

ERRATA

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In the article "Molecular Cloning of a Novel, Putative G Protein-Coupled Receptor from Sea Anemones Structurally Related to Members of the FSH, TSH, LH/CG Receptor Family from Mammals," by Hans-Peter Nothacker and Cornelis J. P. Grimmelikhuijzen, pages 1062-1069:

On page 1064, in Fig. 2, the boxes marked A, B, and C, (amino acid positions 333-461) should be shaded gray.

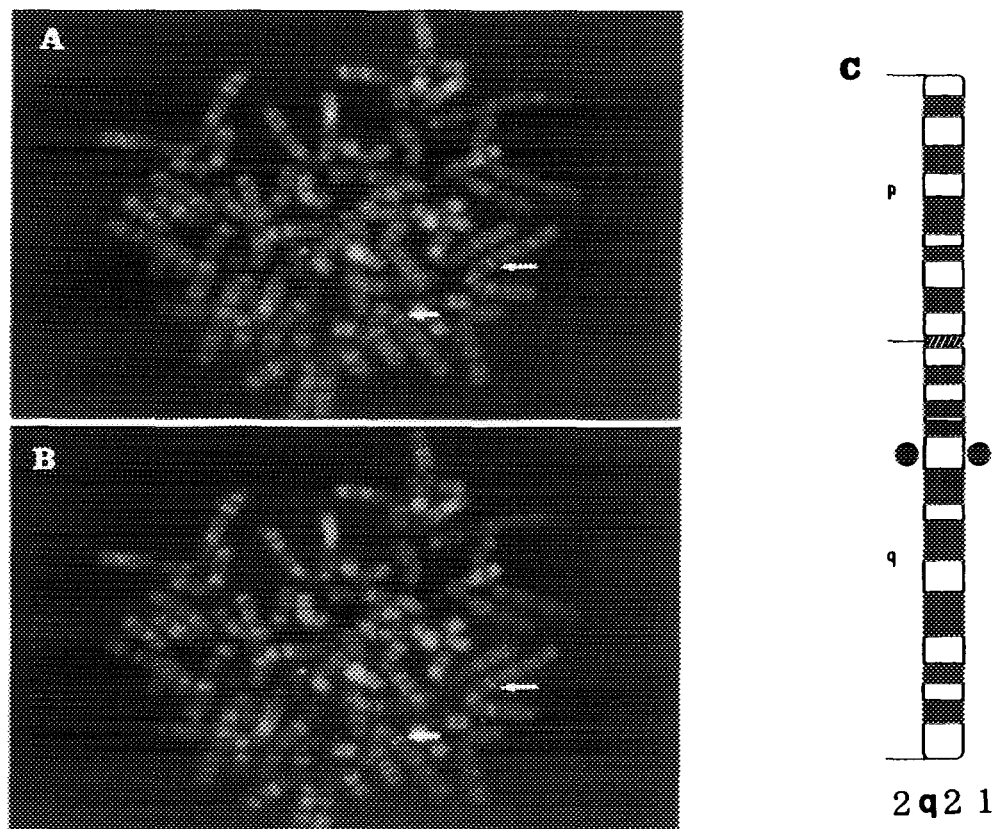
On page 1065, the last line was inadvertently omitted. The sentence should read "The sequence of this insertion is also present in the genomic clones Ag1 and Ag2, showing that the cDNA insertion of clone S2 originates from alternative splicing."

The sequence data from this article have been deposited with the EMBL/GenBank Data Libraries under Accession No. Z28832.

Volume 198, Number 1, January 14, 1994

In the article "cDNA Cloning and Chromosomal Mapping of Human N-Acetylglucosaminyltransferase V<sup>+</sup>," by Hiroyuki Saito, Atsushi Nishikawa, Jianguo Gu, Yoshito Ihara, Hidenobu Soejima, Yoshinao Wada, Chihiro Sekiya, Norio Niikawa, and Naoyuki Taniguchi, pages 318-327:

On page 325, Fig. 5C was inadvertently omitted. For the reader's convenience, page 325 is reprinted on the facing page.



**Fig. 5.** Localization of C10 on chromosome 2q21 by fluorescence in situ hybridization. Hybridization-positive signals indicated by arrows were photographed under a fluorescence microscope with B-2E (A) and B-2A (B) filters. The location of the cloned sequence on chromosome 2q21 is schematically represented by the symmetric dots (C).

staining, the gel was blotted to a membrane, and another Southern blot analysis was done to identify the fragments containing exon (Fig. 4). Our data suggest that there are more than 11 exons (data not shown) in the GnT-V gene. Large numbers of exons and introns have also been found in the genes for  $\alpha$ 2-6 sialyltransferase (14),  $\beta$ 1-4 galactosyltransferase (15) and  $\alpha$ 1-3galactosyltransferase (16).

An oligonucleotide fragment C10-1 from a genomic clone C10 was subcloned into Bluescript II KS+ vector. As shown in Fig. 5,