A sentence was omitted from the legend to Figure 1(A) in this paper. The Figure and full legend appear below:

**Figure 1** Fusion translocation to mitochondria

(A) Bar graph of ALAS–GFP fusion constructs showing targeting to mitochondria. Cells in which the GFP fluorescence was located in the mitochondria are shown in white; cells in which fluorescence was located in both the mitochondria and the cytoplasm are shown in grey; cells in which fluorescence was located in the cytoplasm are shown in black. Panel A shows the results for cultures incubated with no ALA or haemin addition. Panel B shows the results for cultures incubated with 400 μM ALA. Panel C shows the results for cultures incubated with 100 μM haemin. Panel D shows the results for cultures incubated with both 400 μM ALA and 100 μM haemin. All culture additions were made 4 h before examination. For each construct, at least 50 GFP-positive cells were scored for the presence or absence of GFP targeting to the mitochondria. Constructs shown are: A, wild-type; B, C8S; C, C33S; D, C108S; E, C8S/C33S; F, C33S/C108S; G, C8S/C108S; and H, C8S/C33S/C108S. (B) Representative pictures showing (i) GFP fluorescence targeted to the mitochondria as determined by co-localization with the mitochondria-specific dye Mitotracker Red and (ii) GFP fluorescence diffused throughout the cell in contrast with the mitochondrial localization of the Mitotracker Red fluorescence. These images were obtained for targeted and non-targeted ALAS, but are characteristic of all other targeted and non-targeted proteins examined in this study.
Roles of 14-3-3 and calmodulin binding in subcellular localization and function of the small G-protein Rem2


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Unfortunately, the pictures in panels e–e′′ and g–g′′ were exchanged in Figure 6(D). The correct panels are shown below:

Figure 6(D) Rem2 blocks cell-surface expression of VDCC α-subunits in HEK-293T cells

Effect of Rem2 on cell-surface expression of α-subunits. HEK-293T cells were transfected with cDNAs for wt or mutated Myc-Rem2 together with an IRES-based vector carrying the cDNAs for HA-Cav1.2 and FLAG-Cavβ3. Cells were fixed, permeabilized and processed for immunofluorescence microscopy using Myc, HA and FLAG antibodies to detect Rem2 (red), Cav1.2 (green) and Cavβ3 (blue) respectively (Rem2/CaCN cell expression). Alternatively, live cells were first incubated with HA antibodies to selectively label surface exposed Cav1.2 before the fixation, permeabilization and labelling with Myc and FLAG antibodies (CaCN cell-surface labeling). db: double mutant with both 14-3-3-binding sites mutated; * in (D′′) indicates a cell that does not express Rem2 and consequently Cav1.2 is expressed at the cell surface. Independent experiments (4 or 5) were performed and 20–30 cells expressing the α- and β-CaCN subunits and the Rem2 proteins were analysed.