survival" (26 Sept., p. 1986) (*1*), we found increased Fas ligand (FasL) expression on lung Kruppel-like factor (LKLF)–deficient T cells. This result was based on flow cytometric data obtained with two different FasL antibodies, NOK-1 and K10. Only the NOK-1 data were shown in figure 4C of the report (p. 1988). Our subsequent experiments have demonstrated high-affinity nonspecific binding of the NOK-1 antibody to Fc receptors on the surface of T cells. Therefore, the data shown in figure 4C did not accurately reflect FasL expression on these cells. However, parallel experiments in which the K10 antibody (which specifically detects mouse FasL) was used (*2*) demonstrated significantly increased FasL on the surface of both splenic and lymph node single positive LKLF-deficient T cells (Fig. 1). These experiments validated our conclusion that increased FasL expression on LKLF-deficient single positive T cells correlates with increased apoptosis of these cells in vivo. We apologize for any confusion caused by the inclusion of the NOK-1 experiments in our report (*1*).

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References

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2. N. Kayagaki *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **94**, 3914 (1997).

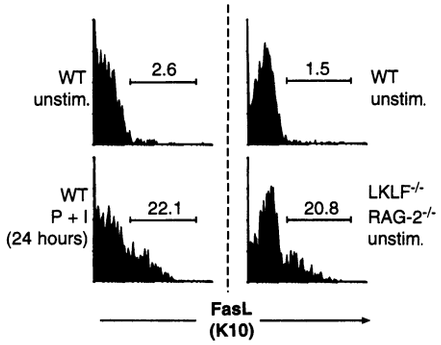

Fig. 1. Fas ligand expression on LKLF-deficient T cells. Unstimulated (unstim.), wild-type (WT), or LKLF-deficient (LKLF$^{-/-}$ RAG-2$^{-/-}$) lymphocytes isolated from lymph nodes were stained with monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) against CD4 and CD8 as well as with the K10 mAb against mouse Fas ligand (FasL). As a positive control, WT lymph node T cells were also stimulated for 24 hours with PMA (5 nanograms/milliliter) + ionomycin (0.25 micrograms/milliliter), (P + I). Profiles show FasL expression on CD8$^+$ cells; *y* axis is in arbitrary units. All experiments were performed in the presence of an Fc receptor blocking agent (Fc Block, PharMingen, San Diego, CA). Fraction (%) of FasL$^+$ cells is shown above each profile.

Corrections and Clarifications

In the News & Comment article "Environment institute lays plans for gene hunt" by Jocelyn Kaiser (24 Oct., p. 569), one version of paraoxonase should have been described as converting sarin "more slowly," not "more quickly," than a more common version of the enzyme.

The Research News article "Slicing an electron's charge into three," by David Ehrenstein (19 Sept., p. 1766) should have mentioned an earlier measurement of fractional charge by V. J. Goldman and B. Su [*Science* 267, 1010 (1995)].

Letters to the Editor

Letters may be submitted by e-mail (at science_letters@aaas.org), fax (202-789-4669), or regular mail (*Science*, 1200 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005, USA). Letters are not 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. They may appear in print and/or on the World Wide Web. Letter writers are not consulted before publication.