by which tolerance is lost. This chapter might well have appeared earlier in the book, because it is essential that the reader understand the concept of self recognition when thinking of mechanisms of autoimmunity and autoantibody production. In this last chapter, the author also considers the role of cytokines in the breakdown of tolerance. The approach is narrow. There is minimum discussion of cytokines secreting phenotypes in leukocyte-mediated regulation of B cell responses. Epitope spreading and antibody production is not covered.

B Cells and Autoantibody Production in Autoimmune Diseases is not likely to be useful to the clinician. The clinical investigator who may want a general consideration of antibody function and the potential role played by these proteins in tissue damage may find the book useful as a general review. The best audiences are medical and graduate students studying immunology and experimental immunologists who are searching for relevance to prepare the significance section on their NIH proposals.

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Corrections

In "The amygdala and intractable temporal lobe epilepsy: A quantitative magnetic resonance imaging study" (Neurology 1996;47:1021-1031), an acknowledgment was missing. The acknowledgment should have read: "We wish to thank Action Research and the Wellcome trust for financial support."

In "S-Methylation in Parkinson's disease" (Neurology 1995; 45:2279-2281), the definition in the Methods section of one unit of S-methyltransferase was incomplete. A more thorough definition follows: "One unit of the enzyme activity represents formation of 1nmol of S-methylmercaptoethanol per 1 hour of incubation at 37 °C according to the Weinshilboum method, and one unit represents 1pmol according to the Keith method (table)."

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