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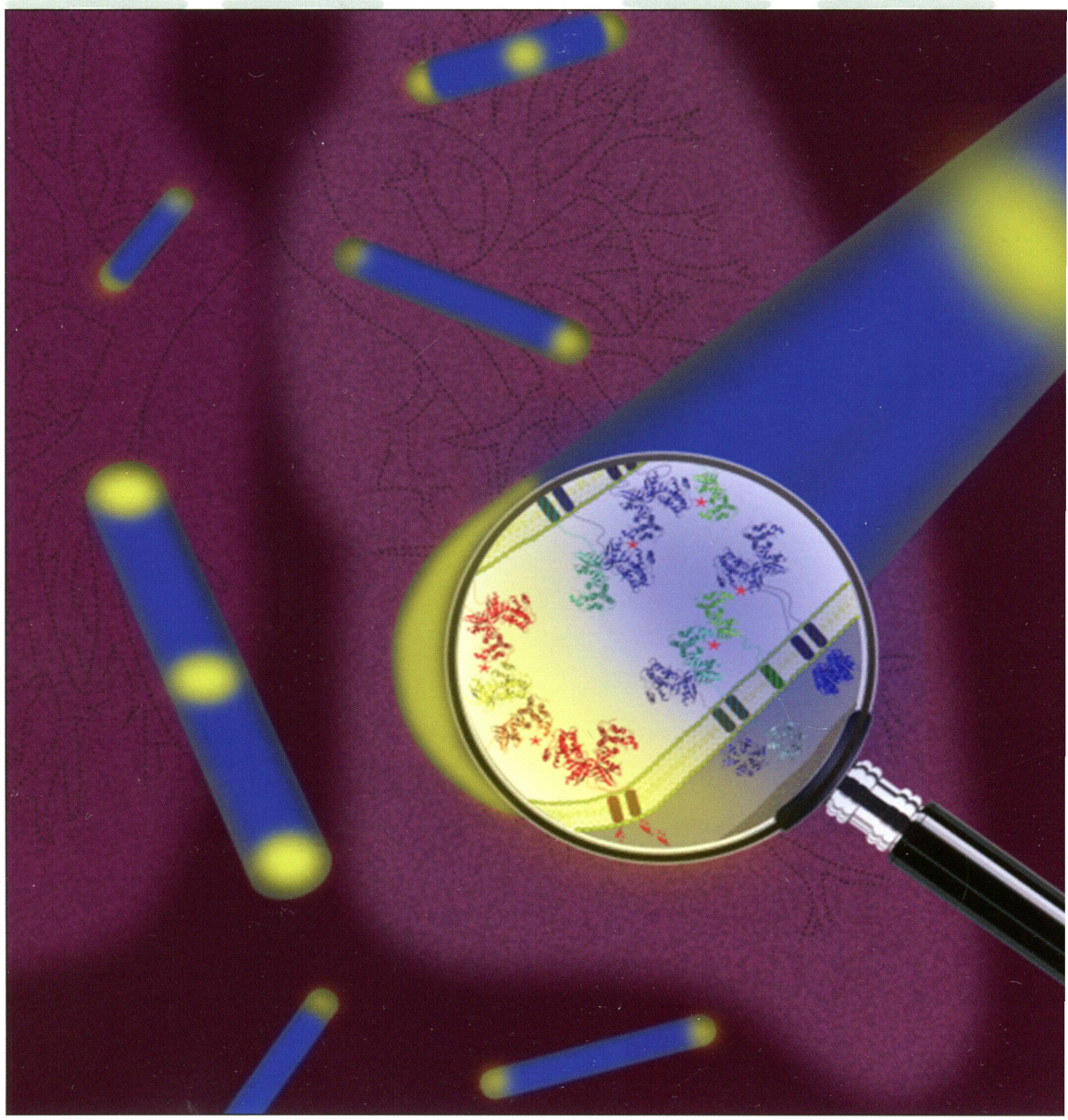

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AUTHOR CORRECTIONS

Cover photograph (): During infection, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* adapts to the changing host environment by altering growth rate and nutrient utilization. The *M. tuberculosis* protein Rv1422, named CuvA (carbon utilization and virulence protein A), is a substrate of the eukaryotic-like serine/threonine kinases PknA and PknB and localizes with these proteins to the growing poles of the cell. Phosphorylation likely occurs at the poles (stars). Deletion of CuvA results in altered cell morphology and attenuated virulence, suggesting that this protein modulates nutrient acquisition and cell wall structure during infection. (Image courtesy of Christopher Sassetti and Christina Baer, University of Massachusetts Medical School.) (For an article in this issue dealing with *M. tuberculosis* CuvA, see page 4104.)