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 conditions¹⁰, 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 sequences¹¹⁻¹⁴. In accord with this broad range of biological targets, the TFIIS domain binds random nucleic-acid sequences but has preferential affinity for oligopyrimidine single strands¹⁰. 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 complex¹⁰.

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 bubble⁴. 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 $\mu\text{g kg}^{-1}$ 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. 1d 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 $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ (nM) and not $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]$ (mM) as published. □