Effective treatment of familial hypercholesterolaemia in the mouse model using adenovirus-mediated transfer of the VLDL receptor gene

Karen F. Kozarsky, Karin Jooss, Mary Donahee, Jerome F. Strauss III & James M. Wilson

Nature Genetics 13, 54–62 (1996)

Some of the data in Fig. 6 was inadvertantly omitted. The correct version is presented below:

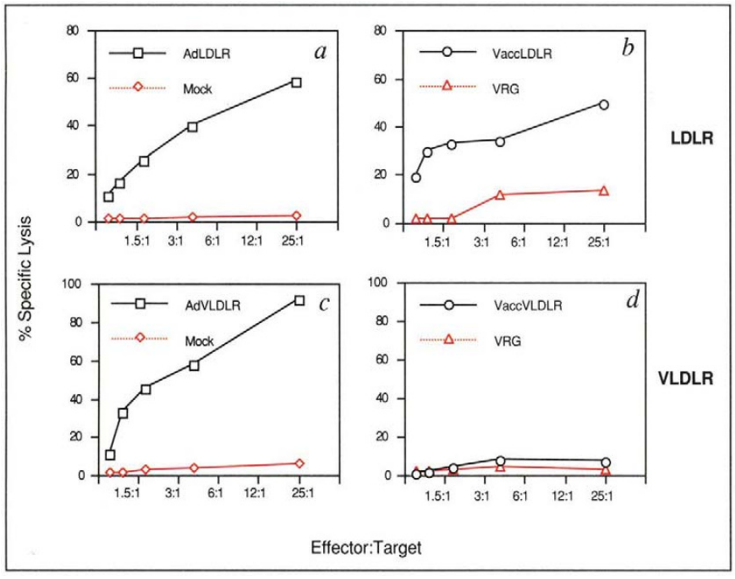

Fig. 6 CTL assays. Mice were infused with recombinant adenovirus, splenocytes isolated and restimulated with the same recombinant adenovirus for 5 days. CTL activity was measured using targets cells infected with either recombinant adenovirus or recombinant vaccinia. Top row (*a, b*) CTL activity in mice infused with the LDL receptor adenovirus. *a*, Target cells were infected without (Mock) or with the LDL receptor adenovirus (AdLDLR). *b*, Target cells were infected with vaccinia expressing an irrelevant gene (VRG) or vaccinia expressing the LDL receptor (VaccLDLR). Bottom row (*c, d*) CTL activity in mice infused with the VLDL receptor adenovirus. *c*, Target cells were infected without (Mock) or with the VLDL receptor adenovirus (AdVLDLR). *d*, Target cells were infected with vaccinia expressing an irrelevant gene (VRG) or vaccinia expressing the VLDL receptor (VaccVLDLR). These findings were reproduced in at least four independent experiments.

Mutation analysis of the *BRCA2* gene in 49 site-specific breast cancer families

Catherine M. Phelan, Johnathan M. Lancaster, Patricia Tonin, Curtis Gumbs, Charles Cochran, Ron Carter, Parviz Ghadirian, Chantal Perret, Roxana Moslehi, France Dion, Marie-Claude Faucher, Kiran Dole, Sepideh Karimi, Willliam Foulkes, Hafida Lounis, Ellen Warner, Paul Goss, David Anderson, Catharina Larsson, Steven A. Narod & P. Andrew Futreal

Nature Genetics 13, 120–122 (1996)

The pedigrees in Figs 1*a* & 2*a* were inadvertantly transposed. The remaining panels and legends are correct for these figures.