Correction. In the article "Isolation and biochemical and functional characterization of perforin 1 from cytolytic T-cell granules" by Eckhard R. Podack, John Ding-E Young, and Zanvil A. Cohn, which appeared in number 24, December 1985, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**82,** 8629–8633), the quality of the printer's reproduction of Fig. 5 on p. 8631 and Fig. 8 on p. 8632 was unsatisfactory. Figs. 5 and 8 and their legends are printed here.

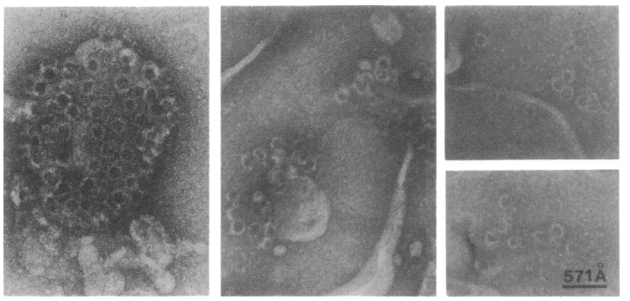

FIG. 5. Ultrastructural comparison of poly-P1 complexes assembled by intact CTLL2 (*Left*), by cytolytic granules isolated from CTLL2 (*Center*), and by purified P1 (*Right*) in the presence of $CaCl_2$. Lysed membranes were washed, incubated with L-1-tosylamido-2-phenylethyl chloromethyl ketone-treated trypsin (100 μg/ml) overnight at 22°C, washed again, and then mounted for electron microscopy by negative staining with uranyl formate (2%).

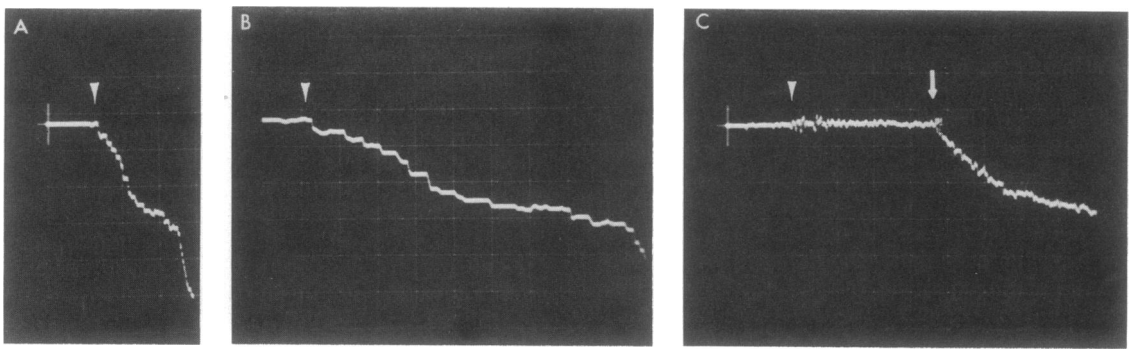

FIG. 8. Whole-cell currents recorded from S49.1 cells. Cells were clamped at −60 mV during P1 application. P1 (to 0.1 μg/ml) was added from a second micropipette at a distance of about 100 μm from the cell (arrowheads point to beginning of perfusion). (*A*) Cells bathed in low-K^+ buffer. (Scales per box: vertical, 200 pA; horizontal, 5 s.) (*B*) Horizontal expansion of *A*, 4×. (*C*) Cell bathed in Ca^{2+}-free low-K^+ buffer. Arrowhead points to addition of P1, as in *A*. Ca^{2+} was added from a third pipette to a final concentration of 0.5 mM (arrow). Same scale as in *A*. Down deflections represent inward currents.