errata

Forming and inhibiting PRT active sites

Janet L. Smith, Nature Struct. Biol. 6, 502-504 (1999).

Fig. 2 of this News and Views was printed in an incorrect orientation. The proper orientation is shown below. We regret any confusion this may have caused.



Fig. 2 Ligand binding to the PRT active site at different points in the catalytic cycle. Ligands from four structures are shown superimposed on the GPAT PRP loop. Green, binary substrate complex (Mg-cPRPP from GPAT¹); red, ternary substrate complex (Mg₂-PRP from trypanosomal HPRT²); blue, ternary product complex (ImmGP/Mg₂-PP₁ from human HPRT³); yellow, binary product complex (GMP from human HPRT⁴). The green and red ligands show ribose in the 'down' position, the blue is 'intermediate', and the yellow is 'up'. Green, red and blue ligands are from closed-form PRT structures, and the yellow ligand is from an open-form structure. The catalytic metal site is below the pyrophosphate in this view; the second metal site is above. Protein carboxylate ligands to the second metal site are shown in pastel colors. Hydrogen bonds between the second metal site and purine base are shown as dashed lines.

Three photoconvertible forms of green fluorescent protein identified by spectral hole-burning

T.M.H. Creemers, A.J. Lock, V. Subramaniam, T.M. Jovin and S. Völker, Nature Struct. Biol. 6, 557–560 (1999).

A printer's error resulted in deletion of the last half of a sentence, which should have appeared as the last line on page 557. The fulltext and PDF versions on the web site are correct. The final sentence on page 557 of the print version should have read:

For []exc]] 435 nm, only the B form is excited and emits light, but no B* [] I* conversion takes place.

In addition, in this paper, the legend of Fig. 4b should have read:

b, Emission spectrum of I upon direct excitation into I. The photoinduced reaction between A and I is reversible.

We regret any confusion these errors may have caused.