Correction

The following figures appeared incorrectly in black and white in the article by Debra G. B. Leonard *et al.*, which appeared in the May 2002 issue of *Clinical Cancer Research* (pp. 973–985). The corrected figures appear below.

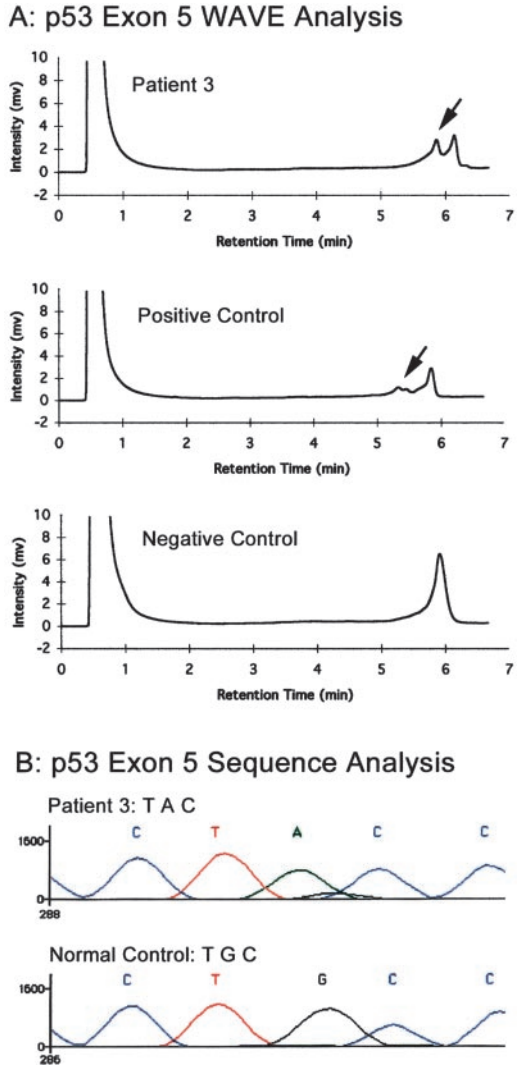

Fig. 1 Detection of *p53* exon 5 mutation in AML of patient 3 using the WAVE system (Transgenomic). *A*, *p53* exon 5 PCR product from AML DNA of patient 3 was mixed with an equal amount of wild-type exon 5 PCR product and analyzed on the WAVE instrument (*top panel*). *Arrows* indicate heteroduplex peaks in the AML specimen (*top panel*) and in the positive control (*middle panel*). Under the partially denaturing temperature conditions of the assay, heteroduplexes are denatured and eluted from the column before homoduplexes. There was no heteroduplex peak in the negative control (*bottom panel*). *B*, direct sequencing of *p53* exon 5 PCR product confirmed a codon 141 TGC-to-TAC transition with asscoiated LOH in AML of patient 3 (*top panel*). The *bottom panel* shows the normal sequence.

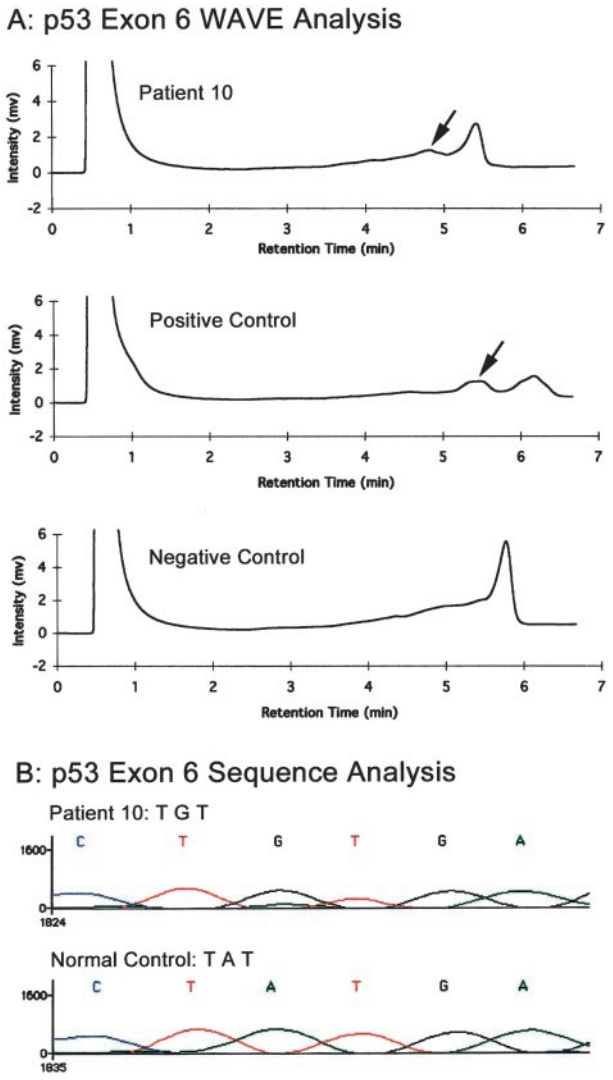

Fig. 2 Detection of *p53* exon 6 mutation in RARS of patient 10. *A*, *p53* exon 6 PCR product from RARS DNA of patient 10 was mixed with an equal amount of wild-type exon 6 PCR product and analyzed on the WAVE instrument (*top panel*). Arrows indicate heteroduplex peaks in the RARS specimen (*top panel*) and in the positive control (*middle panel*). There was no heteroduplex peak in the negative control (*bottom panel*). *B*, direct sequencing indicated that the *p53* exon 6 mutations in the RARS of patient 10 was a condon 220 TAT-to-TGT transition with LOH. Normal sequences is shown in the *bottom panel*.

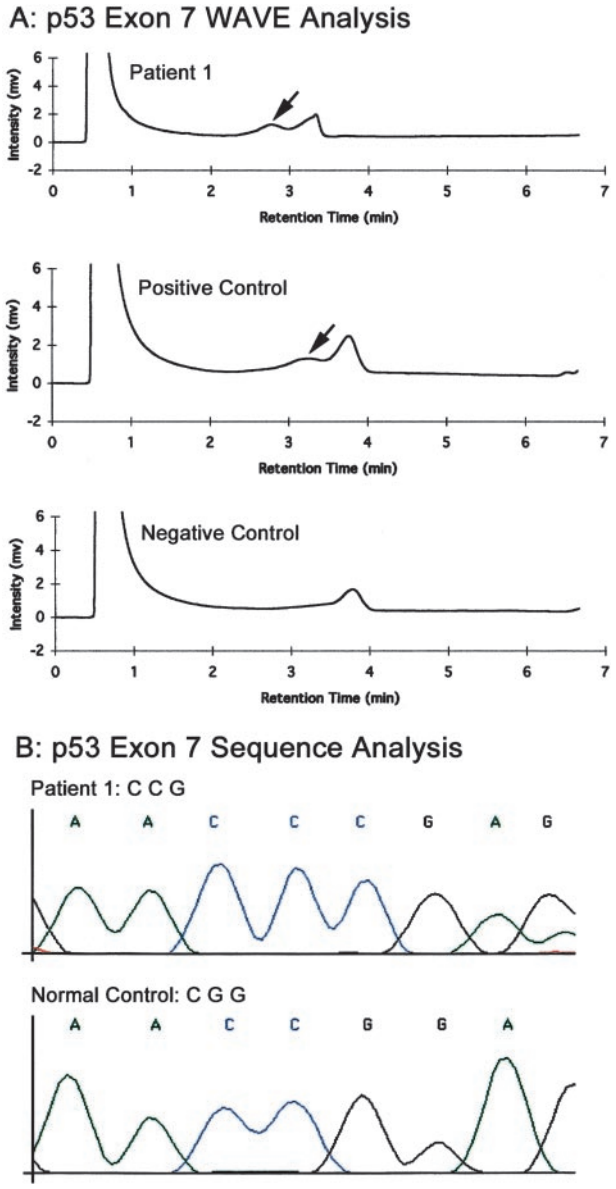

Fig. 3 Detection of *p53* exon 7 mutation in RAEB of patient 1 by WAVE analysis. *A*, *p53* exon 7 PCR product from RAEB DNA of patient 1 was mixed with an equal amount of wild-type exon 7 PCR product and analyzed on the WAVE instrument (*top panel*). *Arrows* indicate heteroduplex peaks in the RAEB specimen (*top panel*) and in the positive control (*middle panel*). A heteroduplex peak is absent in the negative control (*bottom panel*). *B*, direct sequencing of the exon 7 PCR product from the RAEB DNA of patient 1 revealed a codon 248 CGG-to-CCG transversion with LOH (*top panel*). The *bottom panel* shows the normal sequence.

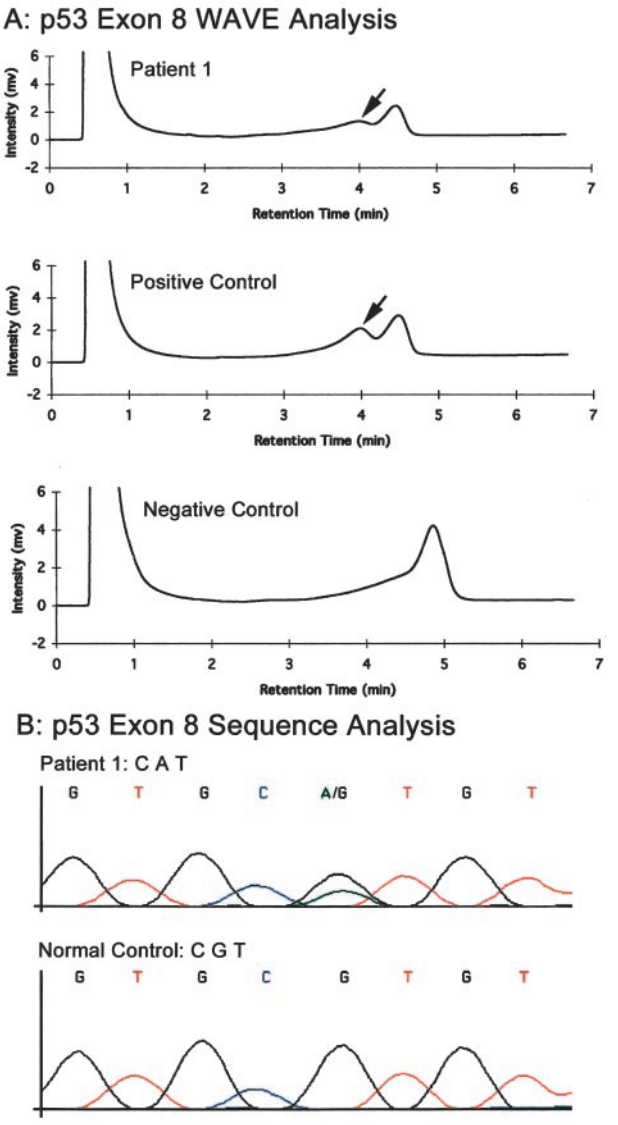

Fig. 4 Detection of *p53* exon 8 mutation in RAEB of patient 1 by WAVE analysis. *A*, *p53* exon 8 PCR product from RAEB DNA of patient 1 was mixed with an equal amount of wild-type exon 8 PCR product and analyzed on the WAVE instrument (*top panel*). *Arrows* indicate heteroduplex peaks in the RAEB specimen (*top panel*) and in the positive control (*middle panel*). Heteroduplex peak is absent in the negative control (*bottom panel*). *B*, LOH was not detected with the *p53* exon 8 codon 273 CGT-to-CAT transition in the RAEB of patient 1 as indicated by the normal G peak in addition to the mutant A peak in the sequence. The normal sequence is shown in the *botom panel*. Apparent LOH in exon 7, but not in exon 8, may indicate the presence of the exon 7 mutation on both alleles (compare with Fig. 3).

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