# *Corrections*

Effects of Protein Glycosylation on Catalysis: Changes in Hydrogen Tunneling and Enthalpy of Activation in the Glucose Oxidase Reaction, byAmnon Kohen, Thorlakur Jonsson, and Judith P. Klinman*, Volume 36, Number 9, March 4, 1997, pages 2603−2611.

Page 2603. The footnote to the title should read as follows: This work was supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation (MCB-9514126) and from the National Institutes of Health (GM25765).

Pages 2605 and 2606. Calculation of protein concentration with glucose as substrate in early experiments used an extinction coefficient for bound FAD (452 nm) that pertains to the dimeric form of the protein. Thus, the enzyme specific activity on page 2605 should be corrected to 215 units/mg and the rate constants in Table 1 should be divided by 2.

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Cooperativity and Binding in the Mechanism of Cytosolic Phospholipase $A_2$, byJames R. Burke,* Mark R. Witmer,* Jeffrey Tredup, Radmila Micanovic, Kurt R. Gregor, Joydeep Lahiri, Kenneth M. Tramposch, and Joseph J. Villafranca, Volume 34, Number 46, November 21, 1995, pages 15165−15174.

Page 15169. When the equilibrium dissociation constants from the active site were determined, the mole amount of substrate ($^{14}$C-SAPC, for instance) and the mole amount of DMPM were held constant while the mole amount of inhibitor was varied (PAPC, in this example). This has the effect of actually decreasing the mole fraction of both substrate and DMPM as the inhibitor concentration is increased. Thus, $X_S{}^o$ equals the mole fraction of substrate phospholipid without inhibitor. The mole fraction of substrate in the presence of the inhibitor is correspondingly less.

Page 15169. Since the value of $K_L$* is unknown, eq 3 should instead read

$$\frac{(v_0)^o}{(v_0)^I} = 1 + \left( \frac{1/K_I{}^{*app}}{1 + \dfrac{X_S{}^o}{K_M{}^{*app}}} \right) X_I/(1 - X_I) \qquad (3)$$

$K_M{}^{*app}$ and $K_I{}^{*app}$ are defined as the *apparent* dissociation constants for the substrate and inhibitor, where $K_M{}^{*app} = K_M{}^*(1 + 1/K_L{}^*)$ and $K_I{}^{*app} = K_I{}^*(1 + 1/K_L{}^*)$. This is valid if $K_L{}^* \gg K_M{}^*$ and $K_L{}^* \gg K_I{}^*$ which in this example is true (see Supporting Information for Derivation). Therefore, the dissociation constants which appear throughout the paper are apparent dissociation constants.

Page 15170. In the legend to Figure 5, $X_S{}^o$ equals the mole fraction of substrate phospholipid *without inhibitor* which decreases as the inhibitor concentration is increased.

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION AVAILABLE

Derivations of eq 2 and revised eq 3 (4 pages). Ordering information is given on any current masthead page.

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