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## Corrigendum: $(CAG)_n$ -hairpin DNA binds to Msh2–Msh3 and changes properties of mismatch recognition

Barbara A L Owen, Zungyoon Yang, Maoyi Lai, Maciej Gajec, John D Badger II, Jeffrey J Hayes, Winfried Edelmann, Raju Kucherlapati, Teresa M Wilson & Cynthia T McMurray  
*Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.* **12**, 663–670 (2005).

The manuscript contained an error in the name of one of the authors. Maciej Gajec was misspelled Maciez Gajec. The correct author list should read: Barbara A L Owen, Zungyoon Zang, Maoyi Lai, Maciej Gajec, John D Badger II, Jeffrey J Hayes, Winfried Edelmann, Raju Kucherlapati, Teresa M Wilson & Cynthia T McMurray.

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## Erratum: Building specificity with nonspecific RNA-binding proteins

Ravinder Singh & Juan Valcárcel  
*Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.* **12**, 645–653 (2005).

A mistake was introduced during production in the next-to-last sentence in the legend of Figure 3 (page 649) of the manuscript. The correct legend for Figure 3 is printed here. We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused. “**Figure 3** Functions of the KH and RRM domains. (a) The KH domain binds single-stranded nucleic acid; only the type I fold is shown<sup>113</sup>. (b) An RRM domain can interact with a target RNA (i) or protein (ii) via its  $\beta$ -sheet surface. An RRM can also interact with a protein via its  $\alpha$ -helical surface on the opposite side (iii). In U2AF65, an extra helix ( $\alpha$ 3) at the C terminus interacts with the  $\beta$ -sheet surface of RRM3 (iv), which would occlude RNA binding. However, the  $\alpha$ 3 helix swings away upon RNA binding, facilitating protein dimerization and RNA binding, in U1A RRM, or unfolds upon RNA binding in CstF64 RRM<sup>114</sup> (v). Protein names denote examples of each type of interaction.”