

#### Editorial Correction

Due to a printing error, several lines were incorrectly placed in the Summary to the Bradbeer and Stumpf article, page 214 of the April, 1960, issue of the JOURNAL. The entire Summary is therefore reprinted correctly below:

#### SUMMARY

A phosphatidic acid is the major lipid to become labeled when  $Pi^{32}$  (inorganic orthophosphate labeled with  $P^{32}$ ), under conditions of oxidative phosphorylation, or  $ATP^{32}$  is fed to mitochondria from the cotyledons of germinating peanut seedlings. With  $ATP^{32}$  as the source of  $P^{32}$ , the only cofactor required was  $Mg^{++}$ . The stimulation of phosphatidic acid synthesis by an  $\alpha,\beta$ -diglyceride provided support for the view that this synthesis is due to diglyceride phosphokinase activity in the mitochondria. Evidence is also presented that this enzyme preparation is capable of phosphorylating  $\alpha$ -monoglycerides with the formation of monoacyl phosphatidic acids. When  $Pi^{32}$  was added to slices of peanut cotyledons, the phosphatidylcholine and phosphatidylethanolamine in the mitochondria obtained a much higher level of radioactivity than that observed in experiments with the isolated mitochondria.