Biochemistry. In the article "Substrate-, hormone-, and cAMP-regulated cytochrome P450 degradation" by Erik Eliasson, Inger Johansson, and Magnus Ingelman-Sundberg, which appeared in number 8, April 1990, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**87,** 3225–3229), the editors request that the following printer's error be noted. Fig. 1 on p. 3226 should be as follows.

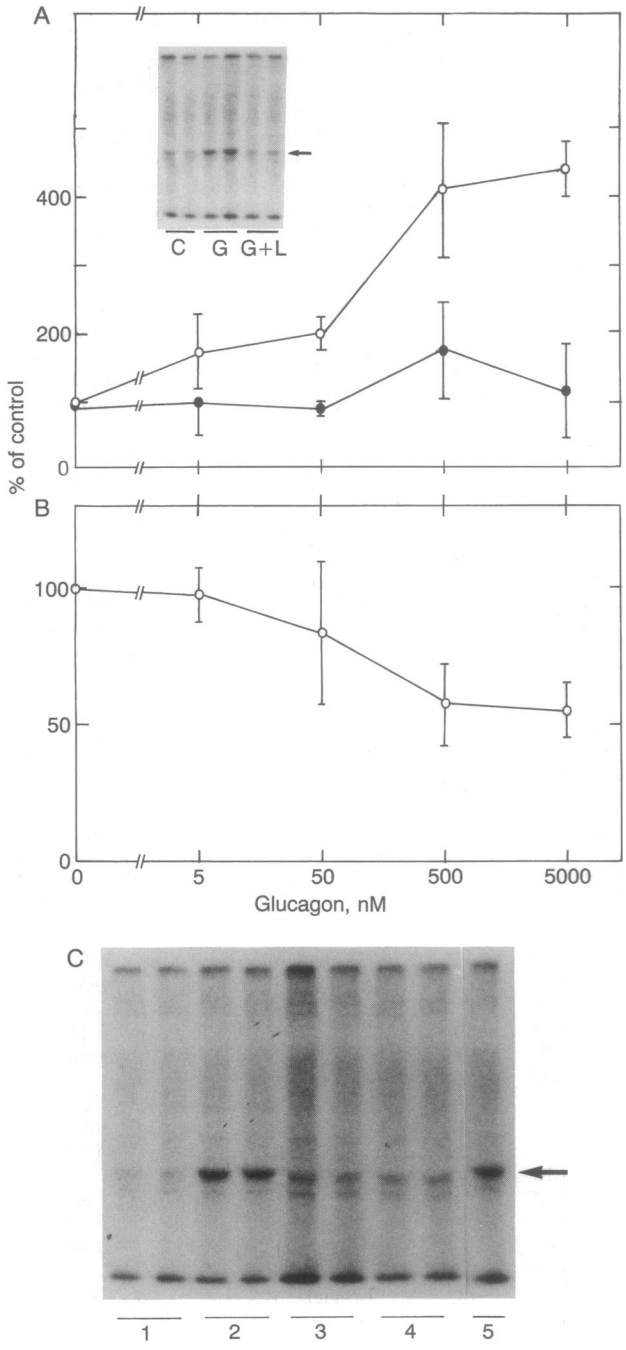

FIG. 1. Glucagon-dependent phosphorylation and degradation of P450IIE1 in hepatocytes. (*A*) Effect of the glucagon concentration on the amount of P450IIE1 phosphorylation in hepatocytes in the absence (○) or in the presence (●) of 0.5 mM imidazole. (*Inset*) Autoradiogram of SDS/PAGE analysis of P450IIE1 immunoprecipitates (in duplicate) from hepatocytes treated with 0 (lanes C) or 500 nM (lanes G) glucagon or 500 mM glucagon plus 0.5 mM imidazole (lanes G+L). Arrow shows the position of IIE1. (*B*) Effect of the glucagon concentration on the remaining P450IIE1 in the hepatocyte cultures after 2 days. The results are expressed in relation to the amount of IIE1 present in cell cultures treated with vehicle (control). (*C*) Effect of P450IIE1 ligands and phenobarbital on glucagon-dependent phosphorylation of P450IIE1 in hepatocyte cultures. The conditions in the various lanes are as follows. Lanes: 1, without glucagon and substrate; 2, 500 nM glucagon; 3, 500 nM glucagon and 75 mM 2-propanol; 4, 500 nM glucagon and 75 mM ethanol; 5, 500 nM glucagon and 0.5 mM phenobarbital (lanes 1–4 are shown in duplicate; arrow shows the position of IIE1).