Structural Molecular Biology, September 30–October 5, 1994, Mont Ste. Odile, France. Contact: Dr. Josip Hendekovic, European Science Foundation, 1 quai Lezay-Marnesia, F-67080 Strasbourg Cedex, France. Telephone: (33) 88-76-71-35; FAX: (33) 88-36-69-87.

International Conference on Management and Treatment Recommendation for Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma, October 1–2, 1994, Royal Sonesta Hotel, Cambridge, MA. Contact: Amy Gallagher, Boston University School of Medicine, Continuing Medical Education, 80 East Concord Street, Boston, MA 02118-2394. Telephone: (617) 638-4605.

Third International Symposium on Myelodysplastic Syndromes, October 1–5, 1994, The Westin Hotel, Chicago, IL. Contact: Symposium Secretariat, 83 Hampshire Drive, Plainsboro, NJ 08536. Telephone: (609) 730-1055; FAX: (609) 730-1056.

Cancer Vaccines 1994, October 3–5, 1994, New York, NY. Contact: Ms. Lynne Harmer, Cancer Research Institute, 681 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10022-4209. Telephone: (212) 688-7515; FAX: (212) 832-9376.

Thirty-fourth Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, October 4–7, 1994, Orlando, FL. Contact: Brian K. Wiggins, Program Manager, American Society for Microbiology, Meetings Department, 1325 Massachusetts Ave, N.W., Washington, DC 20005-4171. Telephone: (202) 942-9248; FAX: (202) 942-9340.

Where Phenotype Does Not Match Genotype, October 13–14, 1994, Volterra, Italy. Contact: Dr. Maria I. New, Scientific Secretary, The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, 525 E. 68th Street, Room N-236, New York, NY 10021. Telephone: (212) 746-3450; FAX: (212) 746-0300.

Conference on the Role of RNA Decay and Processing in Biological Systems, October 22–26, 1994, North Falmouth, MA. Contact: Brian K. Wiggins, Program Manager, American Society for Microbiology, Meetings Department, 1325 Massachusetts Ave, N.W., Washington, DC 20005-4171. Telephone: (202) 942-9248; FAX: (202) 942-9340.

Nineteenth International Tutorial on Clinical Cytology, November 12–20, 1994, Hotel Inter-Continental Vienna, Vienna, Austria. Contact: 19th International Tutorial on Clinical Cytology, Tutorials of Cytology/International Academy of Cytology, Committee on Continuing Education, 1640 E. 50th Street, Suite 20-B, Chicago, IL 60615-3161. Telephone: (312) 947-0098; FAX: (312) 947-0290.

Twenty-first Meeting of the European Tumor Virus Group, March 8–12, 1995, Innsbruck, Austria. Contact: M. P. Dierich, Institute for Hygiene, Leopold Franzens University, Fritz-Pregl-Str. 3, A-6010 Innsbruck, Austria. Telephone: (43) 512-507-2240; FAX: (43) 512-507-3599.

Erratum

In the article by Chuang *et al.*, which appeared in the March 1, 1994 issue of *Cancer Research* (pp. 1286–1291), symbols were omitted from the legends to Figs. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 due to printer's errors. These figures and their corrected legends are reproduced below.

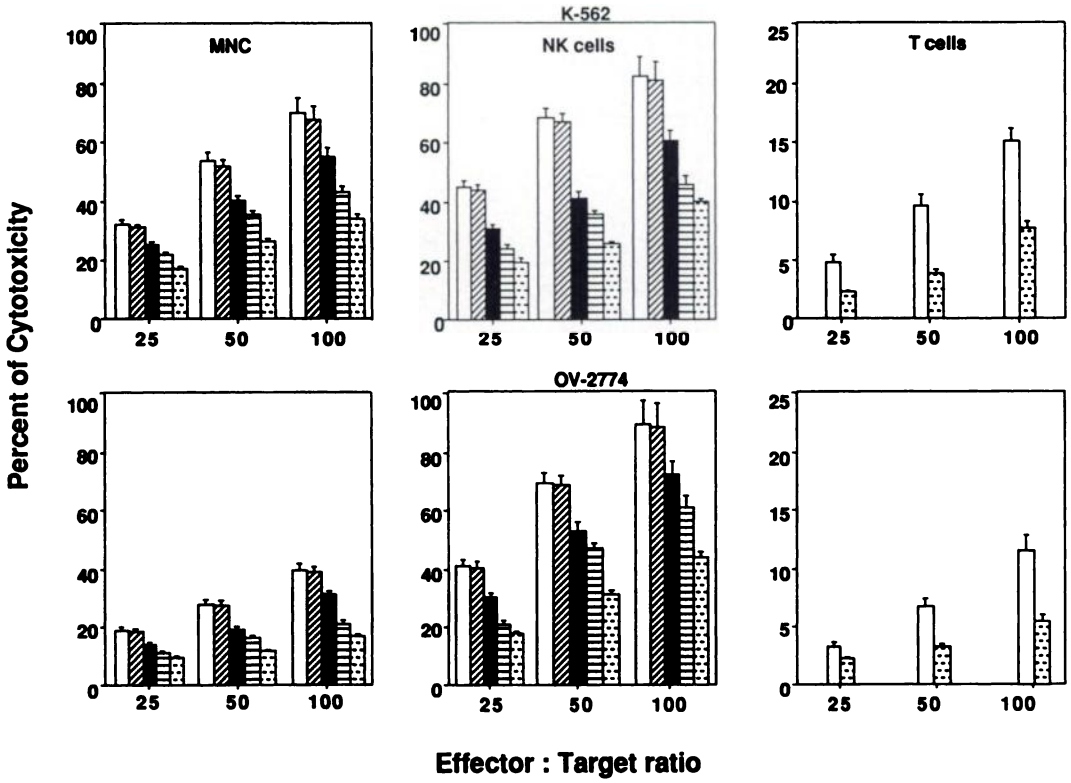

Fig. 1. The effect of taxol on lymphocyte cytotoxicity. The MNC, NK cells, or T-cells were pretreated with taxol for 6 h and tested together with controls (untreated lymphocytes) for cytotoxicity in a ^{51}Cr release assay; treatment of effector cells with 10 μg/ml (▨), 5 μg/ml (▤), and 2 μg/ml (■) of taxol resulted in a significant decrease of cytotoxicity in comparison to controls (□) or lymphocytes treated with 0.2 μg/ml (▨) of taxol (P ranged from 0.0003 to 0.0002). *Bars*, mean ± SEM of five separate experiments.

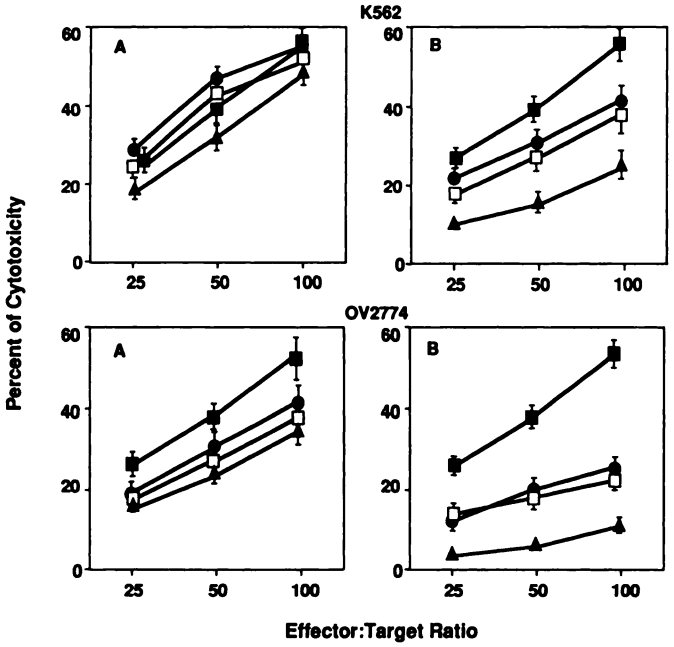

Fig. 2. Time dependency of taxol-mediated lymphocyte suppression. MNC were incubated for one (●), three (□), and six (▲) h without (*A*) or with (*B*) 10 μg/ml of taxol and tested for cytotoxicity in a ^{51}Cr release assay. The cytotoxicity of all taxol-treated groups was significantly lower than that of control group (■). (P ranged from 0.0006 to 0.04). *Symbols,* mean ± SEM of five experiments.

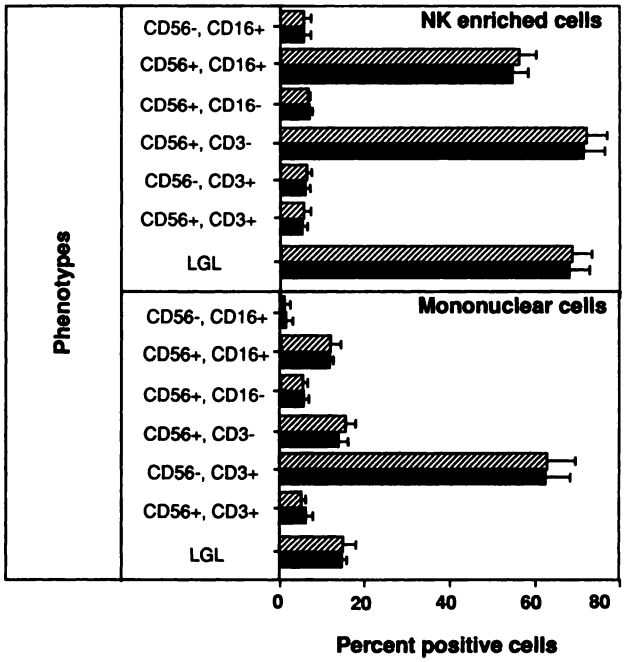

Fig. 3. Analysis of the phenotype of taxol-treated effector cells. MNC or NK cells were treated with 10 μg/ml of taxol for six h. The phenotype (analyzed as described in "Materials and Methods") of the taxol-treated populations (▨) was not different from that of the control lymphocytes (■). *Bars,* mean ± SEM of five separate experiments.

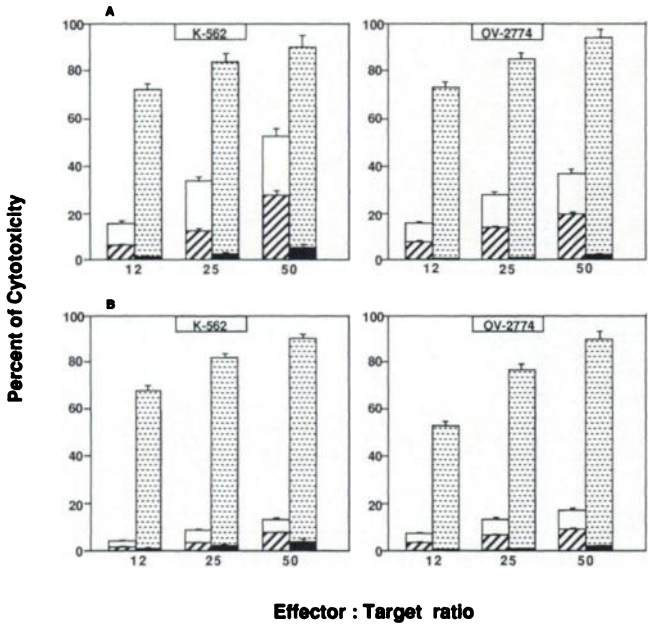

Fig. 6. Inhibition of NK and T-cell activation with IL-2 by taxol. NK (*A*) and T-cells (*B*) were pretreated with 10 μg/ml of taxol and activated with IL-2 for 7 days. Cytotoxicity was tested in a ^{51}Cr release assay. Cytotoxicity of taxol-pretreated IL-2-activated lymphocytes (■) was significantly lower ($P < 0.001$) than that of the untreated IL-2 activated lymphocytes (▤). Unstimulated lymphocytes (□) and taxol-treated unstimulated lymphocytes (▨) were tested for comparison. *Bars,* mean ± SEM of three experiments.

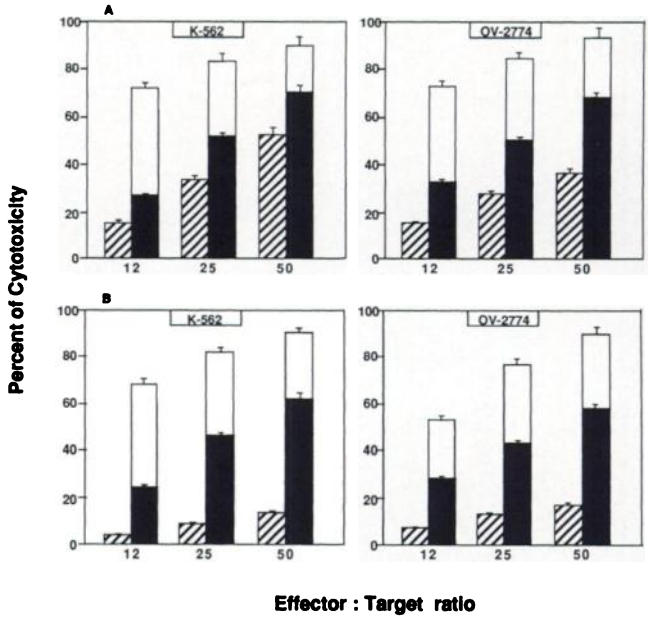

Fig. 7. Effect of taxol on IL-2 preactivated NK cells and T-cells. NK cells (*A*) and T-cells (*B*) were preactivated with IL-2 for 7 days and then treated with taxol. Cytotoxicity was tested in a ^{51}Cr release assay. The cytotoxicity of taxol-treated IL-2 activated NK cells and T-cells (■) was significantly lower ($P < 0.001$) than that of the IL-2-activated populations not treated with taxol (□); however, significant levels of cytotoxicity [higher than by unstimulated populations (▨)] were manifested by IL-2-preactivated NK and T-cells. *Bars,* mean ± SEM of three experiments.