

Corrigendum: An engineered multidomain bactericidal peptide as a model for targeted antibiotics against specific bacteria

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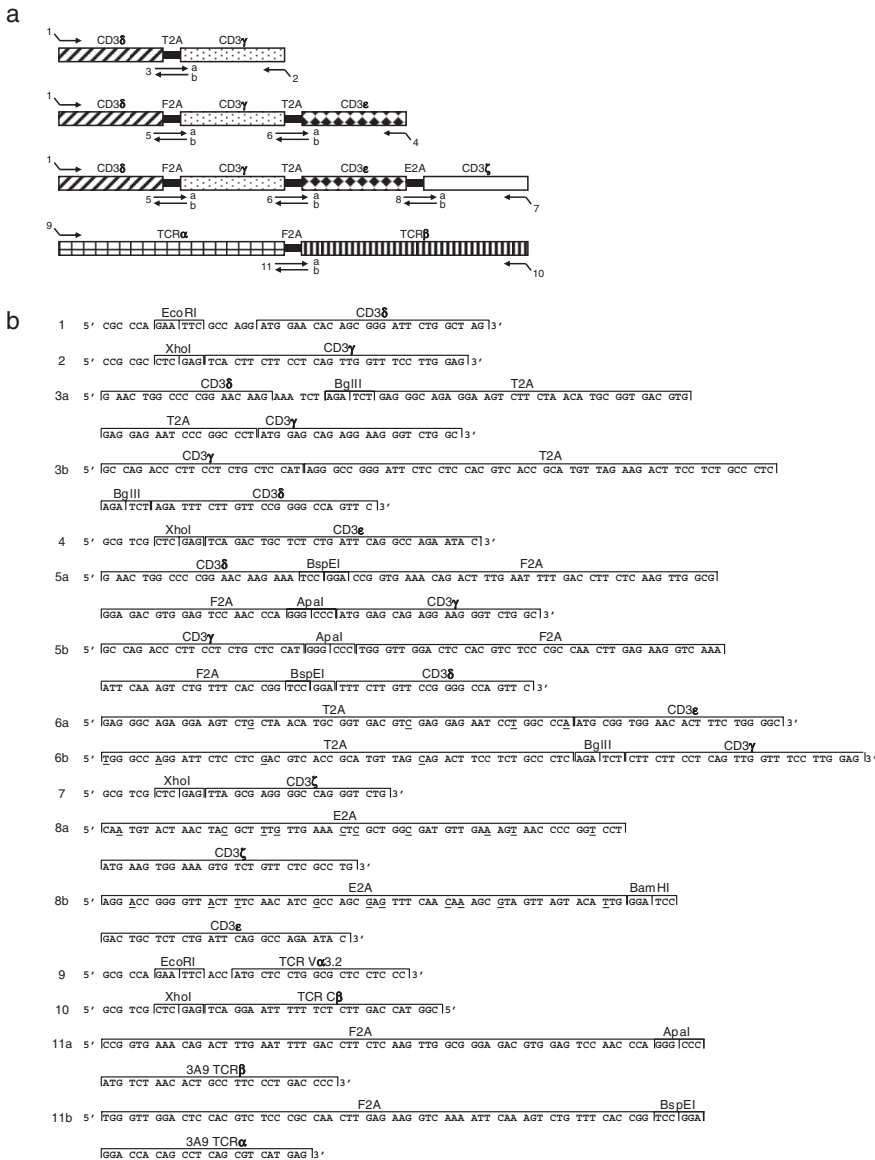
On page 1481, two symbols in the key for **Figure 2h** were reversed; the solid circle should refer to PEN, and the solid triangle to PMC.

Addendum: Correction of multi-gene deficiency *in vivo* using a single ‘self-cleaving’ 2A peptide–based retroviral vector

Andrea L Szymczak, Creg J Workman, Yao Wang, Kate M Vignali, Smaroula Dilioglou, Elio F Vanin & Dario A A Vignali
Nat. Biotechnol. 22, 589–594 (2004)

The original **Supplementary Figure 1** has been replaced with a new figure that clarifies the cloning strategy of the vectors depicted in that figure, in particular the primer sets 3’ and 5’.

Supplementary Figure 1



Details of cloning strategy and primers used to generate 2A peptide-linked TCR-CD3 vectors. Constructs were produced by recombinant PCR. (a) The position and direction of primers used is shown. (b) The oligonucleotide sequences used for primary and secondary PCR reactions of each fragment are shown. To prevent or reduce the possibility of recombination between the similar 2A sequences, silent substitutions were introduced as indicated (underlined). The constructs were cloned into a murine stem cell virus (MSCV)-based retroviral vector that contains an internal ribosomal entry site (IRES) and green, yellow or cyan fluorescent protein (GFP, YFP or CFP, respectively). Due to internal restriction enzyme sites, CD3 2 A-linked fragments were ligated with blunt ends. All constructs were verified by sequence analysis.