

## CORRECTION



# Correction to: TAL1 hijacks MYCN enhancer that induces MYCN expression and dependence on mevalonate pathway in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia

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Correction to: *Leukemia* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41375-023-01993-y>, published online 17 August 2023

Following the publication of this article, the authors were made aware that the position of the enhancer locus identified in another study was incorrectly described.

Prior to our study, Leon et al. had reported on the MYCN enhancer and annotated this position (hg19, Chr2:16,438,737-16,439,346) (Leon TE et al., *Cancer Discovery*, 2020: PMID 32349972) [1]. This finding was cited and discussed in our article, however the authors of this paper have since informed us that they accidentally indicated a different reference human genome version and thus described the position inaccurately. The coordinates refer to genome build hg38 but not hg19.

As a result of this, we are issuing a correction to amend the incorrect information given – changes listed below. The changes made do not affect the overall results or conclusions of this paper.

## Figure 1A

Red arrowhead removed from this figure and the following sentence deleted from the legend: “The EZH2-dependent MYB bound enhancer of MYCN identified in a previous report [34] is indicated with a red arrowhead”.

Page 6, second paragraph

The following sentence is deleted: “Of note, a previous study reported another region (hg19, Chr2:16,438,737-16,439,346) (Fig. 1A, red arrowhead) which is bound by MYB transcription factor and regulates MYCN expression dependent on EZH2 activity [34]. This region is located approximately 150kb upstream of the OCR we identified (red arrowhead). It is noteworthy that the authors showed that deletion of this MYB binding site they identified did not affect MYCN expression in the EZH2-wildtype Jurkat cells [34]”. This sentence is replaced with “A previous study also reported this loci to be bound by MYB transcription factor and regulate MYCN expression dependent on EZH2 activity [34]”.

Page 10, fifth paragraph

The following sentences are deleted: “Notably, another EZH2-dependent MYCN enhancer site upstream of enhMYCN was identified previously [34]. This site was only bound by MYB but not by other members of the TAL1 regulatory circuit in Jurkat cells. The authors reported that MYCN expression upon EZH2 knockout enforced a switch to ETP-ALL phenotype. Thus, it is likely that different T-ALL subtypes utilize different enhancer sites regulating MYCN that can be activated via different mechanisms (e.g., epigenetic rewiring, and ectopic expression of TAL1).”.

## REFERENCE

1. Leon TE, Rapoz-D’Silva T, Bertoli C, Rahman S, Magnussen M, Philip B, et al. EZH2-deficient T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia is sensitized to CHK1 inhibition through enhanced replication stress. *Cancer Discov.* 2020;10:998–1017.

