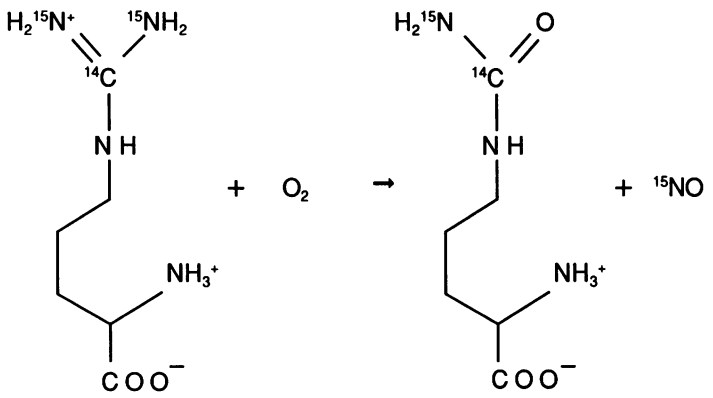
J. B. Hibbs, Jr., C. Westenfelder, R. Taintor, Z. Vavrin, C. Kablitz, R. L. Baranowski, J. H. Ward, R. L. Menlove, M. P. McMurry, J. P. Kushner, and W. E. Samlowski.
The Journal of Clinical Investigation. Volume 89, No. 3, March 1992.

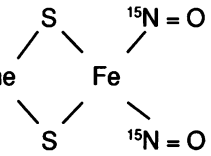
Page 868.

Figure 1 has been revised to look as follows:

[1] 

[2] $2^{15}NO + O_2 \rightarrow 2^{15}NO_2$

[3] $2^{15}NO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow {}^{15}NO_2^- + {}^{15}NO_3^- + 2H^+$

[4] $2^{15}NO$ + enzyme [4Fe-4S] → enzyme 

[5] $4HbO_2 + 4NO_2^- + 4H^+ \rightarrow 4Hb^+ + 4NO_3^- + O_2 + 2H_2O$

Figure 1. Precursor and products of the biological synthesis of inorganic nitrogen oxides and L-citrulline from L-arginine. ^{15}N-containing products derived from L-[^{15}N]arginine were identified by GC/MS (13–15, 30) electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy (21, 22) except for nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), which was detected by another method (13). The direct synthesis of L-citrulline from L-arginine has been identified with several techniques (12–15, 58). The experiments utilizing L-[guanidino-^{14}C]arginine (13, 58) are illustrated in the figure. NO formed by reaction [*1*] can undergo oxidative degradation in aqueous solution (reactions [*2*] and [*3*] or react with nonheme iron associated with sulfur atoms to form nitrosyl-iron-sulfur complexes (reaction [*4*]). Although not shown, certain other forms of intracellular iron also complex with NO. (Hibbs et al., unpublished data). NO_2^- entering the vascular system reacts rapidly with oxyhemoglobin (35). This results in the stoichiometric formation of methemoglobin and NO_3^- from oxyhemoglobin and NO_2^- (reaction [*5*]).

Page 869.

Lines 38–39 in the left-hand column should read:

NO_3^- in the filtrate was reduced to NO_2^- by mixing 80 μl with 80 μl *E. coli* NO_3^- reductase suspension prepared and then incubated for 1 h at 37°C.