# Corrigendum: A transactivation-deficient mouse model provides insight into p53 regulation and function

**G S Jimenez, M Nister, M Beeche, J S Stommel, E Barcarse, S O'Gorman & G M Wahl**
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This article described the generation of a mouse in which homologous recombination was used to change codons 25 and 26 of the gene *Trp53* to glutamine and serine. The initial sequencing of the full-length cDNA from mouse embryonic fibroblasts expressing this allele was considered to be wild-type at all codons except for 25 and 26. A reanalysis of the sequence showed that this mutant also contains a valine at codon 135, which is referred to as a "provisional wild type codon" in the National Center for Biotechnology Information's LocusLink tool (accession numbers: *Trp53* mRNA, NM_011640; p53 protein, NP_035770). Sequence analysis showed that the lambda genomic clone containing an *Eco*RI fragment encompassing *Trp53* (*Nature* **356**, 215–221; 1992) that was used to prepare the targeting construct contained the Val135 codon, whereas *Trp53* in laboratory mice (*e.g.*, C57Bl6) encodes alanine at codon 135 (K. Krummel, F. Toledo, C. Lee & G.M.W., unpublished data). The properties of the two proteins have been investigated by M.N. *et al.* (*Oncogene*, in the press).

# Erratum: A treasury of exceptions

Editorial
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