Favrin, G., A. Irbäck, and S. Mohanty. 2004. Oligomerization of amyloid Aβ_{16-22} peptides using hydrogen bonds and hydrophobicity forces. *Biophys. J.* 87:3657–3664.

Table 3 was printed incorrectly. Its last two rows were missing. The complete table is given below:

n_+	n_-				
	0	1	2	3	4
0	0.028 (5)	0.059 (11)	0.08 (2)	0.06 (2)	0.030 (15)
1	0.038 (6)	0.12 (2)	0.16 (3)	0.10 (3)	0.006 (3)
2	0.026 (11)	0.11 (5)	0.14 (5)	0.004 (2)	
3	0.008 (5)	0.013 (9)	0.015 (12)		

doi: 10.1529/biophysj.105.900119

Gov, N. S., and and S. A. Safran. 2005. Red blood cell membrane fluctuations and shape controlled by ATP-induced cytoskeletal defects. *Biophys. J.* 88:1859–1874.

The acknowledgment should read:

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doi: 10.1529/biophysj.105.900120

Ory, Jeramia J., and Leonard J. Banaszak. 1999. Studies of the ligand binding reaction of adipocyte lipid binding protein using the fluorescent probe 1,8-anilinonaphthalene-8-sulfonate. *Biophys. J.* 77:1107–1116.

Change the title to ''Studies of the ligand binding reaction of adipocyte lipid binding protein using the fluorescent probe 1-anilinonaphthalene-8-sulfonate''.

doi: 10.1529/biophysj.105.900121

In the January 2005 Abstracts issue, the correct version of 1641-Pos, Board #B627 (*Biophys. J.* 88:336a) reads as follows:

Polarization Characterization of Neovascularized Ocular Tissues*

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Polarization characterization of normal and neovascularized (retinal and choroidal) ocular tissues has been performed. Since optical polarization is emerging as a promising field of tissue optics, special emphasis is given to the polarization characterization of ocular tissues. Our studies show that both retinal and choroidal tissues possess strong polarization properties. A quantitative comparison of the polarization characteristics of the normal and diseased ocular tissues is made. The quantitative measure of polarization of light scattered off these tissues are expected to provide the ophthalmologists with a precise method for treating the disease. This quantitative knowledge will help the clinicians detect early and treat the ocular diseases such as diabetic retinopathy (DR) and age-related macular degeneration (AMD) more effectively. Because the optical properties of biological tissues are inherently sensitive indicators of tissue abnormalities, the polarization technique is, therefore, expected to provide a quantitative method for diagnosis of pathological stages of neovascularized ocular tissues.