letter and by modifying the online supplemental material of our paper to include a more specific description of the regions of the brain and muscle groups that we examined. In the case of skeletal muscle contributions, we analyzed sections of three different muscle groups, the tibialis anterior (TA), diaphragm, and abdominal muscle. Through ongoing experiments, we have, to date, examined 6544 myofibers in TA, 7428 myofibers in diaphragm, and 7216 myofibers in abdominal muscle of single hematopoietic stem cell (HSC) transplanted mice, and 59,557 myofibers in TA, 5786 myofibers in diaphragm, and 9719 myofibers in abdominal muscle of control partners of long-term parabiotic pairs, but we have seen 0 GFP-positive HSC-derived or cross-engrafting myofibers. As there are no differences in the engraftment rates of these different muscle groups in our analysis, we combine the data under the heading "skeletal muscle" (0/21,188 for single HSC transplanted animals and 0/75,062 for parabionts).

In the case of brain tissue, our analysis of sagittal sections included cells of the olfactory bulb, cortex, and cerebellum. We did employ a different marker than that used by Brazelton *et al.* (*1*) to identify donor-derived neurons; however, the marker we employed, MAP2, has been used previously by other investigators as a sensitive and specific marker for neurons (*2*–*4*). Furthermore, our analysis included staining with the pan-hematopoietic marker CD45, which clearly demonstrated the hematopoietic commitment of the majority of HSC-derived GFP-positive cells in the brain. Our experiments were not designed to replicate precisely the work of other investigators, but to clarify and extend their observations by establishing, through the transplantation of single, prospectively isolated, GFP-marked HSC, whether or not the production of nonhematopoietic cell types is a true, robust, physiologic function of HSC. Importantly, our data do not necessarily contradict the observations of other investigators that bone marrow cells maintain the potential to generate both hematopoietic and nonhematopoietic cells. However, our results do suggest that other cell populations in marrow, not HSC, are likely responsible for the generation of nonhematopoietic tissues after transplantation of unfractionated bone marrow cells into otherwise uninjured animals. Clearly, increased efforts at defining cell populations within the marrow capable of robustly generating muscle, skin, brain, and so forth will be an appropriate and important target for future research.

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Revisiting the Science/Political Mix

AS DONALD KENNEDY POINTS OUT IN HIS Editorial "When science and politics don't mix" (7 June, p. 1765), the boycotting of Israeli scientists by non-Israeli scientists is in essence anathema to the idea and practice of "open science" and also engenders anger, which is already in surfeit in that area of the world. A more effective proposal would be for the non-Israeli scientists to somehow get together with the Israeli scientists who oppose their country's disastrous "military only" policy (and from my own experience, I know that many do) to see what can be done to aid the Israeli sci-

entists in any endeavors that are proposed to protest the actions of the Israeli government.

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DONALD KENNEDY ("WHEN SCIENCE AND politics don't mix," Editorial, 7 June, p. 1765) is right to criticize efforts by some scientists to boycott collaborations with their Israeli counterparts in the face of the current crisis in the Middle East. However, I interpret the promotion of free flow of scientific interaction not as science steering clear of politics, but as science acting as an antidote for shortsighted political calculations. Along these lines, if we are right in thinking that Israeli scientists should not pay the price for the actions of their government, should that same courtesy not be extended to Iraq, Cuba, and other countries currently reeling under sanctions of various sorts? Is the international scientific community making attempts in this direction? Scientific collaboration can be a great means to promote development as well as mutual understanding between countries. But "free" exchange of ideas under the restrictions imposed by our own government should not be mistaken for genuine freedom. It seems the "we don't like your government" excuse, as Kennedy calls it, works in some cases. Who gets to decide when it works and when it doesn't?

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Letters to the Editor

Letters (~300 words) discuss material published in *Science* in the previous 6 months or issues of general interest. They can be submitted by e-mail (science_letters@aaas.org), the Web (www.letter2science.org), or regular mail (1200 New York Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20005, USA). Letters are not acknowledged upon receipt, nor are authors generally consulted before publication. Whether published in full or in part, letters are subject to editing for clarity and space.

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

REPORTS: "Tumor regression by targeted gene delivery to the neovasculature" by J. D. Hood *et al.* (28 June, p. 2404). The following text should have appeared in the acknowledgments in reference (*24*). "We would like to thank S. Narasimhan Danthi at Targesome for his contribution to synthesis of the targeting lipid used in the construction of the nanoparticle described in these studies. In addition, we want to thank Targesome for providing the trivalent lipid-integrin antagonist 1 described in Fig. 1 and used in these studies."

NEWS FOCUS: "Winning streak brought awe, and then doubt" by R. F. Service (5 July, p. 34). Credit for the picture entitled "Crystal Balls," on p. 36, was incorrectly cited. The credit should be Joseph W. Lauher of SUNY-Stony Brook.

BOOKS *ET AL.*: "Making sense of changing animal embryos" by B. J. Swalla (21 June, p. 2147). In the second paragraph, the phrase "a martial breakup" was written to describe the split between the fields of evolution and development. The word "martial" should have appeared as "marital."

REPORTS: "A LAT mutation that inhibits T cell development yet induces lymphoproliferation" by C. L. Sommers *et al.* (14 June, p. 2040). The first sentence of the last paragraph on p. 2042, "The phenotype of LATY136F$^{m/m}$ mice bears a striking resemblance to that of mice lacking NF-ATc1 and NF-ATc2...," should instead read "The phenotype of LATY136F$^{m/m}$ mice bears a striking resemblance to that of mice lacking NF-ATc2 and NF-ATc3..."