J. A. Nolta, X.-J. Yu, I. Bahner, and D. B. Kohn.
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Due to a printer's error, Figure 2 was printed incorrectly. The correct version appears below.

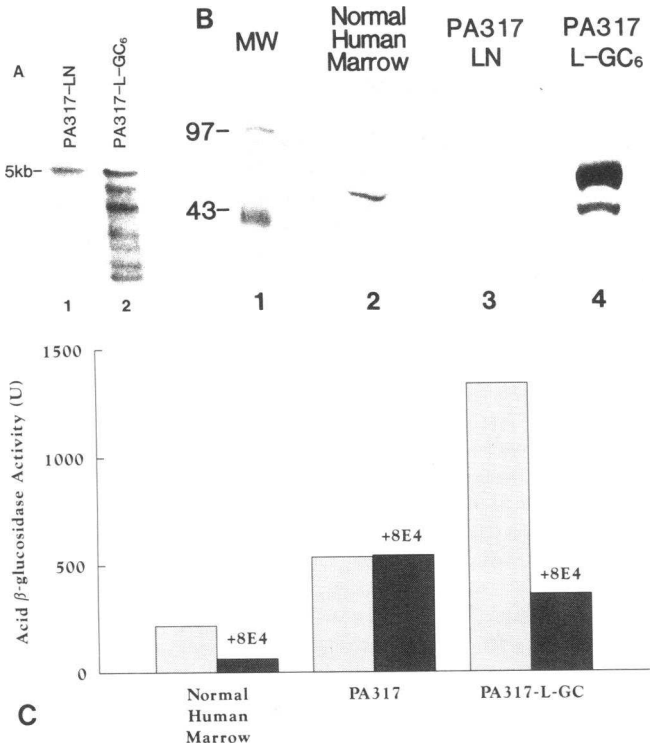

Figure 2. Characterization of an amphotropic PA317 clone producing the L-GC retroviral vector. (*A*) Quantitation of proviral copy number by Southern blot analysis. Genomic DNA from PA317/LN (lane *1*) and PA317/L-GC$_6$ (lane *2*) cells was digested with EcoR1, resolved on a 1% agarose gel, transferred to nylon membrane, and hybridized with the human GC cDNA probe. The band at 5 kb represents the endogenous murine GC gene. The PA317/L-GC$_6$ clone contains an additional six bands, which represent vector proviral integrants. (*B*) Production of vector-derived human GC detected by Western blot analysis. 30 μg of total cellular protein from nonadherent cells harvested from long-term culture was electrophoresed in a 10% SDS-polyacrylamide gel, transferred to nitrocellulose, and incubated with the 8E4 monoclonal antibody, which is specific for human GC. (*C*) Quantitation of human GC enzymatic activity by selective immunoprecipitation. GC enzymatic activity was measured by incubation with the synthetic fluorogenic substrate 4-methyl-umbelliferyl-β-D-glucopyranoside (4-MU; Sigma Chemical Co.) followed by fluorometry. Units of GC activity are defined as nanomoles 4-MU produced per minute per milligram of protein. GC activity was measured before (*solid bars*) and after (*shaded bars*) immunoprecipitation with the monoclonal antibody 8E4 and *Staphylococcus aureus* protein A beads (Calbiochem-Behring Corp., La Jolla, CA).