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In the article "Partial Characterization of an Analogue of Pyridinoline Isolated from Human Skin," pages 1222-1227, the article title was inadvertently omitted. For the readers' convenience the complete title information and summary are reproduced below.

PARTIAL CHARACTERIZATION OF AN ANALOGUE OF PYRIDINOLINE
ISOLATED FROM HUMAN SKIN

M. David Tilson,^{*,1} Robert N. Dreyer,^{**} Ann Hudson,^{*} Robert J. Cotter,^{***}
and Marvin L. Tanzer^{****}

^{*}Department of Surgery and ^{**}Department of Pharmacology
Yale University School of Medicine, 333 Cedar Street, New Haven, CT 06510

^{***}Department of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21205

^{****}Department of Biochemistry
University of Connecticut School of Medicine
Farmington, CT 06032

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SUMMARY The most abundant amine in acid hydrolysates of human skin, eluting in the crosslink region of a reversed-phase HPLC chromatogram, has the same retention time as pyridinoline standard. This amine is not pyridinoline, since it is a weak fluorophore and its U/V spectrum does not agree with that of pyridinoline. The unknown amine was isolated and characterized by fast atom bombardment mass spectrometry and its structure is consistent with a deoxy-analogue of pyridinoline. It may be a crosslink component of some biological importance, since it is not detectable in skin from a patient with Marfan's Syndrome. © 1985 Academic Press, Inc.

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In the article "Calcium- and Calmodulin-Dependent Phosphorylase Kinase Activity in Porcine Uterine Smooth Muscle," by Akimitsu Tsutou, Shun-ichi Nakamura, Akira Negami, Keiko Mizuta, Eikichi Hashimoto, and Hirohei Yamamura, pages 544-550, part of the legend to Fig. 1 (page 546) was inadvertently deleted. For the readers' convenience the complete legend is reproduced below.

Fig. 1. Activation of myometrium phosphorylase kinase by exogenous calmodulin. The enzyme activity was determined as described in previously (14) at pH 7.5 except that various concentrations of calmodulin were added to the initial reaction mixture (phosphorylase b to phosphorylase a reaction). As the enzyme preparations in the reaction mixture contained 0.6 mM EGTA, exogenous calcium was added to the final concentration of 0.6 mM. Activity of phosphorylase kinase in the absence of calmodulin is taken as 100 %.