Cyclin B2 and p53 control proper timing of centrosome separation

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In the version of this Article originally published, the authors incorrectly cited ref. 39, and this has now been deleted from the online versions of the Article.

In addition, the authors omitted four key references, which have now been added as below:

In the following sentences on page 540: “Plk1 activity typically increases in late G2, resulting in phosphorylation and activation of Mst2, which in turn phosphorylates and activates Nek2A^{67,68}. Activated Nek2A then phosphorylates C-Nap1 and rootletin, two proteins that hold duplicated centrosomes, resulting in centrosome separation^{69,70}”.

In the legend of Fig. 5j, as well as an additional citation of ref. 38: “Cyclin B2–Cdk1, on the other hand, triggers the phosphorylation of the residual aurora A protein pool in a timely manner to induce phosphorylation of centrosome-associated Plk1 and permit centrosome disjunction^{38,67–70}”.

Additional references:

67. Mardin, B. R. *et al.* Components of the Hippo pathway cooperate with Nek2 kinase to regulate centrosome disjunction. *Nat. Cell Biol.* **12**, 1166–1176 (2010).
68. Mardin, B. R., Agircan, F. G., Lange, C. & Schiebel, E. Plk1 controls the Nek2A-PP1 γ antagonism in centrosome disjunction. *Curr. Biol.* **21**, 1145–1151 (2011).
69. Fry, A. M. *et al.* C Nap1, a novel centrosomal coiled-coil protein and candidate substrate of the cell cycle-regulated protein kinase Nek2. *J. Cell Biol.* **141**, 1563–1574 (1998).
70. Bahe, S., Stierhof, Y. D., Wilkinson, C. J., Leiss, F. & Nigg, E. A. Rootletin forms centriole-associated filaments and functions in centrosome cohesion. *J. Cell Biol.* **171**, 27–33 (2005).