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CORRECTION

On the Cover

The epigenome sits "above" the genome, in the form of molecular tags that help control the activity of individual genes. While the genome is fixed for life and identical in every cell, the epigenome differs dramatically among cell types, and can respond to signals from both within the body and the outside world. This simplified diagram shows DNA (gold) wrapped around histones proteins (blue). Methyl tags (red) on the DNA keep genes switched off. In part, the tags keep segments of DNA wound tightly around histones, making them inaccessible to the cell's transcription machinery. Other molecular tags (not shown) on histone proteins keep active segments of DNA loosely wound and accessible. In the Research Methods essay section, Drits-Esser, Bass, and Stark describe curriculum materials on epigenetics developed by the Genetic Science Learning Center at the University of Utah and their process of conducting a randomized controlled study in high school classrooms to test the efficacy of these materials. The curriculum is available online through the Genetic Science Learning Center's website: http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/epigenetics/. (Image credit: Genetic Science Learning Center)