

## Erratum

In Vol. 79 on pp. 215 and 216 the references to the pages in the Table of Contents of the Gardner paper were incorrectly printed. They must read:

### **Type C Viruses of Wild Mice: Characterization and Natural History of Amphotropic, Ecotropic, and Xenotropic MuLV**

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## I. Introduction

Following the discovery by *Gross* in 1950 of type C murine leukemia virus (MuLV) (*Gross*, 1951), considerable knowledge about these viruses in laboratory strains of mice has accumulated (for review, see *Sarma* and *Gazdar*, 1974). Only in the last few years, however, has information been obtained about type C viruses in outbred, feral-living *Mus musculus*, the progenitor of the laboratory mouse. An understanding of the natural history of these viruses in wild mice is important because in laboratory mice they could represent to some extent an artifact of inbreeding and laboratory selection. The wild mouse might also prove a useful model for humans, an outbred species in which some involvement with RNA tumor virus genomes is suspected (for review, see *Hehlman*, 1976). The first indication that these viruses were present in wild mice was the detection of virus group specific antigen in the tissues of Maryland wild mice bred in captivity (*Huebner* et al., 1970). Type C viruses were subsequently found in multiple populations of wild mice in southern California and were shown to be lymphomagenic under natural and experimental conditions. Completely unanticipated, however, was the discovery of an independent etiologic involvement of these agents with a naturally occurring neurogenic hind leg paralytic disease of wild mice, which in several aspects is similar to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in humans. In retrospect, however, a similar type C virus-induced paralytic disease may have been observed in the early 1960s in Balb/c mice bearing Moloney leukemia virus-induced lymphoma transplants (*Stansly*, 1965). The type C viruses in wild mice comprise a mixed population with distinct in vitro properties and in vivo pathogenesis. The most prevalent virus class, isolated so far only from wild mice, is called "amphotropic" (A-tropic) because of an unusually wide in vitro host range. Another virus class, similar to that in laboratory mice, is called "ecotropic" (E-tropic) because of a host range restricted to murine cells. A "xenotropic" (X-tropic) class of type C virus, ubiquitous in laboratory mice (*Levy*, 1977b), with host range restricted to nonmurine cells, has also recently been recovered from wild mice. The A-tropic viruses of wild mice form a new class of MuLV, distinct from the E-tropic and X-tropic viruses of wild and laboratory mice and from recombinants of these viruses showing a wide host range (sometimes referred to as "amphotropic") which have recently been found in some laboratory mice. This