www.nature.com/eihg

CORRIGENDA

Clinical exome sequencing for cerebellar ataxia and spastic paraplegia uncovers novel gene—disease associations and unanticipated rare disorders

Bart P van de Warrenburg, Meyke I Schouten, Susanne T de Bot, Sascha Vermeer, Rowdy Meijer, Maartje Pennings, Christian Gilissen, Michèl AAP Willemsen, Hans Scheffer and Erik-Jan Kamsteeg

European Journal of Human Genetics (2017) 25, 393; doi:10.1038/ejhg.2016.168

Correction to: European Journal of Human Genetics (2016) **24,** 1460–1466; doi:10.1038/ejhg.2016.42; published online 11 May 2016

Since publication, the authors have noticed that they had reported a sibship with autosomal recessive hereditary spastic paraplegia (HSP) in whom they identified a homozygous c.772G > A (p.Glu258Lys) variant in the *TH* gene, which they classified as possibly causative. This suggested that the *TH* gene, known to be responsible for autosomal recessive dopamine-responsive dystonia,

could also be associated with HSP, as has been suggested for *GCH1*, the gene for autosomal dominant dopamine-responsive dystonia. However, recently mutations in *CAPN1* were found in a new form of autosomal recessive HSP (SPG78)² and querying their exome data revealed a homozygous nonsense mutation (Chr11 (GRCh37):g.64951004C>T; NM_005186.3:c.397C>T; p.(Arg133*)) in *CAPN1* in this particular sibship. The authors believe that this is the more likely cause for the autosomal recessive HSP in this family.

Mitochondrial encephalomyopathy and retinoblastoma explained by compound heterozygosity of SUCLA2 point mutation and 13q14 deletion

Sanna Matilainen, Pirjo Isohanni, Liliya Euro, Tuula Lönnqvist, Helena Pihko, Tero Kivelä, Sakari Knuutila and Anu Suomalainen

European Journal of Human Genetics (2017) 25, 393; doi:10.1038/ejhg.2016.166

Correction to: European Journal of Human Genetics (2015) 23, 325–330; doi:10.1038/ejhg.2014.128

Previously reported patients (22) Patient 1 Patient 2

The sub-heading of Table 1 is incorrect and should read: