AUTHOR'S CORRECTION

Transcription of the E2F-1 Gene Is Rendered Cell Cycle Dependent by E2F DNA-Binding Sites within Its Promoter

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Volume 14, no. 10, p. 6610: Figure 2 contains several sequencing errors. In addition, the ATG underlined in Fig. 2 is not the translation initiation site for E2F1. The corrected sequence does not contain binding sites for ATF and E4F. The corrected Fig. 2, along with its legend, is shown below.

Page 6610, left column: The last sentence of the first full paragraph should read "This region, which is highly conserved between the mouse and human E2F-1 genes (33a), contains potential binding sites for E2F, Sp-1, and NF-κB, in addition to two CAAT boxes (Fig. 2) (17)."

Pages 6611–6612: The second paragraph of the Discussion section should read "Inspection of the sequence of the cloned E2F-1 promoter led to the identification of potential binding sites for E2F, Sp-1, and NF-κB. The presence of Sp-1 sites and the absence of a TATA box are fairly typical of known E2F-responsive promoters (2). While the functional significance of this organization is unclear, it is perhaps noteworthy that pRB may, in addition to regulating E2F activity, directly or indirectly interact with Sp-1 (38, 61)."

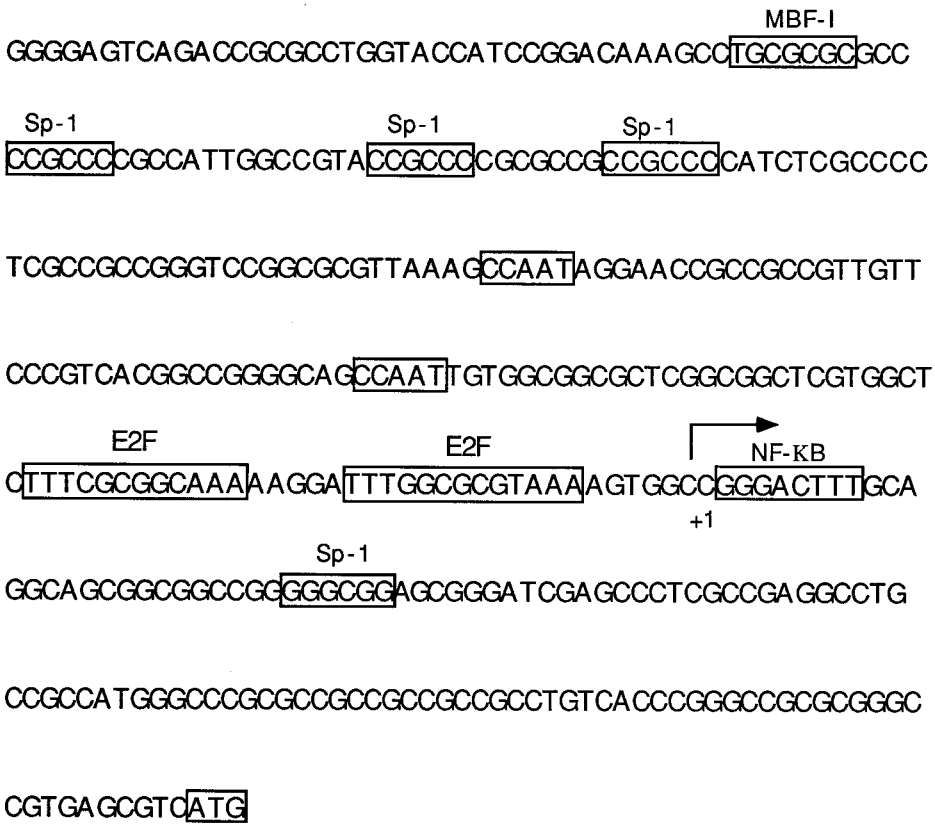

FIG. 2. Sequence of *Asp* 718-*Nco*I E2F-1 genomic fragment. The E2F-1 translation initiation site and proposed transcription start site (see Fig. 3) are indicated along with the locations of two CCAAT boxes and potential binding sites for MBF-1, Sp-1, E2F, and NF-κB.