

### PAX6 gene dosage effect in a family with congenial cataracts, aniridia, anophthalmia and central nervous system defects

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An old version of Fig. 4 was inadvertently printed. The mutation denoted TGA<sup>352</sup> is actually TGA<sup>353</sup>, as correctly referred to elsewhere in the legend and text.

### Studying human mutations by sperm typing: instability of CAG trinucleotide repeats in the human androgen receptor gene

Lin Zhang, Esther P. Leeflang, Jian Yu & Norman Arnheim

*Nature Genetics* 7, 531–535

Figures 2 and 3 were inadvertently transposed in this paper; the legends were correct, as published. Also, in the last row (Total) in Table 2, the last three digits (1) on the right hand side should be in the appropriate columns 3, 5 and 6.

### Loss of imprinting of IGF2 is linked to reduced expression and abnormal methylation of H19 in Wilms' tumour

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*Nature Genetics* 7, 433–439

In Table 1, heading WT's with LOI, third row (NK), the last five digits (0) should be in the appropriate columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

The thin-lined boxes in Table 2 were left out. The revised Table 2 is printed below.

**Table 2 Identification of BWS patients with uniparental disomy**

	D11S16 MspI	CALCA TaqI	HBG1 HindIII	HBG2 HindIII	D11S551 MspI	INS PvuII	IGF2 SstI	IGF2 ApaI	IGF2 DR	H19 RsaI	H19 TaqI	HRAS1 TaqI	HRAS1 MspI
1-M	1/3	2/2	1/2	2/2	2/2	1/1	1/2	1/2	1/3	1/1	2/2	4/4	4/4
1-F	2/2	2/2	1/1	1/2	1/1	3/3	2/2	2/2	n.d.	2/2	1/2	3/4	3/4
1-P	2/2	2/2	1/1	2/2	1/1	3/3	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	1/1	3/3	3/3
2-M	1/2	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	4/6	1/2	1/2	2/3	1/2	2/2	4/5	1/4
2-F	2/2	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	3/5	2/2	2/2	1/2	2/2	1/1	3/4	1/4
2-P	1/2	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	3/3	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	1/1	3/3	1/1
3-M	1/3	1/2	1/1	1/2	n.d.	3/3	2/2	2/2	2/2	1/2	1/2	1/4	4/4
3-F	1/3	2/2	1/1	1/1	n.d.	1/3	1/2	1/2	2/3	1/2	1/1	3/4	3/4
3-P	1/3	2/2	1/1	1/1	n.d.	3/3	1/1	1/1	3/3	2/2	1/1	4/4	4/4
4-M	1/3	2/2	1/1	1/2	n.d.	3/3	2/2	2/2	2/2	1/2	2/2	4/4	4/4
4-P	1/3	2/2	1/1	2/2	n.d.	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	1/1	1/1	4/4	4/4

Genotypes in thick-lined boxes are those for which the patients conclusively showed paternal uniparental disomy. Genotypes for which the patients were not informative are indicated by thin-lined boxes. Alleles are numbered according to decreasing size. M, mother; F, father; P, patient; n.d., not determined.