Gene Therapy (1999) 6, 152

http://www.stockton-press.co.uk/gt

ERRATUM

Effective reversal of a transformed phenotype by retrovirus-mediated transfer of a ribozyme directed against mutant N-ras

M Scherr *et al*

Gene Therapy 1998; **5**: 1227–1234

In the above paper Figures 5 and 6 were misleading due to the identical representation of two different sets of data. The correct representations of these figures is shown below.

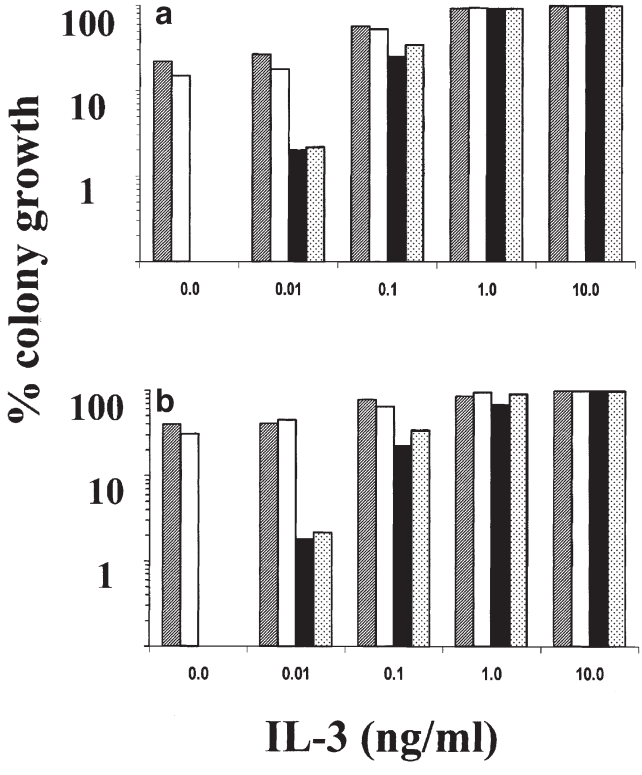

Figure 5 *Restoration of IL-3-dependent colony growth in N^{13}-ras-transformed TF-1 cells after transduction with pBabe-REC, but not with pBabe-NRE. Cells from N^{13}-ras transformed clones 5/1 (a) and 5/2 (b) were infected with a retrovirus carrying the active ribozyme, pBabe-REC (black bars), the inactive ribozyme, pBabe-NRE (white bars) or the vector alone, pBabe-puro (hatched bars) and compared with control TF-1 cells (dotted bars) in their colony growth to stimulation with IL-3. The number of colonies obtained in methylcellulose after plating 10^3 TF-1 cells in the presence of IL-3 (10 ng/ml) was defined as 100% colony growth.*

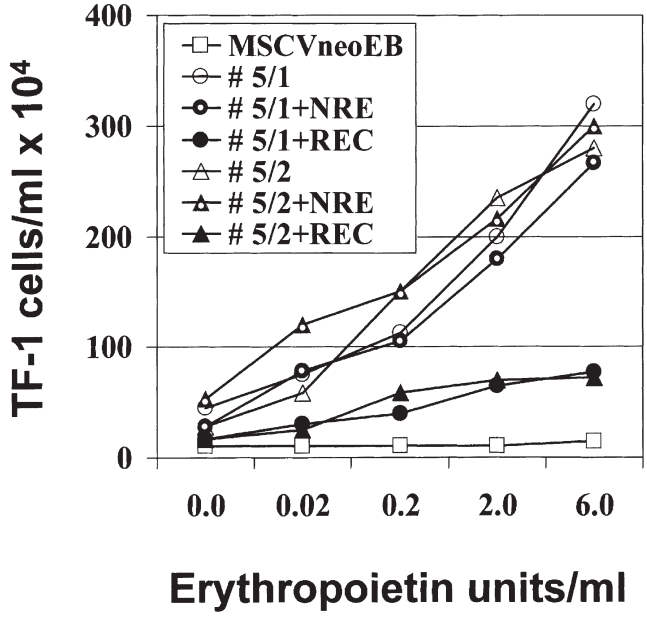

Figure 6 *Ribozyme-mediated reversion of Epo-induced growth in N^{13}-ras transformed TF-1 cells. Clones 5/1 and 5/2 expressing mutant N^{13}-ras were transduced with pBabe-puro (#5/1 and #5/2), the active ribozyme, pBabe-REC (#5/1+REC and #5/2+REC), or a nonsense ribozyme, pBabe-NRE (#5/1+NRE and #5/2+NRE) and compared in their Epo-induced proliferation with control TF-1 cells transduced with MSCV neoEB. Cells were plated at 10^4 cells/ml in triplicate wells with different concentrations of Epo and counted after 7 days. The mean values were calculated from six independent experiments.*