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G. Prem Veer Reddy's name was missing from the original article. He is currently at the Henry Ford Health Science Center in Detroit, Michigan. The authors regret the omission. Below is the title with all the authors' names and the abstract.

Cell Cycle-Dependent Modifications in Activities of pRb-Related Tumor Suppressors and Proliferation-Specific CDP/*cut* Homeodomain Factors in Murine Hematopoietic Progenitor Cells

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Abstract The histone H4 gene promoter provides a paradigm for defining transcriptional control operative at the G_1/S phase transition point in the cell cycle. Transcription of the cell cycle-dependent histone H4 gene is upregulated at the onset of S phase, and the cell cycle control element that mediates this activation has been functionally mapped to a proximal promoter domain designated Site II. Activity of Site II is regulated by an E2F-independent mechanism involving binding of the oncoprotein IRF2 and the multisubunit protein HiNF-D, which contains the homeodomain CDP/*cut,* CDC2, cyclin A, and the tumor suppressor pRb. To address mechanisms that define interactions of Site II regulatory factors with this cell cycle control element, we have investigated these determinants of transcriptional regulation at the G_1/S phase transition in FDC-P1 hematopoietic progenitor cells. The representation and activities of histone gene regulatory factors were examined as a function of FDC-P1 growth stimulation. We find striking differences in expression of the pRb-related growth regulatory proteins (pRb/p105, pRb2/p130, and p107) following the onset of proliferation. pRb2/p130 is present at elevated levels in quiescent cells and declines following growth stimulation. By contrast, pRb and p107 are minimally represented in quiescent FDC-P1 cells but are upregulated at the G_1/S phase transition point. We also observe a dramatic upregulation of the cellular levels of pRb2/p130-associated protein kinase activity when S phase is initiated. Selective interactions of pRb and p107 with CDP/*cut* are observed during the FDC-P1 cell cycle and suggest functional linkage to competency for DNA binding and/or transcriptional activity. These results are particularly significant in the context of hematopoietic differentiation where stringent control of the cell cycle program is requisite for expanding the stem cell population during development and tissue renewal. J. Cell. Biochem. 66:512–523, 1997.

Key words: cell cycle control; H4 gene promoter; G_1/S phase transition point; CDP/*cut;* interferon regulatory factor 2