CORRECTION Open Access

Correction to: DNA copy number evolution in *Drosophila* cell lines



Hangnoh Lee¹, C. Joel McManus^{2,8}, Dong-Yeon Cho³, Matthew Eaton⁴, Fioranna Renda⁵, Maria Patrizia Somma⁵, Lucy Cherbas⁶, Gemma May^{2,8}, Sara Powell⁴, Dayu Zhang^{6,9}, Lijun Zhan², Alissa Resch², Justen Andrews⁶, Susan E. Celniker⁷, Peter Cherbas⁶, Teresa M. Przytycka³, Maurizio Gatti⁵, Brian Oliver^{1*}, Brenton Graveley^{2*} and David MacAlpine^{4*}

Correction to: Genome Biol (2014) 15:R70 http://genomebiology.com/2014/15/8/R70

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors reported the following errors:

- 1) In Fig. 3a, both *Drosophila* D20-c2 and D20-c5 cells are shown as D20-c3. The top should be D20-c2 and the bottom should be D20-c5. The updated Fig. 3 is shown below.
- 2) Labelling of the cell lines in Additional file 3 was incorrect. The updated Additional file 3 is supplied in this correction.

Center, Duke University Medical Center, 308 Research Drive, Durham, NC 27708, USA. ⁵Istituto di Biologia e Patologia Molecolari (IBPM) del CNR and Dipartimento di Biologia e Biotecnologie, Sapienza, Università di Roma, 5 Aldo Moro Piazzale, 00185 Rome, Italy. ⁶Department of Biology, Indiana University, 1001 East 3rd Street, Bloomington, IN 47405, USA. ⁷Department of Genome Dynamics, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, 1 Cyclotron Road, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA. ⁸Present addresses: Department of Biological Sciences, Carnegie Mellon University, 4400 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA. ⁹School of Agricultural and Food Science, Zhejiang A and F University, 88 Huan Cheng Bei Road, Lin'an, Zhejiang 311300, China.

Received: 4 March 2019 Accepted: 4 March 2019 Published online: 11 March 2019

Reference

 Lee H, et al. DNA copy number evolution in *Drosophila* cell lines. Genome Biol. 2014;15:R70 http://genomebiology.com/2014/15/8/R70.

Additional file

Additional file 3: Genome-wide copy number in cell lines and copy number breakpoints. (XLSX 21852 kb)

Author details

¹National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 50 South Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, USA. ²Department of Genetics and Developmental Biology, Institute for Systems Genomics, University of Connecticut Health Center, 400 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, CT 06030, USA. ³Computational Biology Branch, National Center for Biotechnology Information, National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892, USA. ⁴Department of Pharmacology and Cancer Biology, Levine Science Research

¹National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health, 50 South Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, USA ²Department of Genetics and Developmental Biology, Institute for Systems Genomics, University of Connecticut Health Center, 400 Farmington Avenue, Farmington, CT 06030, USA

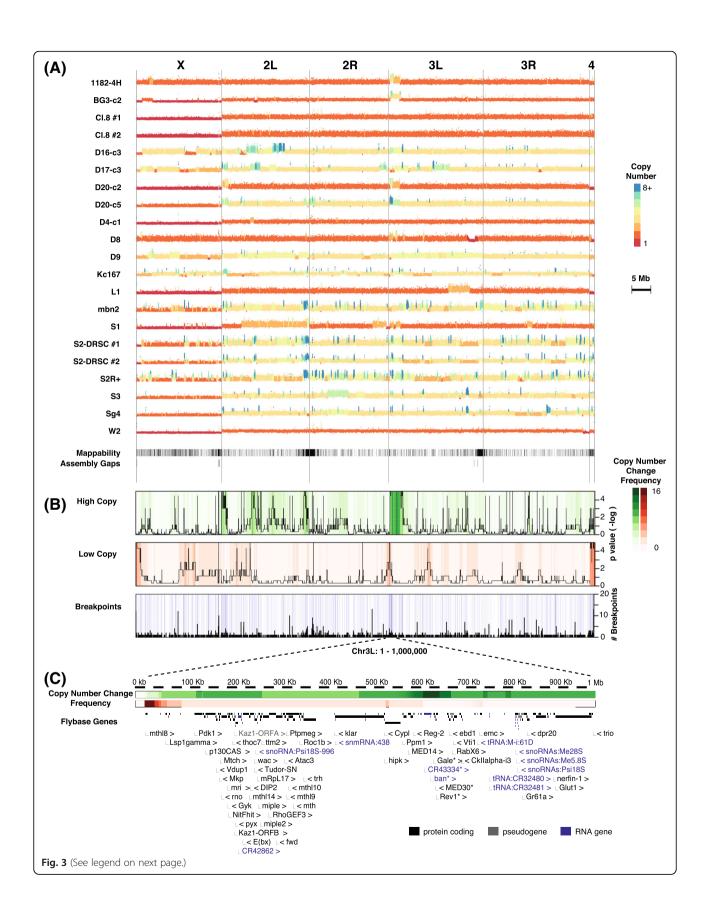
⁴Department of Pharmacology and Cancer Biology, Levine Science Research Center, Duke University Medical Center, 308 Research Drive, Durham, NC 27708. USA

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



^{*} Correspondence: briano@helix.nih.gov; graveley@uchc.edu; david.macalpine@duke.edu

Lee et al. Genome Biology (2019) 20:53 Page 2 of 3



Lee et al. Genome Biology (2019) 20:53 Page 3 of 3

(See figure on previous page.)

Fig. 3 DNA copy numbers. **a** Plots of mapped DNA read density along the genome. Deduced copy number is indicated by color (see key). **b** Heatmaps display how many cell lines have increased (green) or decreased (red) copy number. Black lines in the first two rows show significance. Blue lines indicate breakpoints. Black in the bottom row shows the number of breakpoints shared by the 19 cell lines. **c** A zoomed-in map of the sub-telomeric region (1 Mb) of chromosome 3 L. Asterisks: genes within the highly duplicated regions. Genes with little or no functional information ("CG" names) were omitted for brevity