The Sec1p/Munc18 (SM) protein, Vps45p, cycles on and off membranes during vesicle transport

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The authors noticed a duplication of data in Fig. 3 B between the panels representing subcellular fractionations of wild-type and *vps21Δ* cells. Given the time that has elapsed since the original date of publication, the original data could not be found to correct the figure, so a new version of Fig. 3 B from a recent repeat of the experiment has been provided below.

The html and pdf versions of this article have been corrected. The error remains only in the print version.

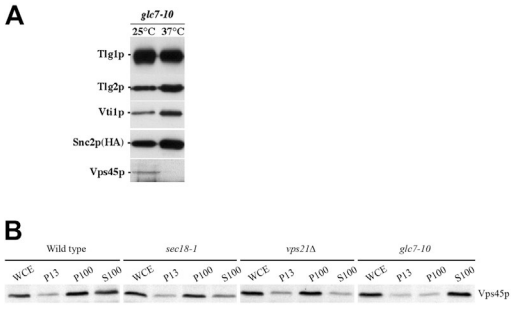

Figure 3. **Vps45p loses membrane association upon inactivation of PP1.** (A) Tlg1p-containing complexes were immunoprecipitated from cells harboring the *glc7–10* mutation (NOzY23) grown at 25°C (25°C), or grown at 25°C and then incubated at 37°C for 10 min before cell lysate preparation (37°C). Immunoblot analysis was used to detect the amount of Tlg1p, Tlg2p, Vti1p, HA-tagged Snc2p, and Vps45p in the immunoprecipitated complexes. (B) wild-type (SF838–9D), *sec18–1* (NOzY22), *vps21Δ* (SGY79), and *glc7–10* (PAY704–1) cells were incubated at 37°C for 10 min before fractionation by differential centrifugation to yield a whole cell extract (WCE), a low-speed membrane pellet (P13), a high-speed membrane pellet (P100), and a soluble, cytosolic fraction (S100). The amount of Vps45p in each fraction was assessed using immunoblot analysis.