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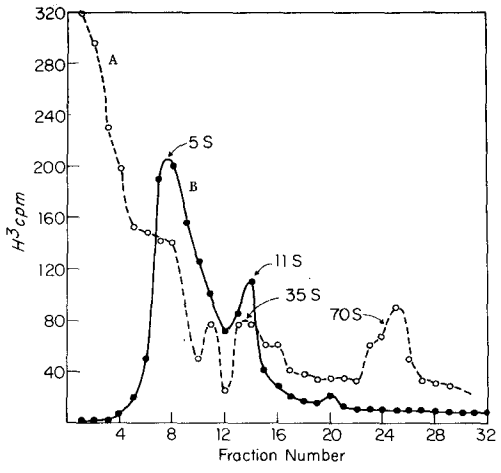
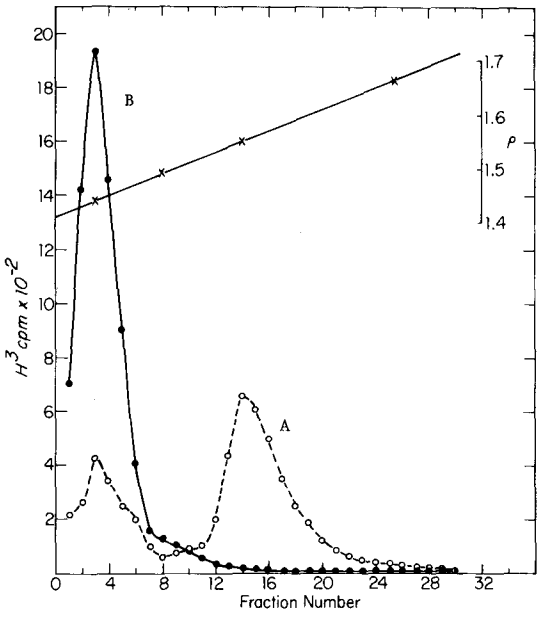
In "Synthesis of DNA Complimentary to AMV RNA Using E.Coli Polymerase I," by Mukund J. Modak, Stuart L. Marcus and Liebe F. Cavalieri, pp. 247-255:

The order of Figures 3 (p.252) and 4 (p.253), should be inverted as shown below, not the legends.



Legend to Fig. 3: Sedimentation velocity gradients of native product (curve A) and alkali-treated product (curve B). Heteropolymeric product using ^{3}H-dGTP as the label was synthesized on a large (1.0 ml) scale using the Mn^{++}-KCl system described in Table 1. Incubation was for 15 minutes in the presence of Actinomycin D (50 µg/ml). The reaction was stopped by the addition of EDTA to 10mM and extracted with an equal volume of phenol-cresol mixture. One half of the aqueous phase was placed on 13 ml of a 10-30% glycerol gradient made with TNE buffer. Centrifugation was for 3 1/2 hours at 4° and 40,000 rpm in an SW 40 rotor. AMV RNA was used as a marker in a companion tube. The other half of the solution was made 0.5M in NaOH, heated to 100° for 30 minutes and neutralized. It was placed on a 13 ml 5-20% sucrose gradient and run as before, except for 14 hrs. The markers were 5S and 16S ribosomal RNAs and were run in parallel gradients. Marker positions are indicated by arrows. Fractions were collected from the top, precipitated with TCA and counted in a Beckman LS 350 counter.



Legend to Fig. 4: Cesium sulfate density gradient centrifugation of AMV RNA-oligo dT_{10} product. Native (curve A) and alkali treated (curve B) products were made as described in the legend to Fig. 3. 0.2 ml of the aqueous phase were applied on top of a Cs_2SO_4 step gradient ranging in 4 steps from ρ = 1.41 to 1.66. The run was at 40,000 rpm for 62 hrs at 22° in a 50 Ti rotor. Aliquots were collected from the top, precipitated with TCA and counted in the LS 350 counter.