

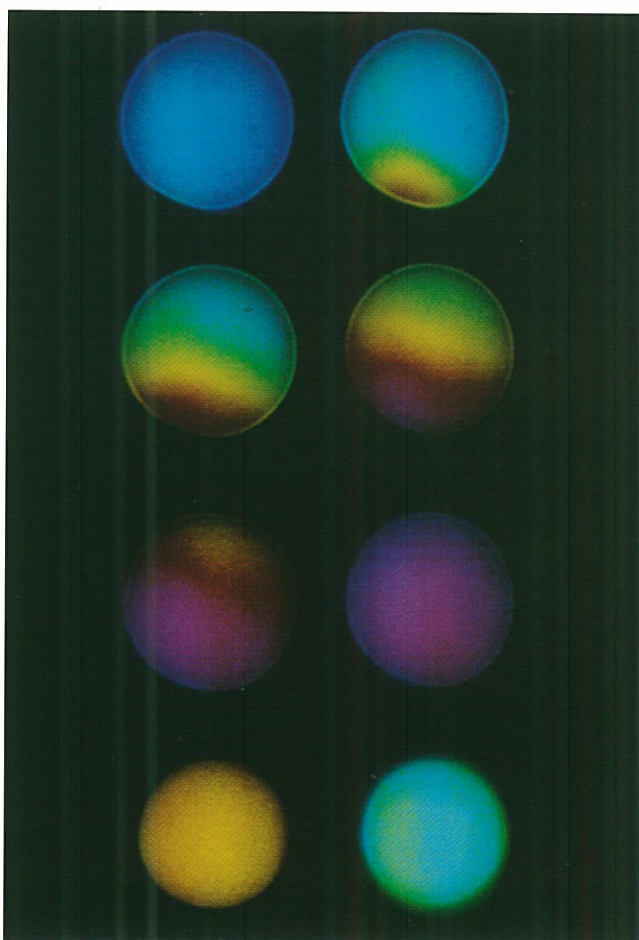
# Errata

## Desperately seeking sensors

Anthony W Czarnik

*Chemistry & Biology* 1995, 2:423–428

The image shown below was originally printed in the July, 1995 issue of *Chemistry & Biology*. Unfortunately, the list of those who contributed to producing the image was incomplete in that issue. The figure is therefore reprinted below with the correct list of contributors in the figure legend. We apologize for the error.



**Fig. 1.** Images of cytosolic free calcium in sea urchin egg (*Lytechinus pictus*) undergoing fertilization. Calcium concentrations, measured by the fluorescent indicator fura-2, are displayed as colors ranging from blue (very low  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ) through green, yellow, orange, red, to purple (very high  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ). From left to right, sequential views at 15, 36, 44, 52, 60, 68, 212 and 550 seconds after sperm is added to the surrounding sea water. A wave of high calcium spreads from the sperm entry point at the egg's lower left quadrant, triggering the exocytosis of the fertilization membrane and starting the program of development. Images courtesy of J. Alderton, M. Poenie, R. Steinhardt and R. Tsien.

## The terpenoid theory of the origin of cellular life: the evolution of terpenoids to cholesterol

Guy Ourisson and Yoichi Nakatani

*Chemistry & Biology* 1994, 1:11–23

In our recent article [1], we regret that we neglected to give explicit credit to some essential publications. These publications can be considered as generally known and accepted, but nevertheless deserve citation. We based our discussions on cyclizations of polyterpenes on the classical work of the Zurich school [2], in particular the 'biogenetic isoprene rule'. The classical work of the Stanford school was also influential in our thinking; they proposed ([3], and references therein) the existence in the polyprenyl cyclases of 'point-charges', which may correspond to the 'basic sites' postulated in our evolutionary diagrams.

1. Ourisson, G. & Nakatani, Y. (1994). The terpenoid theory of the origin of cellular life: the evolution of terpenoids to cholesterol. *Chemistry & Biology* 1, 11–23.
2. Eschenmoser, A., Ruzicka, L., Jeger, O. and Arigoni, D. (1955). Eine stereochemische interpretation der biogenetischen isoprenregel bei den triterpenen. *Helv. Chim. Acta* 38, 1890–1904.
3. Johnson, W.S., Telfer, S.J., Cheng, S. & Schubert, U. (1987). Cation-stabilizing auxiliaries: a new concept in biomimetic polyene cyclization. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 109, 2517–2518.

## Errata — continued

### Geometry of the soluble methane monooxygenase catalytic diiron center in two oxidation states

Amy C Rosenzweig, Pär Nordlund, Patricia M Takahara, Christin A Frederick and Stephen J Lippard

**Chemistry & Biology** 1995, 2:409–418

The paper that starts on the facing page was originally printed in the June, 1995 issue of *Chemistry & Biology*. Several of the figures in that issue were

printed too dark and were illegible. The paper is therefore reprinted here in its entirety. We apologize for the error.