The oligomeric structure of GroEL/GroES is required for biologically significant chaperonin function in protein folding

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The text of Table 1 contained several errors, which we regret. The correct version is printed below.

Table 1 Genetic studies with plasmids expressing various *groEL* constructs

a, Ability to replace the chromosomally-encoded *groE* operon by plasmids expressing various *groEL* constructs[1].

		pA6	pA6*ESL*	pA6ES-SRI	pA6*ESEL*191-376	pA6*EL*191-376	pA6*EL*191-345	pA6*EL*193-334
E. coli strains								
MC1000	TC^R	55	56	54	93	77	99	87
MC1000	TC^RCM^R	0	35	0	0	0	0	0

b, Colony forming ability of *groEL*44 bacteria carrying the above plasmids.

B178*groEL*44	30 °C	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B178*groEL*44	43 °C	$<10^{-4}$	1	0.1–1[2]	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$

c, Plaque-forming ability of various bacteriophages on *groEL* mutants carrying the above plasmids at 35 °C.

B178*groEL*44	λcI	$<10^{-4}$	1	0.1[3]	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$
B178*groEL*44	T4	$<10^{-4}$	1	1	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$
B178*groEL*44	T4ε1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B178*groEL*515	λcI	$<10^{-4}$	1	0.01[3]	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$
B178*groEL*515	T4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B178*groEL*515	T4ε1	$<10^{-4}$	1	0.7[3]	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$	$<10^{-4}$

[1]The TC^R transductants were first selected at either 15 °C or 30 °C and then tested for inheritance of the CM^R phenotype, indicating loss of the chromosomally-encoded *groE* locus. The expected cotransduction of the drug resistance markers is 60%[5]. Bacteriophage T4ε1 is a T4 derivative isolated as a plaque fomer on *groEL*44. Simultaneously, it lost the ability to propagate on *groEL*515[44].
[2]Colonies were much smaller than those of wild type. However, wild-type size colony formers appeared at a frequency of approximately 10^{-2}, which, most likely, represent recombinants between the plasmid and the wild-type chromosomally-encoded *groE* locus.
[3]The plaque size was smaller compared to the corresponding wild-type bacteria.