Localization of a gene for Fukuyama type congenital muscular dystrophy to chromosome 9q31–33

T. Toda, M. Segawa, Y. Nomura, I. Nonaka, K. Masuda, T. Ishihara, M. Sakai, I. Tomita, Y. Origuchi, K. Ohno, N. Misugi, Y. Sasaki, K. Takada, M. Kawai, K. Otani, T. Murakami, K. Saito, Y. Fukuyama, T. Shimizu, I. Kanazawa & Y. Nakamura

Nature Genetics **5**, 283–286 (1993)

The authors wish to correct the name of one of the authors who appeared on this paper,
M. Suzuki should have read M. Sakai.

A frame shift mutation in the PMP22 gene in hereditary neuropathy with liability to pressure palsies

G. A. Nicholson, L. J. Valentijn, A. K. Cherryson, M. L. Kennerson, T. L. Bragg, R. M. DeKroon, D. A. Ross, J. D. Pollard, J. G. Mcleod, P. A. Bolhuis & F. Baas

Nature Genetics **6**, 263–266 (1994)

The authors of this paper wish to correct the stop codon, and define the base numbering used in this paper.

In the first paragraph of the Discussion the third to last and penultimate sentences should now read: All affected family members showed a common *PMP22* sequence anomaly which removes a *Dde*I site and creates a premature stop codon at base 296. The mutation causes a frame shift at Ser7 and a nonsense stop coding at codon 36.

The base numbering used is according to K. Hayasaka *et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **186**, 827–831 (1992).

erratum

Somatic and gonadal mosaicism of the Huntington disease gene CAG repeat in brain and sperm

Håkan Telenius, Berry Kremer, Y. Paul Goldberg, Jane Theilmann, Susan E. Andrew, Jutta Zeisler, Shelin Adam, Cheryl Greenberg, Elizabeth J. Ives, Lorne A. Clarke & Michael R. Hayden

Nature Genetics **6**, 409–413 (1994)

Table 1 was inadvertantly omitted from the final layout of this paper. Table 1 and Fig. 5 appear together below to aid clarity.

Table 1 Germ line mosaicism in HD patient

Donor age	Onset age	HD allele size $(CAG)_n$ Blood	Sperm	Densitometric index Blood	Sperm
70	62	40	40	35	40
40	36	42	42	50	66
39	31	47	47	65	73
31	24	51	51	69	94
Control		Upper allele size			
28	N/A	19	19	6	6

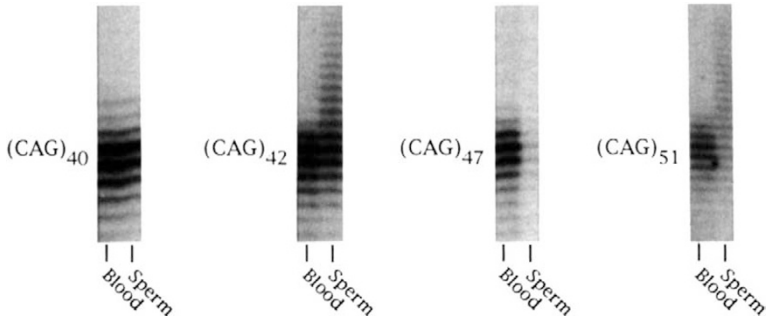

Fig. 5 Comparison of the CAG mosaicism in blood and sperm from four affected individuals. While sperm consistently is more mosaic than blood, there is a trend for increasing mosaicism with larger repeat size (see also Table 1).