



Flint's success may energize that search, says Patrick Sullivan, a psychiatric geneticist at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. "We've had to learn not to listen a lot to our critics," he says. "If we listened to people telling us that what we're doing is stupid, we would have stopped years ago." ■

1. Major Depressive Disorder Working Group of the Psychiatric GWAS Consortium *Mol. Psychiatry* **18**, 497–511 (2013).
2. CONVERGE Consortium *Nature* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature14659> (2015).
3. Cai, N. *et al. Curr. Biol.* **25**, 1146–1156 (2015).

### CORRECTIONS

The News Feature 'Weighing the world's trees' (*Nature* **523**, 20–22; 2015)

incorrectly described the photosynthesis measurements made by the Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2. Those observations are made by the same spectrometers that measure CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations.

The News story 'Researchers pin down risks of low-dose radiation' (*Nature* **523**, 17–18; 2015) incorrectly calculated an 'expected' death rate from leukaemia among the workers. Only 30 deaths were attributable to the radiation, and the relative risk increment posed by each additional 10 mSv was 3%.

Depression can take many forms, making it hard to tease out genetic links.

depression. "It's an appealing bit of biology for a disorder that makes people tired and unmotivated," says Levinson.

But he is most intrigued by the way Flint and his colleagues designed their study. Levinson says that the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium, of which he is a member, has analysed data from 17,000 people with depression without finding a genetic hit, as Flint had heard. In light of Flint's results, the group, which is made up of researchers who agree to pool genetic data, is now investigating whether limiting the analysis to people with particularly severe depression

might change things.

If it does, still more samples will be needed before other genetic links emerge. Levinson expects a series of biobanking efforts in places including the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Australia to provide tens of thousands of genomes for analysis within the next five years. The hope is that as more genetic links are found, they will flag up groups of proteins known to work together to affect certain cellular functions: these 'pathways' could be investigated as drug targets, and for their potential to make diagnosis of depression more definitive.