

ERRATA

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In the article "Sequence-Specific Binding of HMG-I(Y) to the Proximal Promoter of the gp91-phox Gene," by David G. Skalnik and Ellis J. Neufeld, pages 563-569:

On page 566, a portion of Fig. 2B was inadvertently omitted. The correct figure is reprinted here in its entirety for the reader's convenience.

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Figure 2:

Characterization of HMG-Y binding specificity.

(A) Sequence of oligonucleotides used as double-stranded competitors in experiments illustrated in part (B). CCAAT boxes are underlined, and A/T-rich regions necessary for high affinity binding of HMG-Y are indicated by hatched boxes. Arrowed lines indicate extent of variant oligonucleotide competitors, with missense mutations in PROX and MUTMIN indicated. MOUSE is the corresponding CCAAT-box region from the murine gp91-phox promoter; EXON is an element from the first exon of the human gp91-phox gene; SV40 and HSP70 correspond to TATA-box elements derived from the SV40 genome and heat shock protein genes, respectively; and E $\alpha$  is the CCAAT-box element from a class II histocompatibility gene.

(B) Competition analysis of HMG-Y binding specificity. Southwestern blot analysis was performed as described in the Methods section using a tetramer of the gp91-phox CCAAT-box region (FP4) as a probe and adding increasing amounts of the indicated unlabeled double-stranded competitor oligonucleotide to the incubation. For FP and E $\alpha$  competitions, tetramers of the sequence indicated in part (A) were used in a 20, 40, 100, and 300-fold mass excess over that of the probe; for MIN, 3'-DEL, and EXON competitions, 20, 50, 200 and 500-fold mass excess was used; for PROX, SV40, HSP70, and 5'-DEL competitions, 50, 100, 250, and 1250-fold mass excess was used; and for MOUSE, MUTMIN, and 14 competitions, 37.5, 62.5, 125, and 625-fold mass excess was used. Solid triangles denote increasing concentration of competitor oligonucleotide. The left panel illustrates the signal produced in the absence of competition in five independent experiments.

