ERRATUM

DAMIANI, E., SALVATORI, S. AND MARGRETH, A. Characterization of calsequestrin of avian skeletal muscle. *Journal of Muscle Research and Cell Motility* **11** (1990), 48–55.

Several sections of this paper were printed incorrectly due to errors that occurred after the proof stage.

The third and fourth sentences of the introduction should read:

Both skeletal and cardiac CS, beside having similar Ca^{2+} binding properties, according to recent evidence (Mitchell *et al.*, 1987; Scott *et al.*, 1988), exhibit characteristic configurational changes upon binding of Ca^{2+} , as shown, for instance, by changes in intrinsic fluorescence (Ikemoto *et al.*, 1972; Ikemoto *et al.*, 1974; Slupsky *et al.*, 1987; Mitchell *et al.*, 1988). These variations of CS configuration, which have been interpreted as being due to internalization of a Ca^{2+} -regulated hydrophobic site in the CS molecule (Ikemoto *et al.*, 1974).

The section labelled *Preparative procedures* in Materials and Methods should read:

Preparative procedures

Total SR membranes were isolated from the microsomal fraction of the pectoralis muscle of adult chicken (White Leghorn), using a Ca^{2+} -oxalate precipitation method, followed by sucrose density centrifugation, as described by Sabbadini and Okamoto (1983). For fractionating the SR vesicles into a heavy fraction derived from junctional TC and a light fraction enriched in longitudinal SR, we used the procedure of Saito and co-workers (1984). It was verified that the pattern of distribution of muscle membranes after isopycnic, discontinuous sucrose density centrifugation, was essentially the same as that reported for rabbit fast muscle (Saito *et al.*, 1984) and for frog (Volpe *et al.*, 1988) and human (Damiani *et al.*, 1989) muscle. Protein concentration was determined according to Lowry and co-workers (1951), using bovine serum albumin as a standard.