

## CORRIGENDUM

doi:10.1038/nature05274

**Happy centenary, photon**

Anton Zeilinger, Gregor Weihs, Thomas Jennewein &amp; Markus Aspelmeyer

*Nature* 433, 230–238 (2005)

In the legend to Figure 1, the experiment shown was wrongly attributed to Clauser. The legend should have read ‘Principle of Grangier, Roger and Aspect’s experiment... (ref. 10)’. In contrast, the Clauser experiment (ref. 4) involved one beam splitter on each side with detectors in each of the resulting four output ports. Four characteristic correlations were measured. In both the Clauser (ref. 4) and the Grangier, Roger and Aspect (ref. 10) experiments the observed correlations cannot be explained via classical light fields, but can easily be understood by assuming single photons that can only be detected once behind a beam splitter.

## CORRIGENDUM

doi:10.1038/nature05641

**The receptors and coding logic for bitter taste**

K. L. Mueller, M. A. Hoon, I. Erlenbach, J. Chandrashekar, C. S. Zuker &amp; N. J. P. Ryba

*Nature* 434, 225–229 (2005)

C.S.Z., N.J.P.R., K.L.M. and M.A.H. filed a patent application relevant to this work on 10 September 1999 (patent number US6558910), which should therefore have been declared as a competing financial interest.

## CORRIGENDUM

doi:10.1038/nature05686

**Half-metallic graphene nanoribbons**

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*Nature* 444, 347–349 (2006)

In Fig. 2b of this Letter, the contour values were incorrectly normalized. The maximum and minimum values of  $\pm 1.4$  in the scale bar in Fig. 2b should read  $\pm 36.6$ . This error does not affect any of our results. We thank E. Rudberg for pointing out this error.

## CORRIGENDUM

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**The prolyl isomerase Pin1 regulates amyloid precursor protein processing and amyloid- $\beta$  production**

L. Pastorino, A. Sun, P.-J. Lu, X. Z. Zhou, M. Balastik, G. Finn, G. Wulf, J. Lim, S.-H. Li, X. Li, W. Xia, L. K. Nicholson &amp; K. P. Lu

*Nature* 440, 528–534 (2006)

During editing to meet *Nature’s* limits on length, we removed a reference to an earlier paper<sup>1</sup> reporting that the prolyl isomerase Pin1 promotes production of Alzheimer’s amyloid- $\beta$  (A $\beta$ ) from  $\beta$ -cleaved amyloid precursor protein (APP). That paper reported that Pin1 did not bind to full-length APP, but rather to the phosphorylated Thr 668–Pro motif of the carboxy-terminal C99 fragment of APP; A $\beta$  production in Pin1-knockout mice was reduced only from this fragment.

1. Akiyama, H., Shin, R. W., Uchida, C., Kitamoto, T. & Uchida, T. Prolyl isomerase Pin1 facilitates production of Alzheimer’s amyloid- $\beta$  from  $\beta$ -cleaved amyloid precursor protein *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 336, 521–529 (2005).

## CORRIGENDUM

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**Human embryonic stem cell lines derived from single blastomeres**

Irina Klimanskaya, Young Chung, Sandy Becker, Shi-Jiang Lu &amp; Robert Lanza

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The last sentence of the penultimate paragraph of this Letter should read “Notably, individual morula (8–16 cell)-stage blastomeres have not been shown to have the intrinsic capacity to generate a complete organism in most mammalian species.” (see refs 1 and 2).

1. Moore, N. W., Adams, C. E. & Rowson, L. E. A. Developmental potential of single blastomeres of the rabbit egg. *J. Reprod. Fertil.* 17, 527–531 (1968).
2. Willadsen, S. M. The developmental capacity of blastomeres from four and eight-cell sheep embryos. *J. Embryol. Exp. Morph.* 65, 165–172 (1981).