binding is not known, the TFIIS domain binds in gel-retardation experiments to single- and double-stranded DNA, RNA and DNA–RNA heteroduplex under high-salt conditions[10], that is, the range of nucleic acids found in an elongation bubble. Intact TFIIS stimulates nascent transcript cleavage and antitermination of RNAPII complexes arrested at various template sequences[11–14]. In accord with this broad range of biological targets, the TFIIS domain binds random nucleic-acid sequences but has preferential affinity for oligopyrimidine single strands[10]. As template DNA sequences in RNAPII pause and termination sites are frequently A-rich[2,5–8,10,30], potential interactions between the Zn ribbon and U-rich single-stranded RNA and RNA–DNA hetero-oligomers will be of particular interest. The TFIIS RNAPII-binding domain may contribute additional specificity to the interaction between the intact protein and the stalled elongation complex[10].

The structure of the TFIIS nucleic-acid binding domain thus defines a novel Zn-dependent architecture. Designated the Zn ribbon, this structure consists of a three-stranded β-sheet and disordered loop. Analogous Zn-binding sites are predicted in a variety of other proteins which interact with non-canonical nucleic-acid structures. The present study provides a foundation for analysis of the interaction between TFIIS and oligonucleotide models of an elongation bubble[4]. Because of the presumed role of TFIIS in viral and proto-oncogene expression, its structure may also provide a target for antiviral and antineoplastic drug design. □

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CORRECTIONS

Segregation of global and local motion processing in primate middle temporal visual area

Richard T. Born & Roger B. H. Tootell

Nature **357,** 497–499 (1992)

In experiments that used the 2-deoxyglucose technique to label the band/interband pattern in the middle temporal visual area of the owl monkey, animals were injected with 50 $\mu g\ kg^{-1}$ of methamphetamine ~10 min before infusion of 2-deoxyglucose. This was not included in the reference cited in our paper as a description of the method (ref. 22). We have subsequently repeated the 2-deoxyglucose labelling of the band/interband patterns without methamphetamine in two animals and have found no obvious differences in labelling in the two conditions. However, we wish to clarify the methods used in our letter. □

Continuous c-*fos* expression precedes programmed cell death *in vivo*

Richard J. Smeyne, Montserrat Vendrell, Michael Hayward, Suzanne J. Baker, Graham G. Miao, Karl Schilling, Linda M. Robertson, Tom Curran & James I. Morgan

Nature **363,** 166–169 (1993)

In Fig. 1*d* of this letter, the structure marked EnK (enamel knot) was misidentified and should be the mesenchymal dental papilla. This does not alter the major conclusions of the paper. □

ERRATUM

Modulation of the cGMP-gated channel of rod photoreceptor cells by calmodulin

Yi-Te Hsu & Robert S. Molday

Nature **361,** 76–79 (1993)

In Fig. 3 of this letter, the *x*-axis label should read $[Ca^{2+}]$ (nM) and not $[Ca^{2+}]$ (mM) as published. □