

ERRATA. Por un error involuntario las siguientes figuras fueron omitidas del artículo "Uso de un Sistema de Análisis Duplex PCR/DNA para el Monitoreo de *Babesia bovis* y *Babesia bigemina* Durante el Estudio de Vacunación de Ganado". Julio V. Figueroa, Jesús A. Álvarez, Edmundo E. Rojas, Juan A. Ramos, Juan J. Mosqueda, Germinal J. Cantú, Carlos A. Vega y Gerald M. Buening. Revista Latinoamericana de Microbiología (1998) 40 (enero-junio # 1, 2):39-44

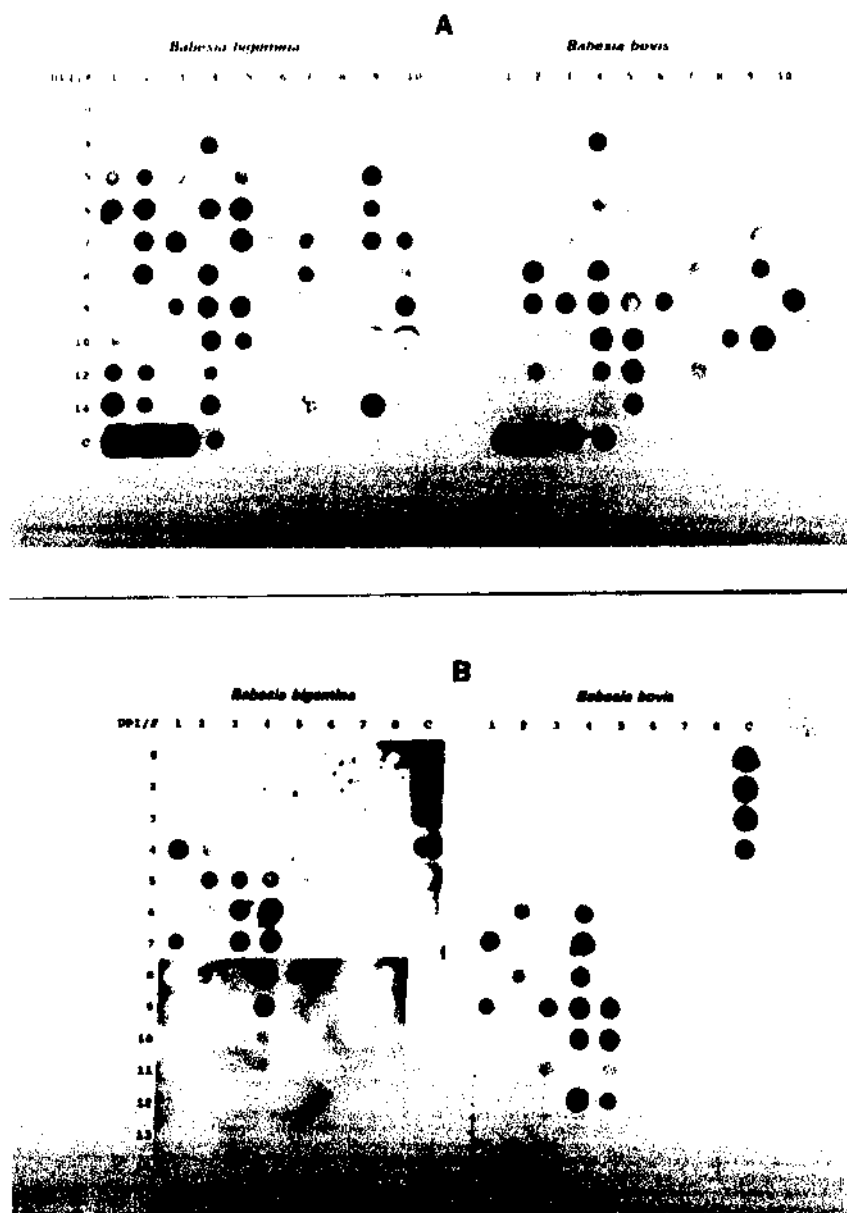


Fig. 1. Analysis of PCR products by Dot-blot nucleic acid hybridization with *B. bigemina* and *B. bovis* DNA probes. A: 1-10, samples coresponding to 10 cattle vaccinated with culture-derived *Babesia*-infected erythrocytes (Group I). B: 1-5, samples corresponding to 5 cattle vaccinated with culture-derived *Babesia*-infected erythrocytes; 6-8, samples corresponding to 3 cattle control animals (Group II). DPI, Days post-inoculation. C, tenfold dilutions of positive control samples.

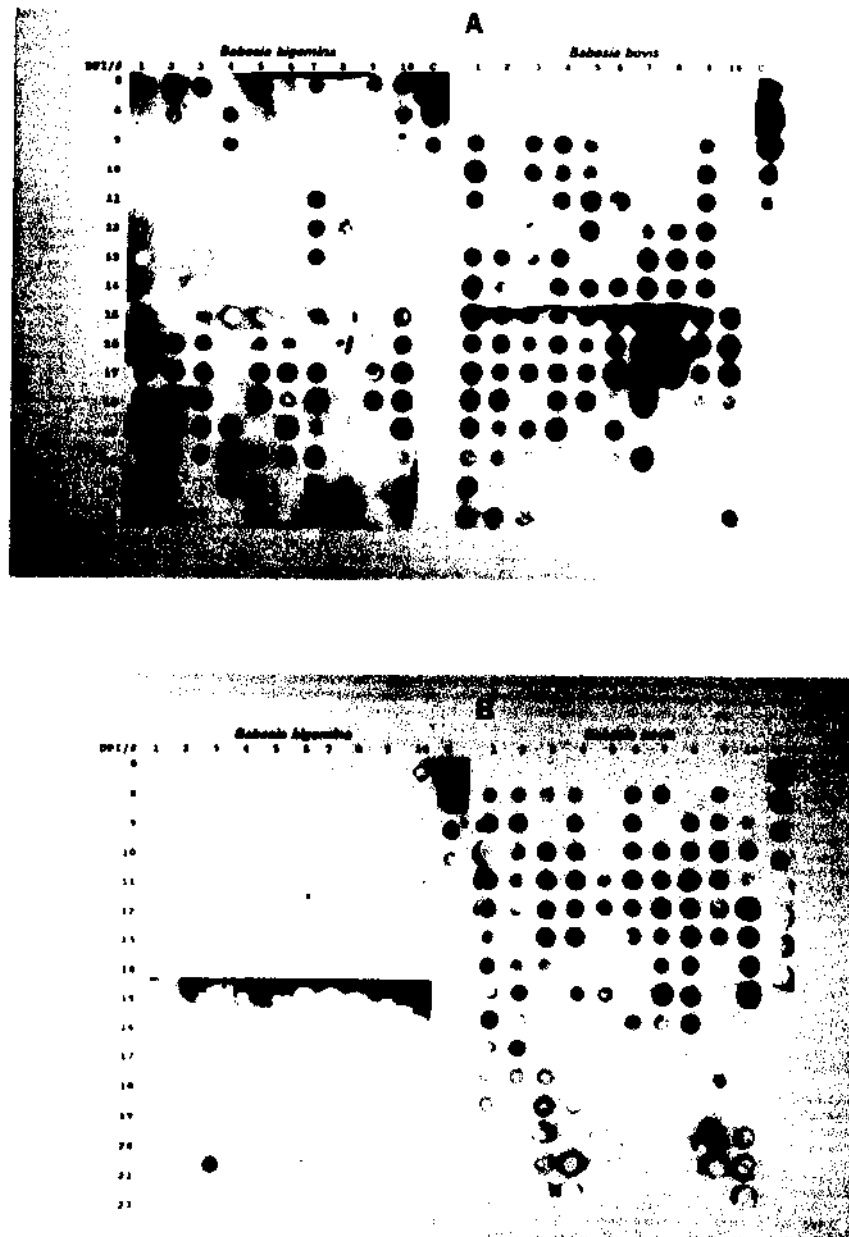


Fig. 2. Analysis of PCR products by Dot-blot nucleic acid hybridization with *B. bigemina* and *B. bovis* DNA probes. A: 1-10, samples of vaccinated cattle, challenged on day 21 PI (Group I). B: 1-10, samples of control, unvaccinated cattle (Group I). DPI, days post introduction to tick-infested area; C, tenfold dilutions of positive control samples..

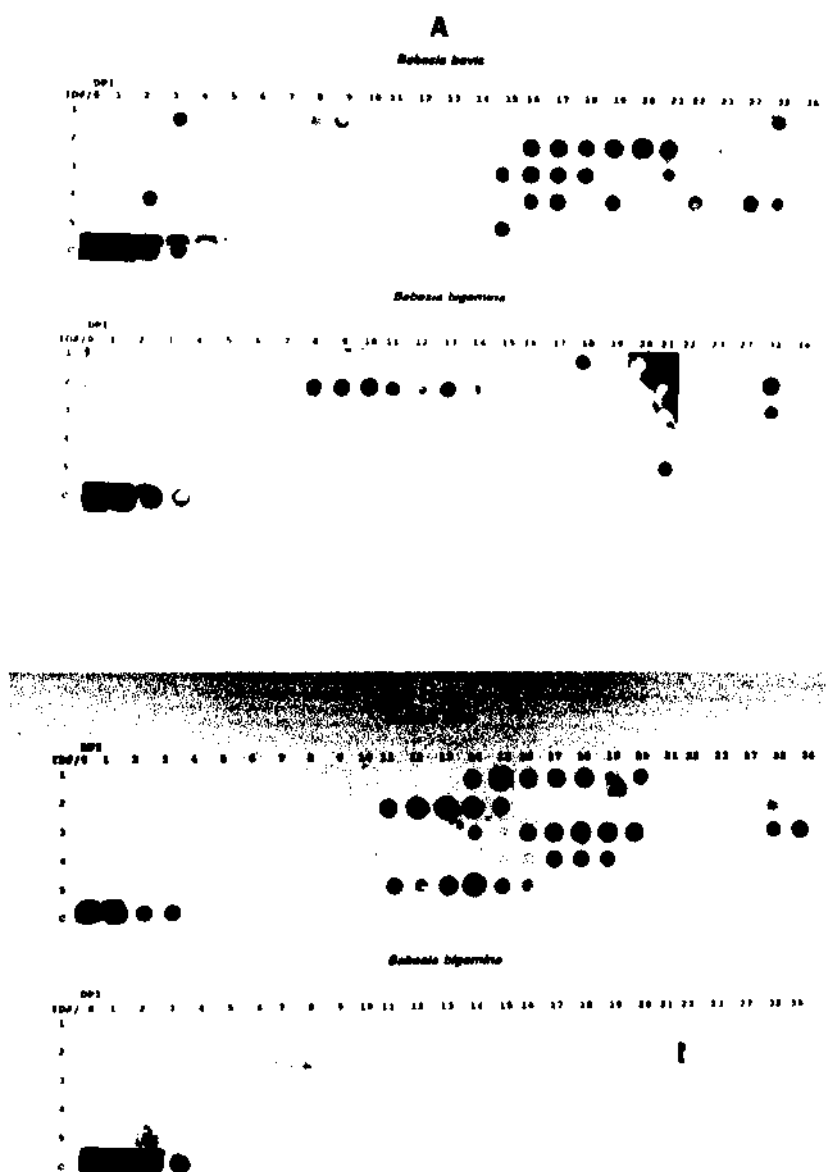


Fig. 3. Analysis of PCR products by Dot-blot nucleic acid hibridization with *B. bigemina* and *B. bovis* DNA probes. A: 1-5, samples of vaccinated cattle, challenged on day 60 PI (Group II). B: 1-5, samples of control, unvaccinated cattle (Group II). DPI, days post introduction to tick-infested area; C, tenfold dilutions of positive control samples..