













## Corrections

**PLANT BIOLOGY.** For the article “Detection of 91 potential conserved plant microRNAs in *Arabidopsis thaliana* and *Oryza sativa* identifies important target genes,” by Eric Bonnet, Jan Wuyts, Pierre Rouzé, and Yves Van de Peer, which appeared in issue 31, August 3, 2004, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**101**, 11511–11516; first published July 22, 2004; 10.1073/pnas.0404025101), the authors note that the nomenclature initially adopted for the predicted microRNA sequences differs from that for sequences recently deposited in the miRNA registry of the RFAM database (1). For instance, the *Arabidopsis* candidate MIR1 might be mistaken for the *Caenorhabditis* miRNA cel-mir-1 or the *Drosophila* miRNA dme-mir-1. A list of miRNAs with nomenclature that is compatible with the existing nomenclature appears online at [www.pnas.org/content/vol0/issue2005/images/data/0501139102/DC1/01139Table1.xls](http://www.pnas.org/content/vol0/issue2005/images/data/0501139102/DC1/01139Table1.xls). When a candidate miRNA was located at the same locus as one described previously, the official miRNA registry nomenclature was used. When the locus was different and the sequence did not show a high degree of similarity to a known *Arabidopsis* miRNA sequence, a different prefix (mcat, standing for miRNA candidate in *Arabidopsis thaliana*) was used. In addition, the authors note that in some cases the computational pipeline predicted not only the correct position for a known miRNA, but also the sequence corresponding to the reverse complement of the same locus. Because most of the previously known miRNAs have experimental support, these candidates are most likely false positives and are no longer included in the list of candidate miRNAs. The corrected candidate miRNA table has been published online at [www.pnas.org/content/vol0/issue2005/images/data/0501139102/DC1/01139Table1.xls](http://www.pnas.org/content/vol0/issue2005/images/data/0501139102/DC1/01139Table1.xls). The authors regret any confusion in nomenclature that the original publication may have caused.

1. Griffiths Jones, S. (2004) *Nucleic Acids Res.* **32**, D109–D111.

[www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0501139102](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0501139102)

**CELL BIOLOGY.** For the article “S-nitrosoprotein formation and localization in endothelial cells,” by Yi Yang and Joseph Loscalzo, which appeared in issue 1, January 4, 2005, of *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* (**102**, 117–122; first published December 23, 2004; 10.1073/pnas.0405989102), due to a printer's error in the *Reagents* section of *Materials and Methods*, the names of the chemical compounds for “MTSEA-Texas red” and “MTSEA biotin-X” were transposed. The correct chemicals and suppliers should read as follows: “The dye, MTSEA-Texas red, was purchased from Toronto Research Chemicals, Inc. (North York, ON, Canada), and 2-((6-((biotinoyl)amino)-hexanoyl)amino)ethylmethanethiosulfonate (MTSEA biotin-X) was purchased from Biotium (Hayward, CA).” In addition, under *S-Nitrosoprotein Detection*, “0.2 mM ascorbate” (page 118, column 1, line 28) should read “0.2 M ascorbate,” and under *Organelle Staining*, “dextrose-PBS” (page 118, column 1, line 48) should read “Dulbecco's PBS (DPBS).” The conclusions presented remain unchanged by these corrections.

[www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0501116102](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0501116102)