conjugate was mixed with the end-labelled chromatosomes at an estimated stoichiometry of 1 : 1 in 0.5 × TBE buffer.

Nucleoprotein gels and GH5 footprinting. The nucleoprotein gels contained 8% acrylamide (80 : 1 acryl : bisacryl) in 0.5 × TBE and up to 20% glycerol. Separation of the linker-histone-depleted chromatosomes and the GH5-reconstituted chromatosomes was achieved by overnight electrophoresis at 4 °C.

The GH5–azidophenacyl conjugates were covalently attached to the chromatosomal DNA by exposure of the reconstitutes to a standard ultraviolet transilluminator (312 nm) for 4 min. The crosslinked GH5–DNA complex was extracted with phenol and was precipitated from the phenol phase with ethanol[1]. DNA was cleaved at the point of crosslinking by treatment with 1 M piperidine at 90 °C for 30 min. The resulting DNA fragments were denatured by addition of formamide and boiling before separation according to size on DNA-sequencing gels containing 7 M urea. The buffer in the lower gel tank of the 20% gel shown in Fig. 3c contained two volumes 1 × TBE and one volume 3 M sodium acetate.

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correction

Weekly cycles of air pollutants, precipitation and tropical cyclones in the coastal NW Atlantic region

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In the fourth paragraph from the end of this Letter, the values associated with the long and short data set differences were switched. The corrected statement should read: "For the 'long' data set, maximum surface winds average 3.6 m s^{-1} slower for observations made on Saturdays than those for Fridays (Fig. 2c). The unbiased 'short' data set has Saturday wind observations averaging 5.0 m s^{-1} slower than those on Friday; these differences are highly significant." □