Corrigendum

EF-G-catalyzed translocation of anticodon stem–loop analogs of transfer RNA in the ribosome

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The EMBO Journal, 17, 3478–3483, 1998

The authors apologize for an error in Figure 1C. The arrows pointing to the toeprint positions were off by one position. The corrected figure below shows the correct toeprint positions.

Fig. 1. Construction of translocation complexes and toeprinting reactions. (A) Pre-translocation complexes contained 70S ribosomes programmed with gene 32 mRNA containing deacylated tRNAfMet in the P site and an ASL in the A site. Toeprinting was carried out by extending the 5'-32P-labelled primer (AL2) with reverse transcriptase (RT). (B) EF-G-dependent translocation positions the UUU codon and its bound ASL in the P site. Toeprinting results in a product that is shorter by 3 nucleotides compared with that of the pre-translocation complex. (C) Sequence of gene 32 mRNA. Arrows indicate positions of reverse transcriptase stops when the P site is occupied by tRNAfMet or tRNAPro, respectively. The dotted arrow indicates a weaker stop in pre-translocation complexes containing tRNAfMet and tRNAPro.

Corrigendum

PrlA4 prevents the rejection of signal sequence defective preproteins by stabilizing the SecA–SecY interaction during the initiation of translocation

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The EMBO Journal, 17, 3631–3639, 1998

An incorrect version of Figure 3 was supplied to the publisher for printing. The correct version is shown below.

Fig. 3. Signal sequence mutated Δ8proOmpA binds with a reduced efficiency to both wild-type and prlA4 inner membrane vesicles. Binding of [35S]proOmpA (white bars) and [35S]Δ8proOmpA (black bars) to wild-type (WT) or prlA4 IMVs was assayed as described (Fekkes et al., 1997). SecA and SecB were present at concentrations of 250 and 100 nM, respectively.