

ERRATUM OPEN

Erratum: Ubiquitous overexpression of the DNA repair factor *dPrp19* reduces DNA damage and extends *Drosophila* life spanKathrin Garschall¹, Hanna Dellago², Martina Gálíková^{3,4}, Markus Schosserer ², Thomas Flatt^{1,3} and Johannes Grillari^{2,5,6}

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After online publication of this article, the authors noticed an error in Fig. 2.

In panels **a**, **c**, and **g** of Fig. 2, there are the y-axes missing. The correct version of this figure appears below as Fig. 2.

This has now been corrected in the HTML and PDF versions of this Article.

The authors apologize for any inconvenience caused.

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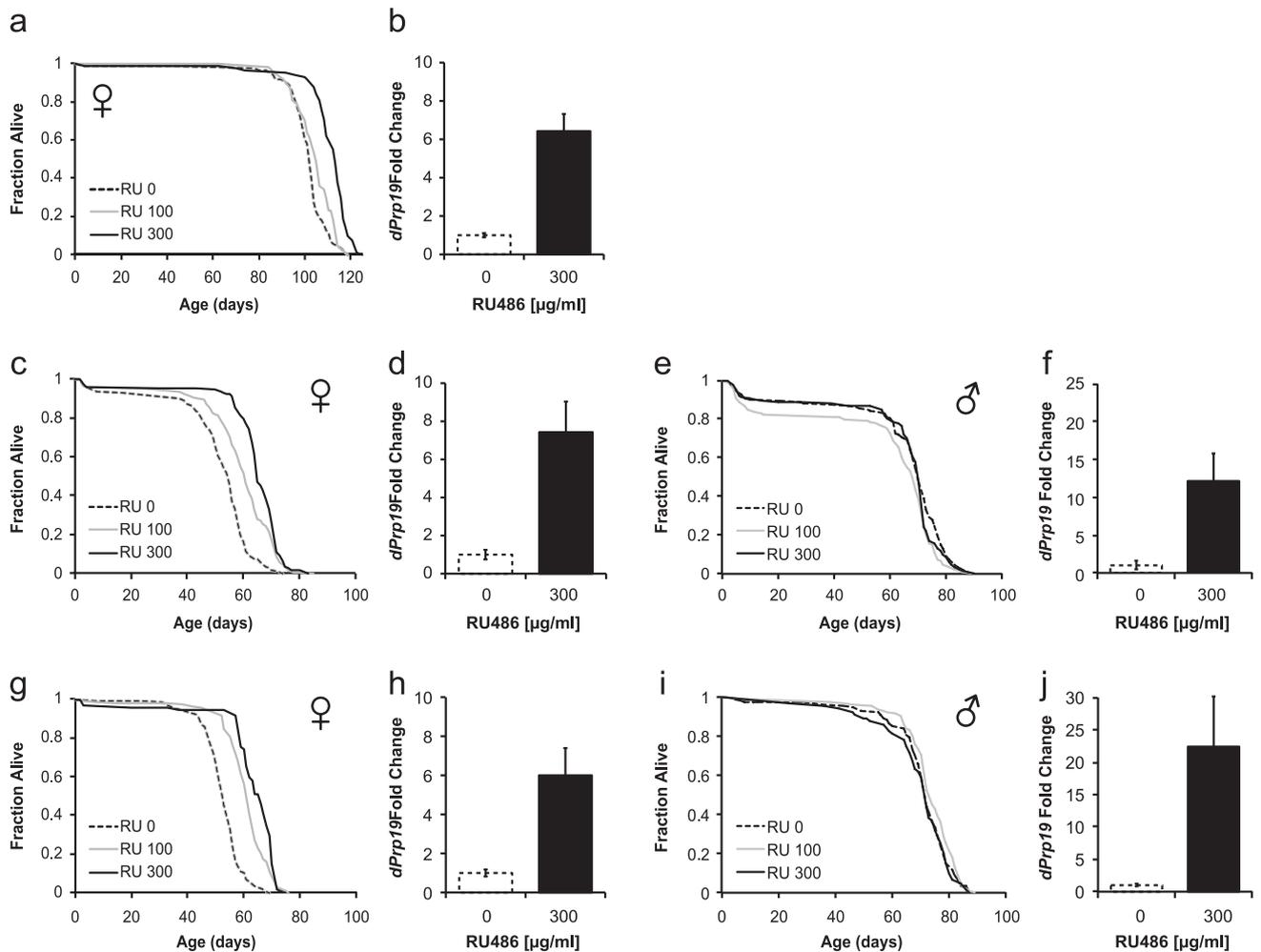


Fig. 2 Overexpression of *dPrp19* leads to dose-dependent extension of female but not male life span. Effects of the induction of the *dPrp19* UAS cassette in three independent chromosomal insertions of the same transgenic construct on adult survival and *dPrp19* mRNA levels: **a, b** *TubGS-Gal4 > UAS-dPrp19-1* (females only), **c-f** *daGS-Gal4 > UAS-dPrp19-2* (females and males), and **g-j** *daGS-Gal4 > UAS-dPrp19-4* (females and males). **a, c, e, g, and i** show survival curves of experimental flies at three concentrations of the inducer drug RU486; **b, d, f, h, and j** show quantification of *dPrp19* expression levels relative to the *Rp49* control after 72 h of exposure to 300 µg/ml RU486. For all three overexpression constructs, we find a significant dose-dependent extension of female life span. Overall, we did not find any life span extension in males (for *daGS-Gal4 > UAS-dPrp19-2* males at 100 µg/ml RU486 we observed a slight reduction in survival, possibly due to inadvertent “setup mortality” that might have occurred when the assay was set-up). For details of life span statistics see Supplementary Table 1 (females) and Supplementary Table 2 (males); for experimental details see Materials and Methods