

## Corrections

Amino-Terminal Polymorphisms of the Human  $\beta_2$ -Adrenergic Receptor Impart Distinct Agonist-Promoted Regulatory Properties, by Stuart A. Green, Jamal Turki, Michael Innis, and Stephen B. Liggett\*, Volume 33, Number 32, August 16, 1994, pages 9414–9419.

Page 9418. Due to a printing error, the data in Figure 5 did not reproduce well. The figure should appear as follows:

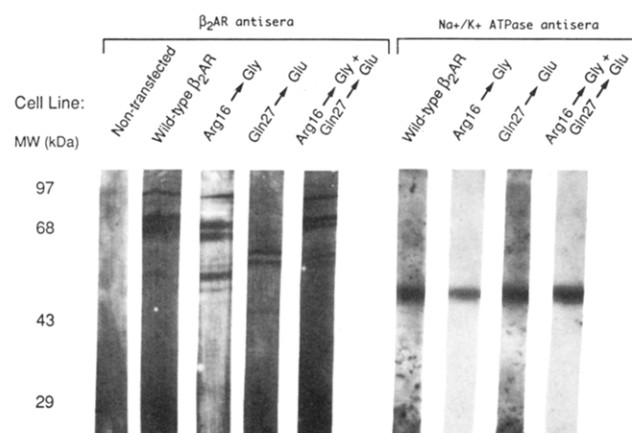


FIGURE 5: Western blots of wild-type and mutated  $\beta_2$ AR expressed in CHW cells. An antibody against the  $\beta_2$ AR indicates an altered mobility of the Gln27→Glu and Arg16→Gly + Gln27→Glu mutation compared to wild-type  $\beta_2$ AR. In contrast, the  $\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+$  ATPase (probed as a control) migrated at identical molecular masses for all four cell lines. Shown are data from a single experiment representative of four such studies performed.

Spectroscopic and Thermodynamic Characterization of the Interaction of  $N^7$ -Guanyl Thioether Derivatives of d(TGCTG\*CAAG) with Potential Complements, by Magnus Persmark and F. Peter Guengerich, Volume 33, Number 29, July 26, 1994, pages 8662–8672.

Page 8669. The legend to Figure 7 should read as follows: FIGURE 7: Plot of  $A_{267}$  versus pH for d(TGCTGCAAG) ( $\square$ ) and d(TGCTG<sup>Cys</sup>CAAG)/d(TGCTGCAAG<sup>Cys</sup>) ( $\bullet$ ). Symbols refer to  $A_{267}$  values normalized to absorbances at the isosbestic points for each set of spectra (Figure 6): 245.5, 256.0, and 280.5 nm for d(TGCTGCAAG) and 245.5 and 280.5 nm for d(TGCTG<sup>Cys</sup>CAAG)/d(TGCTGCAAG<sup>Cys</sup>), respectively. In the latter case, data from two independent measurements are shown. For clarity in comparing the spectral titration curves of the unmodified with the alkylated species, all data points within a set were divided by the lowest datum in that set.