based on viral vectors. In addition to the usual suspects (retroviruses, adenoviruses, adeno-associated viruses and lentiviruses), considerable discussion of herpesvirus-based vectors is included. This of course reflects the direct involvement of one editor with developing herpesvirus-based vectors. Chapters are also included dealing with tissue-specific promoters and possible immunological consequences of viral vectors and transgene products. There is no mention of non-viral vectors, a surprising omission considering some recent successes with *in vivo* delivery of naked DNA.

As is the case with edited books, the various chapters are of uneven quality. For instance, the chapter on adenoviral vectors or herpes simplex virus recombinant vectors does not have a single diagram, whereas the chapter on retroviral vectors is replete with 12 figures. For the uninitiated

or even for an expert, diagrams of viral vectors are extremely helpful. Additionally, it would be useful if each chapter listed vector pros and cons, future improvements, and the utility of different vectors for a particular disease. Some of this information is there, but the reader has to comb through it to find bits and pieces. I wish the editors had defined a uniform format for the authors to follow.

Fully one-third of the book is devoted to neuro-oncology with considerable overlap in the various chapters. Unfortunately there is no clear rationale or hypothesis as to why the various therapies being proposed will work. There is no effort to critically evaluate the proposed methodologies or for that matter to present a clear definition of the clinical outcome.

For example, it would have been very beneficial if the editors had commented

on the likelihood of success for cytokine-based therapy versus eradication of tumors transduced with the thymidine kinase gene. The third component on neurological disorders is accompanied with an overview that clearly sets the stage for the reader. The chapters on gene transfer to adult neurons, regeneration of neurons and the discussion of gene therapy for Parkinson's disease are particularly well written, well illustrated and offer a framework for how neurological diseases can be tackled by gene therapy approaches.

Recently a number of books on gene therapy (mostly edited) have been published and the present book will join their ranks without any greater distinction. This book is most helpful to students (and postgraduates) who are thinking of applying their talents to neurological disorders. Libraries will buy it, but I would be hard pressed to recommend to my students that they spend their meager resources on acquiring this book.

ERRATUM

Reduction in SIV replication in rhesus macaques infused with autologous lymphocytes engineered with antiviral genes

R.E. DONAHUE, B.A. BUNNELL, M. CHRISTINE ZINK, M.E. METZGER, R.P. WESTRO, M.R. KIRBY, T. UNANGST, J.E. CLEMENTS & R. MORGAN

Nature Med. 4, 181–186 (1998).

On Fig. 5 of this article, the Viral RNA levels given beneath each panel were incorrect. The corrected figure is shown here. We regret this error.

Tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) increases neuronal damage after focal cerebral ischemia in wild-type and tPA-deficient mice

Y.F. WANG, S.E. TSIRKA, S. STRICKLAND, P.E. STIEG, S.G. SORIANO & S.A. LIPTON

Nature Med. 4, 228–231 (1998).

On Figs. 1a and 2a-f of this article, the ordinate axes were incorrectly labeled as nm (nanometers). The units for Infarct area should be (mm²) and the units for Infarct volume should be (mm³). We regret this error.