

CORRECTION

Open Access



# Correction to: Identification of novel Y chromosome encoded transcripts by testis transcriptome analysis of mice with deletions of the Y chromosome long arm

Aminata Touré<sup>1†</sup>, Emily J. Clemente<sup>2†</sup>, Peter J. I. Ellis<sup>2</sup>, Shantha K. Mahadevaiah<sup>1</sup>, Obah A. Ojarikre<sup>1</sup>, Penny A. F. Ball<sup>3</sup>, Louise Reynard<sup>1</sup>, Kate L. Loveland<sup>3</sup>, Paul S. Burgoyne<sup>1\*</sup> and Nabeel A. Affara<sup>2</sup>

**Correction to: *Genome Biol* (2005) 6:R102**  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/gb-2005-6-12-r102>

Following publication of the original article [1], the following error was reported:

The actin control panel in Fig. 3 of this paper is reproduced from Fig. 7 of Touré et al., 2004 [2] by kind permission of the Genetics Society of America. Touré et al., 2004 used Northern blotting to show that the Y-linked genes *Ssty1* and *Ssty2* have reduced expression in a range of mouse genotypes with deletions on the Y chromosome long arm. This paper shows that two novel genes, *Sly* and *Asty* are also present on mouse Yq and have reduced expression in these deleted genotypes. A further companion paper was published in *Human Molecular Genetics* (Ellis et al., 2005 [3]) showing that X-linked genes are upregulated in the various deleted genotypes. Since two of the genotypes concerned are sterile and very hard to generate, all the Northern blot experiments in these papers were performed on a single membrane that was stripped and re-probed with a range of different X- and Y-linked genes. The same beta-actin loading control image thus necessarily applies to all the data presented, and was shown in all three papers. We regret that this was not mentioned appropriately in the Methods and figure legends at the time of publication.

This correction article also provides alternate correspondence email addresses: [aminata.touere@inserm.fr](mailto:aminata.touere@inserm.fr); [P.J.I.Ellis@kent.ac.uk](mailto:P.J.I.Ellis@kent.ac.uk)

## Author details

<sup>1</sup>Division of Developmental Genetics, MRC National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London NW7 1AA, UK. <sup>2</sup>Department of Pathology, University of Cambridge, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge CB2 1QP, UK. <sup>3</sup>Monash Institute of Medical Research, Monash University, and The Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence in Biotechnology and Development, Melbourne, Victoria 3168, Australia.

Published online: 09 August 2019

## References

1. Genome Biology. Identification of novel Y chromosome encoded transcripts by testis transcriptome analysis of mice with deletions of the Y chromosome long arm. 2005;6:R102 <https://doi.org/10.1186/gb-2005-6-12-r102>.
2. Touré A, Szot M, Mahadevaiah SK, Rattigan A, Ojarikre OA, Burgoyne PS. A new deletion of the mouse Y chromosome long arm associated with the loss of *Ssty* expression, abnormal sperm development and sterility. *Genetics*. 2004;166:901–12.
3. Ellis PJ, Clemente EJ, Ball P, Touré A, Ferguson L, Turner JM, Loveland KL, Affara NA, Burgoyne PS. Deletions on mouse Yq lead to upregulation of multiple X- and Y-linked transcripts in spermatids. *Hum Mol Genet*. 2005;14:2705–15.

\* Correspondence: [pburgoy@nimr.mrc.ac.uk](mailto:pburgoy@nimr.mrc.ac.uk)

†Aminata Touré and Emily J. Clemente contributed equally to this work.

<sup>1</sup>Division of Developmental Genetics, MRC National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London NW7 1AA, UK

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

