J. Membrane Biol. 116, 185 (1990)

The Journal of
Membrane Biology

Erratum

J.O. Bullock, S.K. Armstrong, J.L. Shear, D.P. Lies, and M.A. McIntosh
The Journal of Membrane Biology **114:**79–95 (1990)

Page 83, Fig. 3: The voltage-dependent opening and closing of individual channels formed by the colicin B protein are revealed in this figure as stepwise changes in recorded transmembrane current. In an apparent effort to save vertical space, the printer closed two channels which were not closed by the voltage. The entire left-hand portion of the record, including both the current tracing and the calibration bars, was displaced upward by 13 pA. After correction for this artifactual printer-dependent channel closing, the figure should appear as follows:

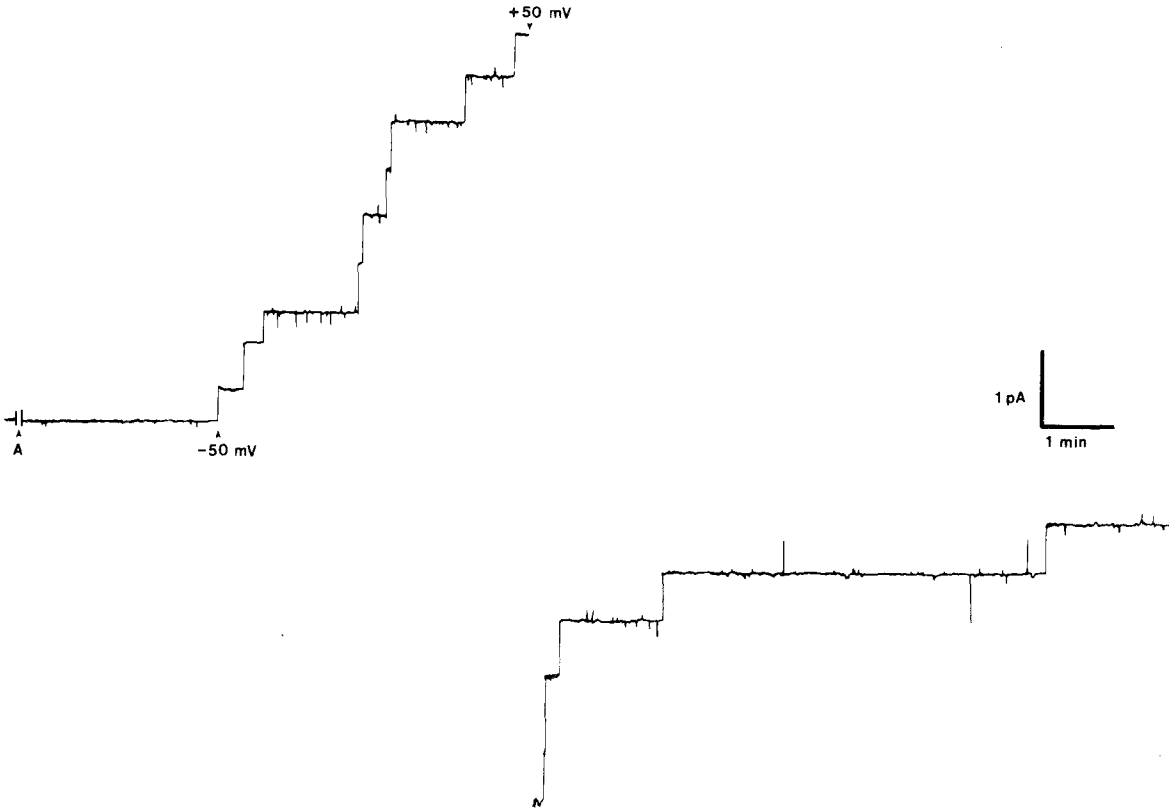

Fig. 3. Single-channel properties of colicin B. A small asolectin membrane was bathed in solutions containing 1 M NaCl, 3 mM $CaCl_2$, 3 mM glutaric acid, pH 5.0. Colicin B was added at point *A* to a concentration of 5 ng/ml. Application of −50 mV induced a stepwise increase in membrane current. When the voltage was reversed, the channels closed in a stepwise manner. The closing events of the first three channels could not be resolved on this time scale. The last two channels remained open until the membrane broke at a point several minutes beyond the time shown. The opening and closing behavior closely parallels the macroscopic behavior. The position of the horizontal calibration bar corresponds to zero current