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Corrigenda

The oncogenic *RAS2^{val19}* mutation locks respiration, independently of PKA, in a mode prone to generate ROS

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We have repeated all the respiration experiments in the above paper with lower concentrations of TET and CCCP (20–100 μM TET and 1–5 μM CCCP) since the concentrations originally used may potentially cause non-specific effects. Using the lower range of TET and CCCP concentrations, we find that the respiratory state value (RSV) differences are still significant (10.65 in the *RAS2^{val19}* cells against 69.61 in wild-type cells). Thus, the conclusions of the paper remain unchanged. Nonetheless, the distinction should be made that the *RAS2^{val19}* mutant shows a respiration closer to state 4 than the wild type but is not completely non-phosphorylating. The corrected RSV table (Table I) is as follows:

Table I. Basal respiration rates and RSVs of different strains

Strain	Respiratory characteristics	
	Basal rate (μM O_2/min)	RSV
wt	13.36 ± 2.02	69.61 ± 3.9
RAS2^{val19}	4.49 ± 1.03	10.65 ± 4.45
wt + Yep13	14.61 ± 1.40	34.81 ± 2.7
RAS2^{val19} + Yep13	7.85 ± 0.57	9.35 ± 5.6
wt + Pde2p	23.27 ± 3.66	42.47 ± 2.8
RAS2^{val19} + Pde2p	13.76 ± 3.99	6.16 ± 10
wt + Yepd	17.80 ± 1.59	51.49 ± 4.76
RAS2^{val19} + Yepd	3.16 ± 1.26	15 ± 2.89
wt + UCP1	18.15 ± 6.62	22.59 ± 1.49
RAS2^{val19} + UCP1	14.61 ± 1.40	53.67 ± 9.56
bcy1-13	3.09 ± 1.23	44.23 ± 2.1