

Corrections

NEUROBIOLOGY. For the article “Phototransduction in transgenic mice after targeted deletion of the rod transducin α -subunit” by P. D. Calvert, N. V. Krasnoperova, A. L. Lyubarsky, T. Isayama, M. Nicoló, B. Kosaras, G. Wong, K. S. Gannon, R. F. Margol-see, R. L. Sidman, E. N. Pugh, Jr., C. L. Makino, and J. Lem, which appeared in number 25, December 5, 2000, of *Proc. Natl.*

Acad. Sci. USA (**97**, 13913–13918; First Published November 28, 2000; 10.1073/pnas.250478897), the authors note that the exponents of some entries in Table 1 were misprinted. The correct values appear below.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.191384698

Table 1. ERG parameters

Type	b_{\max} , μV	Sensitivity: 357 nm (photons $^{-1}\cdot\mu\text{m}^2$)	Sensitivity: 513 nm (photons $^{-1}\cdot\mu\text{m}^2$)	Sensitivity ratio 357/513
WT background	98 \pm 16, 6	(1.7 \pm 0.5) \times 10 $^{-4}$, 6	(3.0 \pm 0.9) \times 10 $^{-5}$, 6	5.2 \pm 0.5, 6
Tr α $^{-/-}$	120 \pm 11, 9	(1.9 \pm 0.5) \times 10 $^{-4}$, 5	(6.8 \pm 1.2) \times 10 $^{-5}$, 5	3.0 \pm 0.8, 5
Tr α $^{-/-}$ background	119 \pm 13, 5	(1.1 \pm 0.1) \times 10 $^{-4}$, 5	(3.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10 $^{-5}$, 5	3.5 \pm 0.4, 5

Values are means \pm SEM, n . b_{\max} is the maximal amplitude of the b-wave. Sensitivity is the fraction of the maximal b-wave response divided by the photon density at the cornea for responses in the linear range, i.e., $<0.3 b_{\max}$ (18). Background signifies continuous exposure to 540-nm light during the measurements.

STATISTICS, GENETICS. For the article “Significance analysis of microarrays applied to the ionizing radiation response” by Virginia Goss Tusher, Robert Tibshirani, and Gilbert Chu, which appeared in number 9, April 24, 2001, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**98**, 5116–5121; First Published April 17, 2001; 10.1073/pnas.091062498), the authors note the following: “In our discussion of the pairwise fold change method on page 5118, we cited a paper by Ly *et al.*, crediting them for the method. We did not mean to imply that it was deficient for the analysis of their experiments. In fact, Ly *et al.* incorporate both pairwise fold changes and additional data from individual oligonucleotide probe hybridizations. (For a description, see ref. 1.) Such data make their method perform better than the straight pairwise fold change method. We chose not to use this additional data, because our comparison of different methods makes sense only if the methods under comparison use the same data.”

1. Lockhart, D. & Barlow, C. (2001) *Nat. Rev. Neurosci.* **2**, 63–68.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.191376798

MEDICAL SCIENCES. For the article “A missense mutation of the Na $^{+}$ channel α_{11} subunit gene *Na v 1.2* in a patient with febrile and afebrile seizures causes channel dysfunction” by Takashi Sugawara, Yuji Tsurubuchi, Kishan Lal Agarwala, Masatoshi Ito, Goryu Fukuma, Emi Mazaki-Miyazaki, Hiroshi Nagafuji, Masaharu Noda, Keiji Imoto, Kazumaru Wada, Akihisa Mitsudome, Sunao Kaneko, Mauricio Montal, Keiichi Nagata, Shinichi Hirose, and Kazuhiro Yamakawa, which appeared in number 11, May 22, 2001, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**98**, 6384–6389), the authors wish to correct the position given for the amino acid that was mutated in the patient. The mutation “R187W” should be “R188W.”

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.191390798