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A corrected Table II and legend to Fig. 5 appear below.

Table II. Lethality/Viability of Gal4 Constructs with UAS-Rac, Cdc42, or RhoL

UAS construct	458	306	198Y	212	hs-GAL4
RhoLV20	Lethal	Lethal	Lethal	Viable	Lethal
RhoLN25	Viable	Viable	Viable	Viable	Viable
RacV12	Lethal	Lethal	Lethal	Lethal	Lethal
RacN17	Viable	Viable	Viable	Viable	Viable
Cdc42V12	Viable	Lethal	Lethal	Lethal	Semi-lethal
Cdc42N17	Viable	Viable	Lethal	Viable	Viable
Embryonic expression	None	Salivary gland	Salivary gland	Not tested	Not tested
Larval expression	Moderate, general	Strong, general	Strong, general	Not tested	Not tested

Figure 5. Changes in F-actin distribution during normal border cell migration and effects of altered Rho proteins on border cells. (A and K) Wild-type stage 10 egg chambers stained for F-actin. (B) Nomarski optics image of *slbo*¹/*CyO* stage 10 egg chamber stained for β -galactosidase activity. (C) High power confocal micrographs of wild-type border cells initiating migration in stage 9 (C) and after migration in stage 10 (D), stained for F-actin. The triangle indicates one filopodium in C. C and D are high power images of the same egg chambers shown in Fig. 1, H and I. (E) F-actin staining of a representative egg chamber expressing Rac^{N17} in border cells and posterior follicle cells (Gal4-306;UAS-Rac^{N17}). (F) β -Galactosidase activity staining of a stage 10 egg chamber (Gal4-306;UAS-Rac^{N17}; *slbo*¹/+), showing that the cells at the anterior tip are border cells. (G) High power confocal micrograph of stage 10 border cells from Gal4-306;UAS-Rac^{N17} stained for F-actin. Note the lack of cellular extensions of filopodia. (H) Nuclear staining of G. (I) F-actin staining of a stage 9 egg chamber expressing dominant-negative RhoL. (J) β -Galactosidase activity staining in a similar egg chamber. Arrows indicate border cells.