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About the cover: Depiction of a model of the cholecystokinin B receptor, showing longitudinal views of the seven transmembrane helices (*blue*), the intracellular domains i1 (*yellow*), i2 (*red*), and i3 (*green*), and the carboxyl-terminal tail (*deep yellow*). Mutational deletion of the carboxyl group from the Asp^{100} residue in the TMII region (*yellow*) substantially weakened the ability of this receptor to couple to its G protein. From Jagerschmidt A., N. Guillaume, N. Goudreau, B. Maigret, and B.-P. Roques. Mutation of Asp^{100} in the second transmembrane domain of the cholecystokinin B receptor increases antagonist binding and reduces signal transduction. *Mol. Pharmacol.* **48**:783–789 (1995).