

In the article entitled, "Frequency of B lymphocytes responsive to anti-immunoglobulin," by Anthony L. DeFranco, Elizabeth S. Raveche, Richard Assofsky, 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.

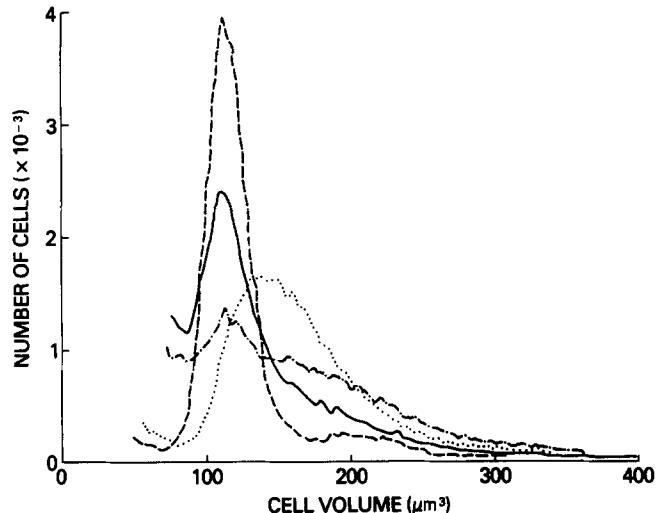


FIG. 1. Cell volume distribution of density-fractionated B cells. Spleen cells from BDF<sub>1</sub> mice were treated with anti-Thy-1.2 and then separated on a Percoll step gradient. Fractions: low density (<1.062), >50% Percoll; intermediate density (1.062–1.074), 50–60% Percoll; dense (1.074–1.086), 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 (—·—).

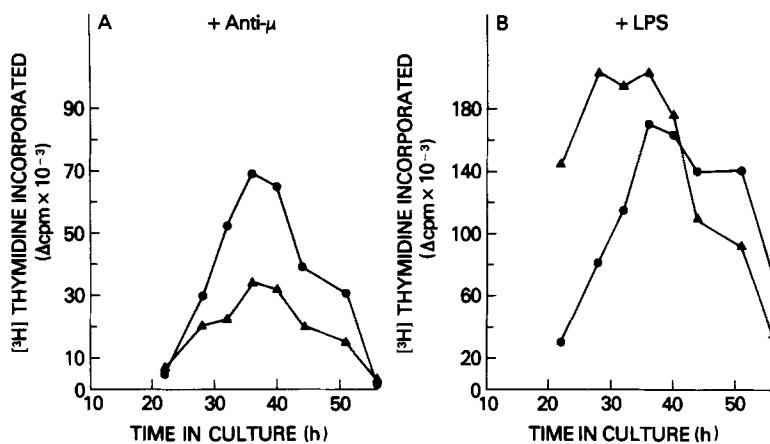


FIG. 2. Time-course of DNA synthesis by density-fractionated B cells stimulated with anti- $\mu$  (A) or LPS (B). B cells at  $2 \times 10^5$  cells/well in Iscove's/F-12 medium were pulsed with [ $^3$ H]thymidine for 4 h at various times after the addition of anti- $\mu$  or LPS to dense B cells (●)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

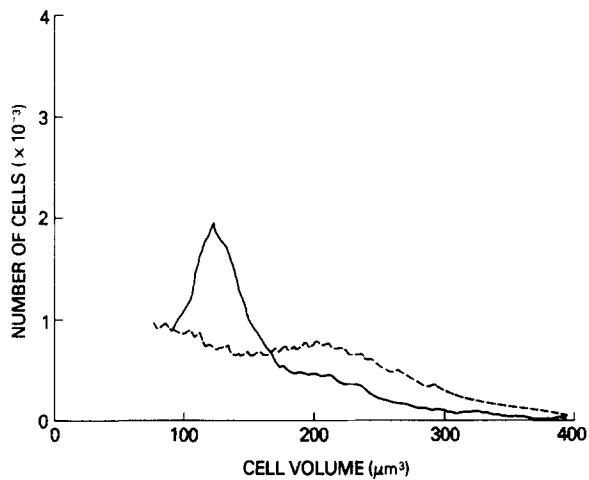


FIG. 4. Increase in size of high density CDF<sub>1</sub> ♂ B cells cultured with anti- $\mu$  for 24 h. Cells were cultured with (—) or without (---) anti- $\mu$  for 24 h in Iscove's/F-12 medium containing 0.15 mg/ml bovine serum albumin.

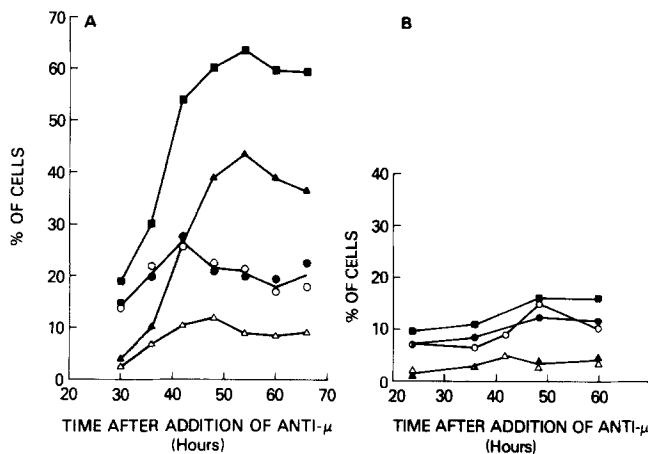


FIG. 6. The fraction of high density B cells entering S phase in response to anti- $\mu$ . Cells were cultured with or without colcemid, which prevented dividing cells from leaving M phase. Analysis for DNA content, as described in Materials and Methods, was carried out at different times after addition of anti- $\mu$ . 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<sub>0</sub> or G<sub>1</sub> phases, cells with twice this amount of DNA are in G<sub>2</sub> 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<sub>2</sub>, and M phases in the presence of colcemid, which prevented cells from returning to G<sub>1</sub> phase. Values for S phase and G<sub>2</sub> + M phases for cells cultured without colcemid were corrected for the increase in cell numbers due to cell division. (A) BDF<sub>1</sub> female, dense B cells. (B) CDF<sub>1</sub> male, dense B cells. S + G<sub>2</sub> + M (+ colcemid) = percent of cells responding (■); S phase (+ colcemid) (●); G<sub>2</sub> + M phases (+ colcemid) (▲); S phase (○); G<sub>2</sub> + M phases (Δ).