Biochemistry. In the article "Identification of the guanine nucleotide dissociation stimulator for Ral as a putative effector molecule of R-ras, H-ras, K-ras, and Rap" by Marcel Spaargaren and James R. Bischoff, which appeared in number 26, December 20, 1994, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**91,** 12609–12613), the authors request that the following corrections be noted. In the penultimate sentence of the legend to Fig. 4, the concentration of GTPase should be 0.25 μM instead of 25 μM. In the second sentence of the legend to Fig. 6, the concentration of GTPase should be 0.25 μM instead of 0.29 μM.

Biophysics. Concerning the article "*De novo* design and structural characterization of an α-helical hairpin peptide: A model system for the study of protein folding intermediates" by Youcef Fezoui, David L. Weaver, and John J. Osterhout, which appeared in number 9, April 26, 1994, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**91,** 3675–3679), the authors ask that the following be noted.

It has come to our attention that the peptide studied for our report contained a carboxyl-terminal carboxylate rather than a carboxyl-terminal amide. Preliminary experiments with the peptide containing the terminal amide, $\alpha t\alpha(CONH_2)$, reveal that it is very similar to the peptide containing the terminal carboxylate, $\alpha t\alpha$(COOH). Both peptides are monomeric in solution as judged by size-exclusion chromatography and sedimentation equilibrium. $\alpha t\alpha(CONH_2)$ exhibits CD spectra which indicate approximately 60% helicity at pH 3.6 and 25°C, and the amide–amide region of the nuclear Overhauser effect (NOE) spectroscopy spectrum contains numerous N,N($i,i+1$) NOEs which are usually observed in helical peptides. In addition, the two-dimensional correlated spectroscopy spectra of $\alpha t\alpha(CONH_2)$ and $\alpha t\alpha$(COOH) show chemical shift differences in amide protons which occur primarily in the carboxyl-terminal region, indicating that the local changes due to the addition of the amide blocking group occur primarily near the end of the carboxyl-terminal helix, as might be expected.

In our article describing the design of $\alpha t\alpha(CONH_2)$ (1) we suggested that the stability of the peptide was such that it might be desirable to eliminate the blocking groups to simplify the synthesis and to open the possibility of producing the peptide in bacterial expression systems. It appears that we have done this experiment and that, at least for the carboxyl terminus, the blocking group can be eliminated without drastic structural consequences for the peptide.

1. Fezoui, Y., Weaver, D. L. & Osterhout, J. J. (1995) *Protein Sci.* **4,** 286–295.

Medical Sciences. In the companion papers "A macrophage receptor for oxidized low density lipoprotein distinct from the receptor for acetyl low density lipoprotein: Partial purification and role in recognition of oxidatively damaged cells" by Elke Ottnad, Sampath Parthasarathy, Gilberto R. Sambrano, Mysore P. Ramprasad, Oswald Quehenberger, Nonna Kondratenko, Simone Green, and Daniel Steinberg and "Recognition of oxidatively damaged and apoptotic cells by an oxidized low density lipoprotein receptor on mouse peritoneal macrophages: Role of membrane phosphatidylserine" by Gilberto R. Sambrano and Daniel Steinberg, which appeared in number 5, February 28, 1995, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**92,** 1391–1395 and 1396–1400), the authors request that the following corrections be noted. Reference 3 in the Ottnad *et al.* paper and reference 12 in the Sambrano and Steinberg paper should read as follows: Goldstein, J. L., Ho, Y. K., Basu, S. K. & Brown, M. S. (1979) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **76,** 333–337. There is also an incorrect reference number on p. 1394 of the paper by Ottnad *et al.* In line 5 below Table 1, the reference to Kodama and coworkers should have been to reference 4.