Cell Death and Differentiation (1998) 5, 548

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Erratum

Argos induces programmed cell death in the developing *Drosophila* eye by inhibition of the Ras pathway

Kazunobu Sawamoto, Akiko Taguchi, Yuki Hirota, Chiharu Yamada, Ming-hao Jin and Hideyuki Okano

Cell Death and Differentiation (1998) 5, 262 – 270

The publishers wish to apologise for the misrepresentation of Figure 5 published in the above paper.

The correct version of Figure 5 appears below.

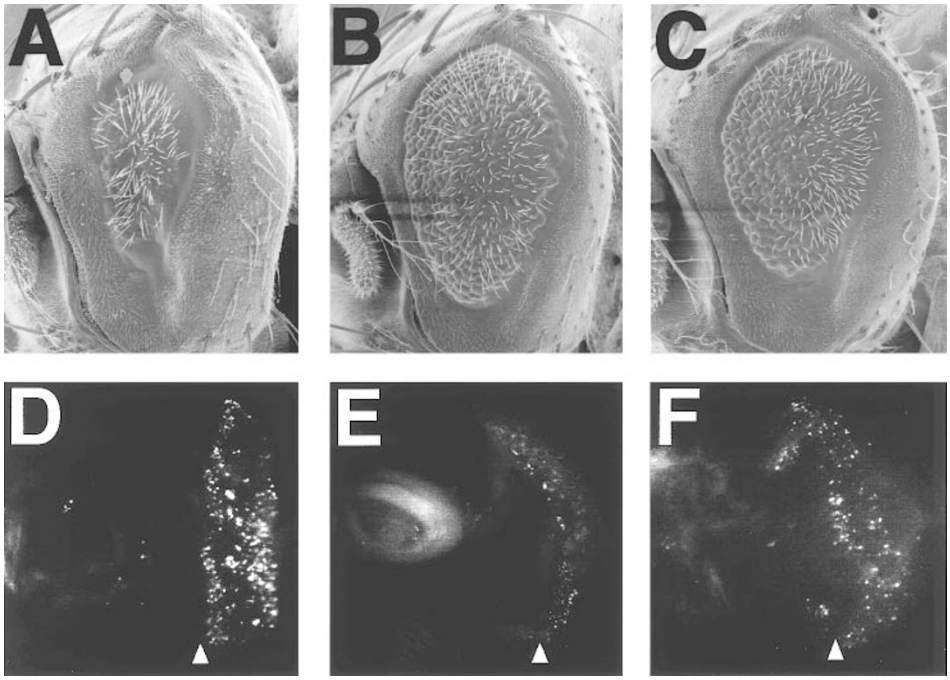

Figure 5 Hyper-activated MEK and MAPK signaling suppress Hid-induced cell death. (**A – C**) Scanning electron micrographs of compound eyes. (**A**) *GMR-hid*/+. (**B**) *Dsor1*^{Su1}/Y; *GMR-hid*/+. (**C**) *GMR-hid/rl*^{Su23}. Expression of *hid* in the developing retina causes eye ablation (**A**). The gain-of-function mutations of the genes encoding for MEK (**B**) and ERK (**C**) restore the ommatidia. (**D – F**) Acridine orange staining of eye discs from *GMR-hid*/+(**D**), *Dsor1*^{Su1}/Y; *GMR-hid*/+(**E**), and *GMR-hid/rl*^{Su23} (**F**) larvae. Anterior is to the left. Arrows indicate the position of the morphogenetic furrow. High levels of excessive cell death are present posterior to the morphogenetic furrow in the *GMR-hid*/+eye discs (**D**). The excessive cell death induced by Hid was significantly suppressed by the mutations, *Dsor1*^{Su1} (**E**) and *rl*^{Su23} (**F**)