## CORRIGENDUM

## DNA microarrays for comparison of gene expression profiles between diagnosis and relapse in precursor-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia: choice of technique and purification influence the identification of potential diagnostic markers

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The authors would like to remark that, due to editorial changes in the above article, some references were accidentally switched. References 13, 14 and 15 were not correctly assigned. The correct order of the last three references appears below. The authors apologize for any confusion this error may have caused the readers.

## References

13 De Haas V, Kaspers GJ, Oosten L, Bresters D, Pieters R, Van Der Velden VH *et al.* Is there a relationship between *in vitro* drug

resistance and level of minimal residual disease as detected by polymerase chain reaction at the end of induction therapy in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia? *Br J Haematol* 2002; **4**: 1190–1191.

- 14 Szczepanski T, Willemse MJ, Brinkhof B, van Wering ER, van der Burg M, van Dongen JJ. Comparative analysis of Ig and TCR gene rearrangements at diagnosis and at relapse of childhood precursor-B-ALL provides improved strategies for selection of stable PCR targets for monitoring of minimal residual disease. *Blood* 2002; **7**: 2315–2323.
- 15 Yeoh EJ, Ross ME, Shurtleff SA, Williams WK, Patel D, Mahfouz R *et al.* Classification, subtype discovery, and prediction of outcome in pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia by gene expression profiling. *Cancer Cell* 2002; **1**: 133–143.

