

Evidence for cytokine-inducible nitric oxide synthesis from L-arginine in patients receiving interleukin-2 therapy

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Correction

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Figure 1 has been revised to look as follows:

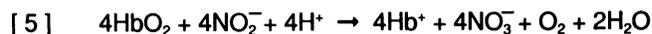
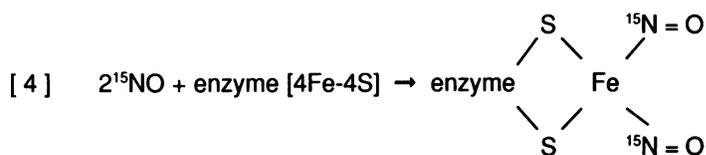
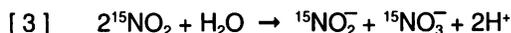
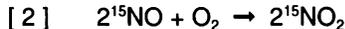
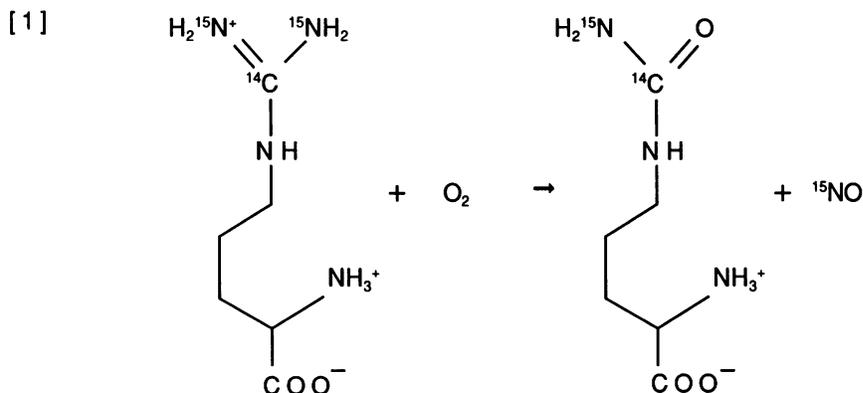


Figure 1. Precursor and products of the biological synthesis of inorganic nitrogen oxides and L-citrulline from L-arginine. ^{15}N -containing products derived from L- ^{15}N arginine were identified by GC/MS (13–15, 30) electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy (21, 22) except for nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), which was detected by another method (13). The direct synthesis of L-citrulline from L-arginine has been identified with several techniques (12–15, 58). The experiments utilizing L-[guanidino- ^{14}C]arginine (13, 58) are illustrated in the figure. NO formed by reaction [1] can undergo oxidative degradation in aqueous solution (reactions [2] and [3]) or react with nonheme iron associated with sulfur atoms to form nitrosyl-iron-sulfur complexes (reaction [4]). Although not shown, certain other forms of intracellular iron also complex with NO. (Hibbs et al., unpublished data). NO_2^- entering the vascular system reacts rapidly with oxyhemoglobin (35). This results in the stoichiometric formation of methemoglobin and NO_3^- from oxyhemoglobin and NO_2^- (reaction [5]).

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Lines 38–39 in the left-hand column should read:

NO_3^- in the filtrate was reduced to NO_2^- by mixing 80 μl with 80 μl *E. coli* NO_3^- reductase suspension prepared and then incubated for 1 h at 37°C.