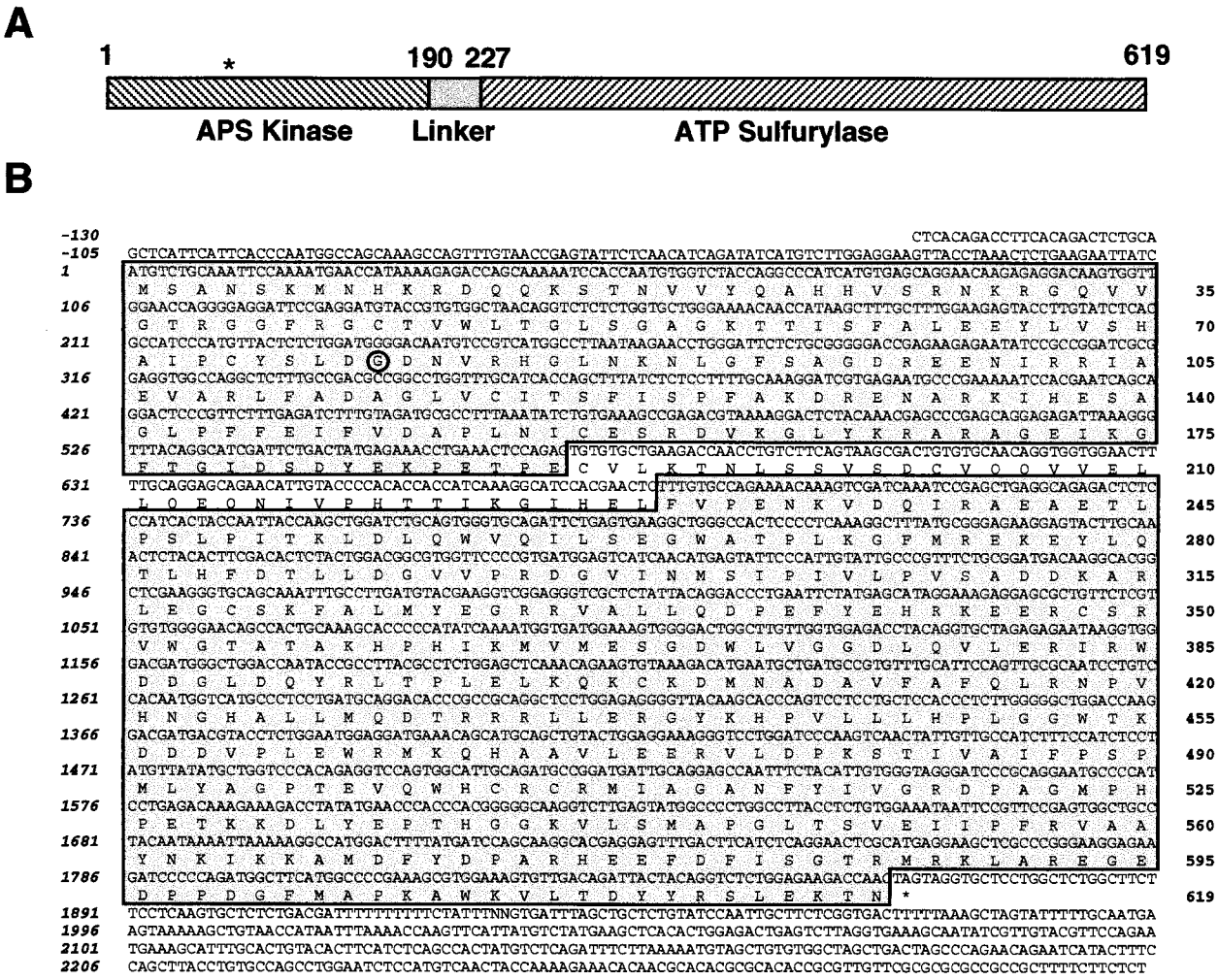

FIG. 2. Sequence of *SK2*. (*A*) Schematic diagram of ATP sulfurylase/APS kinase. Approximate location of the mutation in *bm SK2* is indicated by ∗. (*B*) The cDNA sequence and its deduced amino acid sequence are shown. The mutation found in *bm SK2* is circled.