

Errata

S. F. MALEKI, S. AMINI, and P. NOUHNEJADE, "The Effect of Ca^{2+} Antagonists on Trichocyst Release in *Paramecium tetraurelia*". *Protoplasma* (1987) 140: 92–99

Figures 3 and 8 should be changed over. The lettering of the abscissa of Fig. 3 should be read "Drug concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$)" instead of "Drug concentration (ug/ml)".

R. M. WALKO, VESNA FURTULA, and E. A. NOTHNAGEL, "Analysis of Labeling of Plant Protoplast Surface by Fluorophore-Conjugated Lectins". *Protoplasma* (1987) 141: 33–46.

Figures 3 and 6 should be changed over.

The caption for Fig. 2 should be read

Fig. 2. Fluorescein-BPA (50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 30 minutes) labeled corn protoplasts (*A, B*). Rose protoplasts could not be labeled with BPA (100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, 60 minutes) with 1 mM CaCl_2 in the incubation medium (*C, D*). With 10 mM CaCl_2 in the medium, however, moderate BPA labeling of rose was observed (*E, F*). Labeling such as shown here on corn and on rose in *F* would be designated ++ in Table 1. *A* (—) in Table 1 would indicate no labeling as exhibited by rose in *D*. The print time was 8 seconds for micrographs *B, D*, and *F*. (*A, C, E*, brightfield; *B, D, F*, fluorescence). Bar, 25 μm

The caption for Fig. 4 should be read

Fig. 4. Scatchard plot of fluorescence intensity measurements of SDS-solubilized, rhodamine-RCA-labeled rose protoplasts. The points are experimental values. The curve, calculated from a logarithmic Scatchard equation, $\ln [\text{RCA}] = -(1/\alpha)[(n/v) - 1] - \ln K_a$ (SCHREIER and SCHIMMEL 1974), yields a good fit to the experimental data with $\alpha_H = 2.0$ (α being analogous to the empirical Hill constant, α_H), with the maximum number of lectins binding to a protoplast $n = 1.1 \times 10^8$ RCA molecules/protoplast, and with the association constant $K_a = 7.2 \times 10^5 \text{M}^{-1}$. The value v is the number of lectins bound to the protoplast surface at a given lectin concentration