

University of Wisconsin Medical School,
Madison, WI 53705, USA

References

1. S. Kornuth, K. Mack, E. Bersu, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **179**, 102 (1991); S. Kornuth *et al.*, *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* **477**, 160 (1986).
2. D. R. Cox, L. B. Epstein, C. J. Epstein, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **77**, 2168 (1980).

Corrections and Clarifications

In the editorial "In transition" by Barbara Jasny (20 Oct., p. 359), the genus of the organism *Mycoplasma genitalium* was inadvertently given as "Mycobacterium" in the last line of the first paragraph.

In the first report listed in the Table of Contents in the issue of 13 October (p. 211), the name of author C. M. Lieber was misspelled.

The URL address listed for Pete Goldie in his letter of 13 October (p. 218) was incorrect. It should have read, "http://lbin.com"

In the Research News article "Designer tissues take hold" by Robert F. Service (13 Oct., p. 230), Katherine Tweden's name was spelled incorrectly. Also, her experimental results were completed in 3 weeks, not 33.

In Paul Selvin's article "The future university: Leaner and meaner?" (Careers '95: The future

of the Ph.D., 6 Oct., p. 135) it was reported that the University of Michigan's Institute for Mental Health Research was closed during the 1980s. In fact, the institute is now celebrating its 40th anniversary. The institute that was closed was the Institute for the Study of Mental Retardation and Related Disabilities, which had formerly been the Institute for the Study of Mental Retardation. *Science* regrets the error.

In the Book Reviews section of 13 October, the two photographs at the bottom of page 319 were inadvertently interchanged.

The News article "Wing scales may help beat the heat" by Wade Roush (29 Sept., p. 1816), should have described *Urania fulgens* as a moth, not a butterfly.

Letters to the Editor

Letters may be submitted by e-mail (at science_letters@aaas.org), fax (202-289-7562), or regular mail (*Science*, 1333 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005). Letters will not be routinely acknowledged. Full addresses, signatures, and daytime phone numbers should be included. Letters should be brief (300 words or less) and may be edited for reasons of clarity or space. Beginning in October 1995, our previous policy of consulting with all letter authors before publication will be discontinued.

• **DNA Sequencing**
Fully Documented

• **Custom Oligo Synthesis**
\$1.50 Base

Fast Turn-around
Cost Effective
Reliable

SSR

Molecular Biology
Into the 21st. Century

SOUTH WEST
SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES
5300 Sequoia NW, Suite 150
Albuquerque, NM 87120

Phone: (800) 343-8998
Fax: (505) 831-2635

Circle No. 65 on Readers' Service Card



Custom Transgenic Rat and Mouse Production

DNX offers comprehensive transgenic mouse and rat production programs which include the microinjection of your gene construct and DNA analysis to confirm the presence of your gene construct.

- **Transgenic Mice and Rats Guaranteed**
- **Mice Delivered in Less Than 12 Weeks**
- **Proven Capability with Over 700 Genes**
- **Specific Murine Pathogen Free Animal Colony**
- **Shipments to Locations Worldwide**

Transgenic Model Development

In addition to producing your transgenic animals DNX will work in collaboration with your scientists to characterize your transgenic animals. DNX will assist in gene construct design, establish your transgenic lines, characterize mRNA expression and protein expression. Our experience will result in valuable transgenic animal models for your research programs.

DNX Transgenic Technology Group

303B College Road East
Princeton Forrestal Ctr.
Princeton, NJ 08540

DNX is the exclusive commercial licensee under U.S. Patent #4,873,191 DNA Pronuclear Microinjection

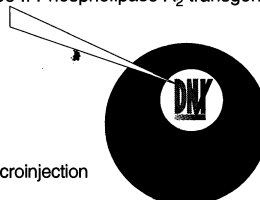
(609) 520-0300 Phone
(609) 520-9864 FAX

Add Value to Your Drug Discovery Programs With In-Vivo Compound Screening and Evaluation in Transgenic Animal Models

DNX affiliate Pharmakon Research International, offers in-vivo compound screening and evaluation with your compounds in custom DNX transgenic mouse or rat models or in our BIODIGM® Animal Models. Transgenic models expressing disease related genes and gene products will give you greater confidence in your in-vivo data than traditional animal models.

BIODIGM® Animal Models now available:

- BIODIGM®-CETP: Transgenic mice expressing human Cholesteryl Ester Transfer Protein.
- BIODIGM®-ApoB: Human Apolipoprotein B100 transgenic mice.
- BIODIGM®-CETP/ApoB: Transgenic mice with high LDL-Cholesterol, and low HDL-Cholesterol.
- BIODIGM®-ApoE3: Receptor binding deficient human ApoE3 transgenic mice.
- BIODIGM®-CETP/ApoE3: Transgenic mice expressing both the human CETP and mutant ApoE3 genes.
- BIODIGM®-PLA₂: Type II Phospholipase A₂ transgenic mice.



Circle No. 2 on Readers' Service Card