

Erratum

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Canonical and alternate functions of the microRNA biogenesis machinery

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In the Discussion section of the above-mentioned paper, the authors stated “Although mirtrons are clearly present in nematodes and flies, it has not been clearly demonstrated whether they are also present in mammals.” This is incorrect. Lai and coworkers (Berezikov et al. 2007) identified multiple mirtrons in primates by computational prediction. Furthermore, Belloch and coworkers (Babiarz et al. 2008) identified three mirtrons, including miR-877, in Dgcr8-deficient embryonic stem cells. Four other nonmirtron Dgcr8-independent miRNAs were also identified, including miR-320, which the authors of the above-mentioned Chong et al. study found to also be a Drosha-independent miRNA. More recently, Bartel and coworkers (Chiang et al. 2010) identified two other likely nonmirtron Drosha-independent miRNAs: miR-344e and 344f. These pertinent reports should have been referenced when discussing Figure 6 in the study. The authors apologize for this oversight.

References

- Babiarz JE, Ruby JG, Wang Y, Bartel DP, Belloch R. 2008. Mouse ES cells express endogenous shRNAs, siRNAs, and other Microprocessor-independent, Dicer-dependent small RNAs. *Genes Dev* **22**: 2773–2785.
- Berezikov E, Chung WJ, Willis J, Cuppen E, Lai EC. 2007. Mammalian mirtron genes. *Mol Cell* **28**: 328–336.
- Chiang HR, Schoenfeld LW, Ruby JG, Auyeung VC, Spies N, Baek D, Johnston WK, Russ C, Luo S, Babiarz JE, et al. 2010. Mammalian microRNAs: Experimental evaluation of novel and previously annotated genes. *Genes Dev* **24**: 992–1009.