vation, others and especially antiprogestins forming abortive complexes with receptor and HREs. The method described here may now be used to rapidly assign new compounds obtained by synthesis to each of these categories. The exact mechanisms of receptor interaction with HREs and susbequent changes in the rate of transcription are not understood. They may involve receptor dimerization or polymerization, interaction with transcription factors or RNA polymerase itself. Any one of these later events may be prevented from occuring when the receptor has bound an antagonist instead of an agonist. Analysis of transcription complexes formed in the presence of agonist and antagonist-receptor complexes should give insight into the mechanisms of hormone action following receptor binding to HREs.

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Erratum

Timing measurements of the binary millisecond pulsar in the globular cluster M4

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Nature **336,** 226–227 (1988).

THE seventh line of the bold paragraph should read "$\dot{P} = 8.2 \pm 0.4 \times 10^{-19}$ s s^{-1}" and not "$\dot{P} = 3.2 \pm 0.4 \times 10^{-19}$ s s^{-1}".

Corrigendum

Temporal integration by a slowly inactivating K^+ current in hippocampal neurons

Johan F. Storm

Nature **336,** 379–381 (1988).

IN this letter, the last two sentences on page 379 as printed are misleading, and should read:

Both the outward current and the underlying conductance were blocked by very low concentrations (30 μM or so) of 4-aminopyridine (4-AP). In this property I_D resembles some other fast-activating, slowly inactivating K^+ currents, for example in axons[8] and sensory ganglion cells[9]. In contrast, I_D was not blocked by 25 mM tetraethylammonium (TEA), unlike many "delayed rectifier" K^+ currents[7,8].