

## *Erratum*

### **Proteinaceous bacterial toxins and pathogenesis of sepsis syndrome and septic shock: the unknown connection**

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On page 122 of the above article the wrong figure was published. The correct figure is reprinted on the back of this page; the legend is below.

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**Fig. 1.** **A** Negatively stained fragment of rabbit erythrocyte lysed with staphylococcal alpha-toxin. Numerous 19-nm ring-shaped structures are seen over the membrane (*arrows*). **B** Isolated toxin hexamers in detergent solution. **C** Lecithin liposomes carrying reincorporated alpha-toxin hexamers. The hexamers are seen as stubs along the edge of the liposomal membrane and as rings over the membrane (*arrows*). Characteristically, liposomes that escape incorporation of the toxin are impermeable to the stain. **D** Negatively stained erythrocyte membrane lysed by streptolysin-O (SLO) showing numerous curved rods 25–100 nm long and approximately 7.5 wide with inner radius of curvature of 13–16 nm. Most rods are approximately semicircular, often joined in pairs at their ends. Dense accumulations of stain are seen at the concave side of the rods. When these do not form closed profiles, the stain deposit is partly bordered by a “free” edge of the erythrocyte membrane (*arrows*). **E** Negative staining of isolated SLO oligomers, showing numerous curved rod structures identical to those found in toxin-treated membranes. **F** Purified SLO complexes reincorporated into cholesterol-free lecithin liposomes. The toxin oligomers form holes in the liposomes (*unlabelled arrows*); *p* indicates a lesion seen in profile. *Scale bars:* 100 nm in all frames. Sodium silicotungstate was used as negative stain in **B–F**. Uranylacetate was used in **A**. From ref. 6

