Corrigenda

Interplay between IL-2 and IL-4 in human thymocyte differentiation: antagonism or agonism

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In line 9 of Table 4 the percentage of CD3⁺ T cells obtained after culturing pro-T cells for 12 days in the presence of IL-4 should read 90% (not 70%).

Cloning and sequence analysis of a novel β₂-related integrin transcript from T lymphocytes: homology of integrin cysteine-rich repeats to domain III of laminin B chains

Qian Yuan, Wei-Meng Jiang, Geoffrey W. Krissansen, and James D. Watson

International Immunology, 2:1097, 1990

Concerning the above article, the following corrections to the β7 cDNA sequence designated by boxing should be noted (Fig. 1). Erle et al. (1) recently reported the sequence of the same antigen with nine amino acid residue differences. The corrected sequence shown is in accord with the Erle et al. sequence except for base position 1327, which contains a cytosine residue rather than thymine. This probable polymorphism does not result in an amino acid substitution. The original report omitted several cytosine and guanine residues contained in codons 474 (Ala) and 475 (Gly) (GCAGGA) which become codons 474 (Gly), 475 (Gln), and 476 (Gly) (GGCCAGGGA). The resulting amino acid addition extends the overall length of the mature β7 protein to 781 amino acid residues. In addition, the other corrections are shown in Fig. 1.

Reference

Fig. 1. The cDNA sequence and the deduced amino acid sequence of the human $\beta_7$ subunit. The numbers in the right margin show nucleotide and amino acid positions, respectively. Corrected nucleotides and amino acid residues are indicated by boxing. One nucleotide residue which remains at variance with the recently published $\beta_7$ sequence (1) is the cytosine at position 1327, which is indicated by a solid circle.