

Modulating Rhodopsin Receptor Activation by Altering the pK_a of the Retinal Schiff Base [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, *128*, 10503–10512]. Reiner Vogel,* Friedrich Siebert, Elsa C. Y. Yan, Thomas P. Sakmar, Amiram Hirshfeld, and Mordechai Sheves*

Page 10509. Due to a production error, the wrong image was presented for Figure 8. The correct figure is shown below.

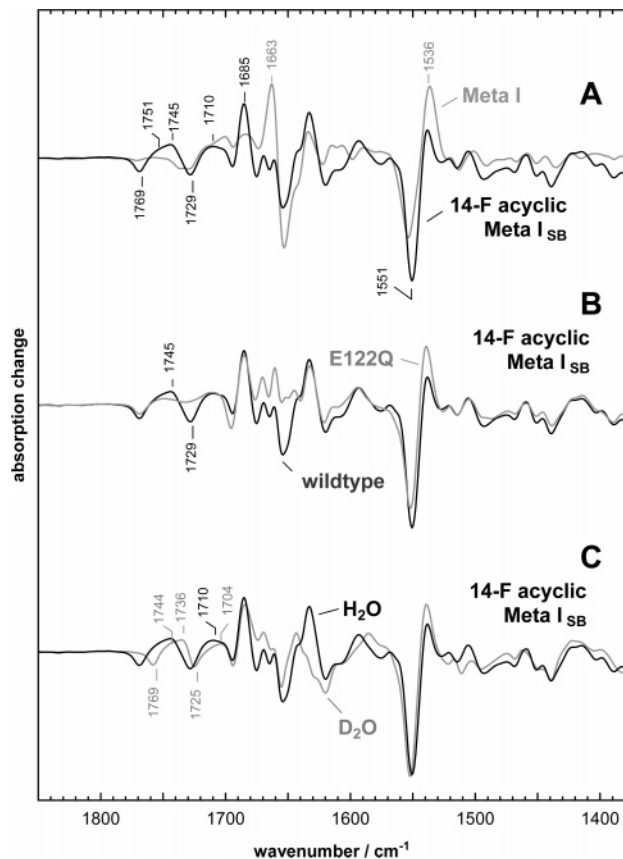


Figure 8. Meta I_{SB} of 14-F acyclic isorhodopsin. (A) A close-up of the photoproduct minus dark state difference spectra of the Meta I photoproduct of unmodified isorhodopsin (gray) and of the Meta I_{SB} photoproduct of 14-F acyclic isorhodopsin (black) in the range of amide I and carboxylic acid bands is reproduced from Figure 5B. (B) A comparison between Meta I_{SB} minus dark state FTIR difference spectra of wild-type 14-F acyclic isorhodopsin (black) and of the E122Q mutant of 14-F acyclic isorhodopsin (gray) at 0 °C and pH 7.6 allows the assignment of the 1745(+)/1729(–) cm^{–1} difference band to the C=O stretch of Glu 122. (C) Meta I_{SB} minus dark state difference spectra of 14-F acyclic isorhodopsin obtained in either H₂O (black) or D₂O (gray) at 0 °C, pH 7.6 reveal the H/D sensitivity not only of the C=O stretch vibrations of Asp 83 and Glu 122, but also of an additional photoproduct band shifting from 1710 cm^{–1} in H₂O to 1704 cm^{–1} in D₂O, which is possibly due to protonation of Glu 113 in Meta I_{SB} of 14-F acyclic.

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