ERRATA

Cloning of the *Alcaligenes latus* Polyhydroxyalkanoate Biosynthesis Genes and Use of These Genes for Enhanced Production of Poly(3-hydroxybutyrate) in *Escherichia coli*

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Volume 64, no. 12, p. 4897–4903, 1998. Page 4898, column 2, Results, line 16: "6.3-kb" should read "6.4-kb."
Line 19: "6,286 bp" should read "6,433 bp."
Page 4899, Fig. 1. Figure 1 should appear as shown below.

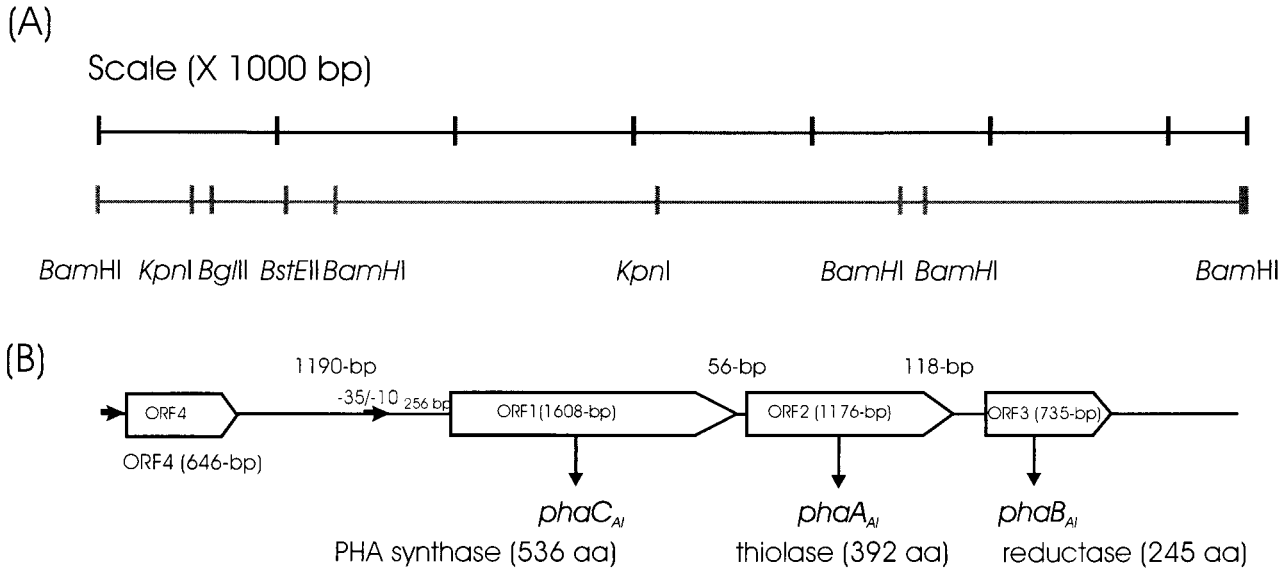

FIG. 1.

Column 1, line 4: "1,029 bp" should read "1,176 bp."
Line 5: "343 amino acids" should read "392 amino acids."
Line 6: "35,406 Da" should read "40,519 Da."
Page 4900, column 1, line 21: "6.3-kb" should read "6.4-kb."
Line 31: "5.3-kb" should read "5.4-kb."
Column 2, Discussion, line 25: "6.3-kb" should read "6.4-kb."
Page 4901, Fig. 2: "pJC1 (9-kbp)," "pJC2 (9.7-kbp)," "pJC3 (8-kbp)," and "pJC4 (8.7-kbp)" should read "pJC1 (9.1-kbp)," "pJC2 (9.8-kbp)," "pJC3 (8.1-kbp)," and "pJC4 (8.8-kbp)," respectively.

Inactivation of *Cryptosporidium parvum* Oocysts by Ammonia

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Volume 64, no. 2, p. 784–788, 1998. p. 786, Table 1. Table 1 should read as shown below.

TABLE 1. Inactivation rates of *C. parvum* oocysts exposed to measured concentrations of ammonia[a]

$[NH_3]$ (mol/liter)	$K \pm 95\%$ CI/h[b]	Days to reach 99.999% inactivation[c]
0.007	0.014 ± 0.004	34.3
0.026	0.027 ± 0.007	17.8
0.039	0.050 ± 0.005	9.6
0.060[d]	0.047 ± 0.014	10.2
0.104	0.059 ± 0.034	8.1
0.148	0.066 ± 0.030	7.3
5.8[e]	0.479	1

[a] Based on data from the dye permeability assay after a 24-h exposure.

[b] It was assumed that oocyst inactivation was a first-order process. The coefficient of inactivation was determined by regressing ln (P_0/P_t) against time (derived from the equation $P_t = P_0 \cdot e^{-Kt}$, where P_0 is the initial percentage of viable oocysts, P_t is the percentage of viable oocysts at time t, in hours, and K is the coefficient of inactivation). The 95% confidence intervals (CI) were determined by multiplying the Student t value at the appropriate degree of freedom and at an α level (two-sided) of 0.025 by the standard deviations of K.

[c] Calculated by the equation $t = \ln (P_0/P_t)/K$.

[d] This concentration of NH_3 and exposure time were used in the validation experiment shown in Table 2.

[e] A power function, $y = 2.523x^{-0.525}$ ($r^2 = 0.993$), that fit the regression of $[NH_3]$ against days to reach 99.999% inactivation was used to determine the concentration of ammonia that would reduce the viability of oocysts by 99.999% in 1 day. The K value for this concentration of ammonia was then derived.

Page 787, column 2, line 9: “26.5 days” should read “55.1 days.”