larizing to at least +90 mV for at least 2 min. (2) 16HBE cells were exposed to trypsin for 2–3 min followed by incubation in low Ca^{2+} bath solution at 37 °C for 18 h before patching. This treatment was milder than that used for Calu-3 cells, but cell loss was nevertheless much greater in the 16HBE cells: ~75% of cells detached from the dish, and all remaining cells were isolated and rounded. Patches were excised and held at –50 mV for ~30 sec, and then depolarized as follows: to +50 mV for 30 s, to +100 mV for 100 s and to +150 mV for a further 100 s. Depolarization was stopped if ORDICS were activated.

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ERRATUM

Retinoic acid treatment abrogates elastase-induced pulmonary emphysema in rats

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In the above article, panel *b* of Fig. 1 was incorrectly labeled. The corrected figure appears below. We regret the error.

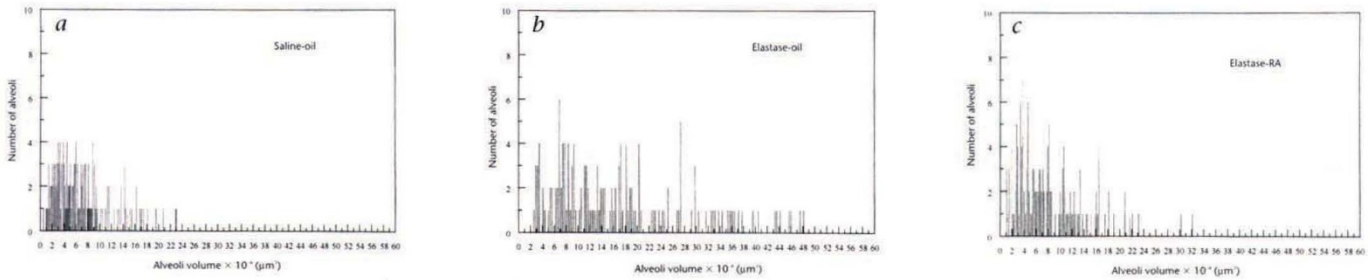

Fig. 1 Treatment with retinoic acid caused a marked reduction in the number of large alveoli in rats previously treated with elastase. Frequency distribution of the volume of individual alveoli in rats treated with *a*, saline-oil; *b*, elastase-oil; and *c*, elastase-retinoic acid.