In the article entitled, "Frequency of B lymphocytes responsive to anti-immunoglobulin," by Anthony L. DeFranco, Elizabeth S. Raveche, Richard Asofsky, and William E. Paul, May 1982, **155**:1523, the legends to Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 6 appear in an incomplete form. The corrected legends, with their respective figures, are printed below.

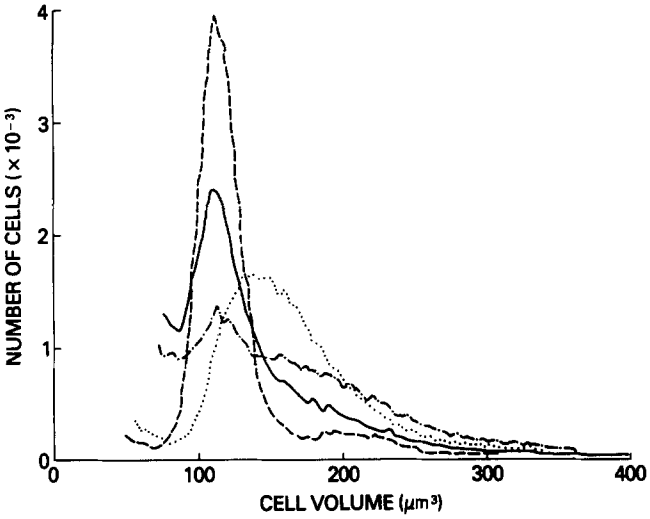

FIG. 1. Cell volume distribution of density-fractionated B cells. Spleen cells from BDF_1 mice were treated with anti-Thy-1.2 and then separated on a Percoll step gradient. Fractions: low density (<1.062), >50% Percoll; intermediate density (1.062–1.074), 50–60% Percoll; dense (1.074–1.086), 60–70% Percoll. Cell volume was determined by electric resistance and calibrated with microspheres obtained from Coulter Electronics. Dense B cells (– – –); unfractionated B cells (——); intermediate density B cells (·····); low density cells (–·–).

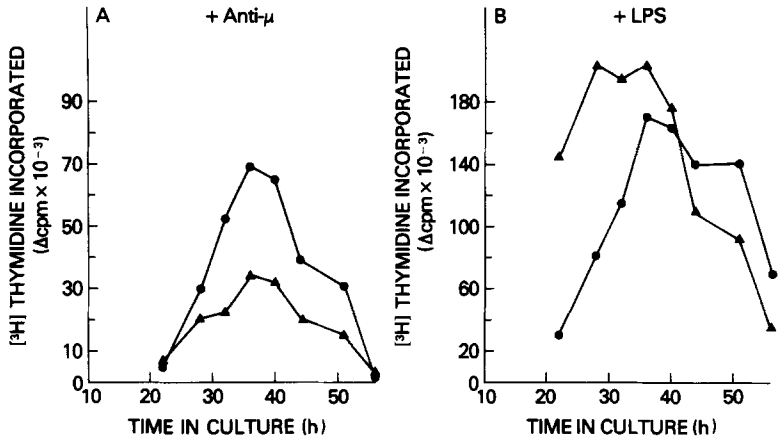

FIG. 2. Time-course of DNA synthesis by density-fractionated B cells stimulated with anti-μ (A) or LPS (B). B cells at 2×10^5 cells/well in Iscove's/F-12 medium were pulsed with [^{3}H]thymidine for 4 h at various times after the addition of anti-μ or LPS to dense B cells (●) or to intermediate density B cells (▲).

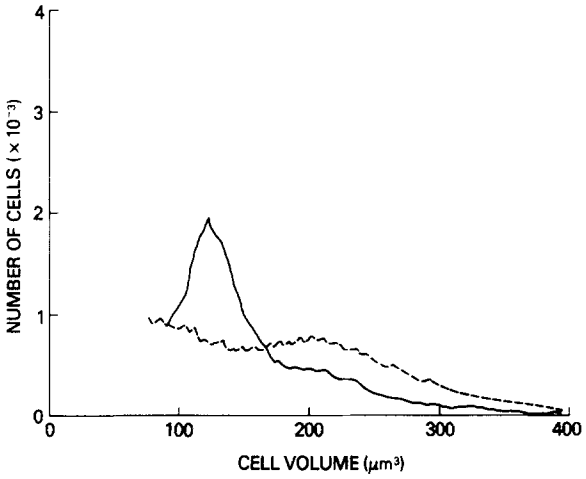

FIG. 4. Increase in size of high density CDF_1 ♂ B cells cultured with anti-μ for 24 h. Cells were cultured with (- - -) or without (——) anti-μ for 24 h in Iscove's/F-12 medium containing 0.15 mg/ml bovine serum albumin.

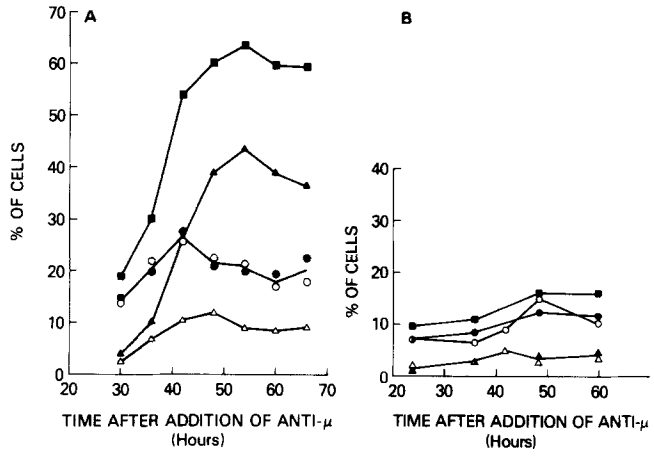

FIG. 6. The fraction of high density B cells entering S phase in response to anti-μ. Cells were cultured with or without colcemid, which prevented dividing cells from leaving M phase. Analysis for DNA content, as described in Materials and Methods, was carried out at different times after addition of anti-μ. These data were processed to determine the fraction of cells in different phases of the cell cycle. Cells with the normal amount of DNA are in G_0 or G_1 phases, cells with twice this amount of DNA are in G_2 or M phases and cells with intermediate amounts of DNA are in S phase. The fraction of cells that have responded at any given time is equal to the sum of the cells in S, G_2, and M phases in the presence of colcemid, which prevented cells from returning to G_1 phase. Values for S phase and G_2 + M phases for cells cultured without colcemid were corrected for the increase in cell numbers due to cell division. (A) BDF_1 female, dense B cells. (B) CDF_1 male, dense B cells. S + G_2 + M (+ colcemid) = percent of cells responding (■); S phase (+ colcemid) (●); G_2 + M phases (+ colcemid) (▲); S phase (○); G_2 + M phases (△).