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PARP-3 is a mono-ADP-ribosylase that activates PARP-1 in the absence of DNA.

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The authors have become aware of mistakes in Fig. 2, where blots were erroneously misused because some of them were used in a previous article (Lethio, L., Jemth, A.-S., Collins, R., Loseva, O., Johansson, A., Markova, N., Hammarström, M., Flores, A., Holmberg-Schiavone, L., Weigelt, J., Helleday, T., Schüler, H., and Karlberg, T. (2009) *J. Med. Chem.* **52**, 3108–3111). To correct this mistake, all panels in Fig 2A have been replaced. In Fig 2B, panels showing inhibition of PARP3 by Ku0058948, DR2313, PJ34, and 3ABA have been replaced. The corrected Fig. 2 and legend are shown below, and the authors apologize for any confusion this mistake may have caused. This correction does not influence the validity of the results and the conclusions of the original article.

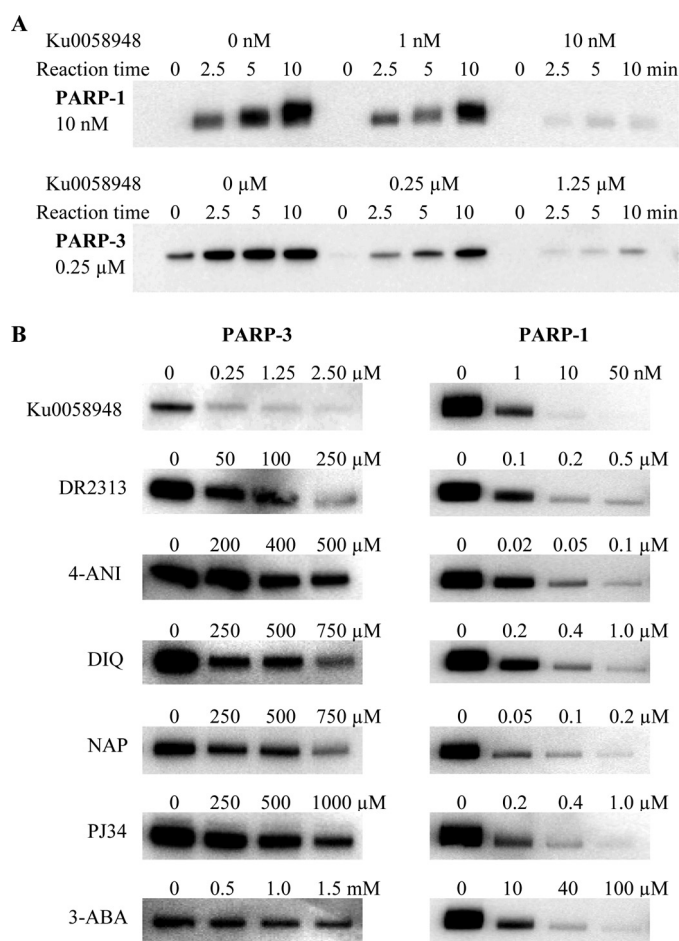


FIGURE 2. Inhibition of PARP-3 and PARP-1 activity by various inhibitors. A, shown is the time course of the dose-dependent inactivation of auto-ADP-ribosylation of PARP-3 and PARP-1, respectively, by KU0058948. This is a repeat of the experiment published earlier (12), and the results were used to estimate the K_i value of KU0058948 for PARP-3. The PARP-1 data is shown for comparison. B, 250 nM PARP-3 or 10 nM PARP-1 was incubated with 25 μM Bio-NAD⁺ and different concentrations of various inhibitors for 5 min. PARP-1 samples were supplemented with activated DNA. The activity blots were used to calculate IC₅₀ values. 4-ANI, 4-amino-1,8-naphthalimide; DIQ, 1,5-dihydroisoquinoline; NAP, 1,8-naphthalamide; 3-ABA, 3-aminobenzamide.

Authors are urged to introduce these corrections into any reprints they distribute. Secondary (abstract) services are urged to carry notice of these corrections as prominently as they carried the original abstracts.