

Erratum

Petra Heymann, Joachim F. Ernst & Günther Winkelmann: A gene of the major facilitator superfamily encodes a transporter for enterobactin (Enb1p) in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *BioMetals* 13 (2000) 65.

Due to a technical error which occurred during the production of this article, the captions of Figures 2 and 3 were switched. Below we present the figures with the correct captions.

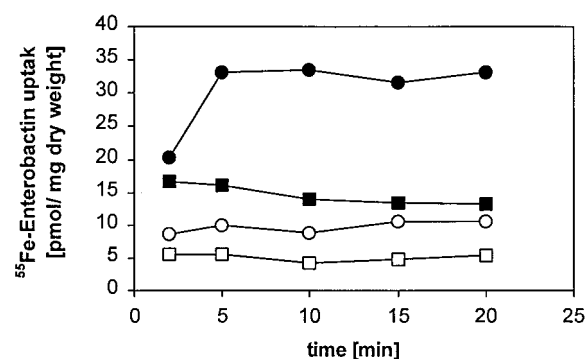


Fig. 2. Time-dependent uptake of ^{55}Fe -enterobactin ($4\ \mu\text{M}$) by the parental strain, *S. cerevisiae* DEY1394 (Δfet3) (●) and the disruptant PHY3 ($\Delta\text{fet3}\ \Delta\text{enb1}$) (■). In addition uptake of ferric enterobactin in the presence of sodium azide (5 mM, 5 min preincubation) is shown (parental strain ○, disruptant □). Cells were grown overnight in SD-medium, sedimented and resuspended in SD medium, containing $500\ \mu\text{M}$ BPDS and labeled ferric enterobactin. Aliquots of 1 ml cell suspension were taken at intervals, filtered, washed and the radioactivity was counted as described in Materials and methods. Uptake of ^{55}Fe -enterobactin was calculated as pmoles per mg dry weight.

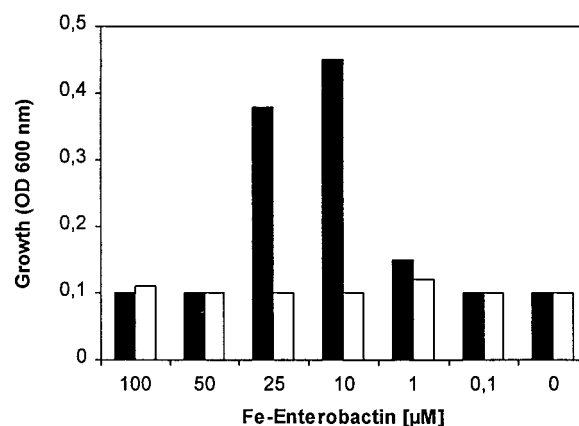
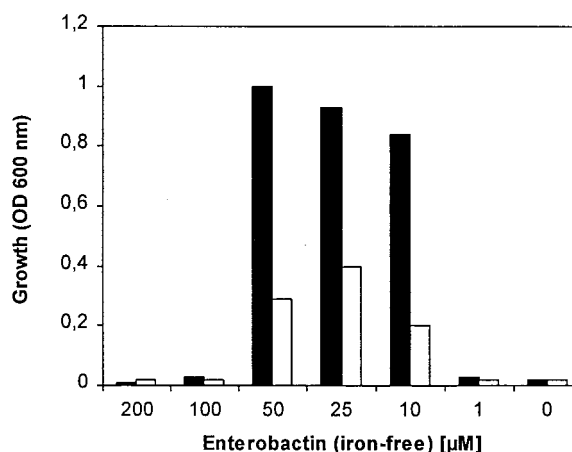


Fig. 3. Concentration dependent growth of *S. cerevisiae*, DEY1394 (Δfet3), parental strain, (black) and disruptant PHY3 ($\Delta\text{fet3}\ \Delta\text{enb1}$) (white) in the presence of (iron-free) enterobactin (upper) or ferric enterobactin (lower). Cells were incubated in YPD medium containing increasing amounts of (ferric or iron-free) enterobactin. Growth was monitored by measuring the optical density at 600 nm after 24 h of growth.