

Immunology. In the article "Extracellular ATP in T-lymphocyte activation: Possible role in effector functions" by Antonio Filippini, Rolf E. Taffs, and Michail V. Sitkovsky, which appeared in number 21, November 1990, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (87, 8267–8271), the authors request that the following clarification be noted. The described strong inhibition of cytotoxicity by hexokinase is likely due to the effects of the ammonium sulfate carried over in the assay, which used a commercial preparation of hexokinase. Other commercial batches of hexokinase, apyrase, and glycerokinase, which did not contain ammonium salts, were also inhibitory. Nevertheless, the interpretation of the inhibition of target cell lysis by cytotoxic cells with these enzymes is also complicated by the presence of other salts, and reagents of greater purity will be needed to conclusively implicate ATP_o in cytotoxic T-lymphocyte activities by its elimination from the incubation media.

Immunology. In the article "Amino acid variations at a single residue in an autoimmune peptide profoundly affect its properties: T-cell activation, major histocompatibility complex binding, and ability to block experimental allergic encephalomyelitis" by Vipin Kumar, James L. Urban, Suzanna J. Horvath, and Leroy Hood, which appeared in number 4, February 1990, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (87, 1337–1341), the authors request that the following be noted. "Because much of the data are no longer available, it is necessary to retract this paper. We are now in the process of repeating salient experiments to establish the validity of the conclusions of the paper."

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