

CORRECTION

Correction: Kctd12 and Ulk2 Partner to Regulate Dendritogenesis and Behavior in the Habenular Nuclei

The *PLOS ONE* Staff

The line weights in [Fig. 1](#) are heavier than intended. The publisher apologizes for the error. Please see the correct [Fig. 1](#) here.



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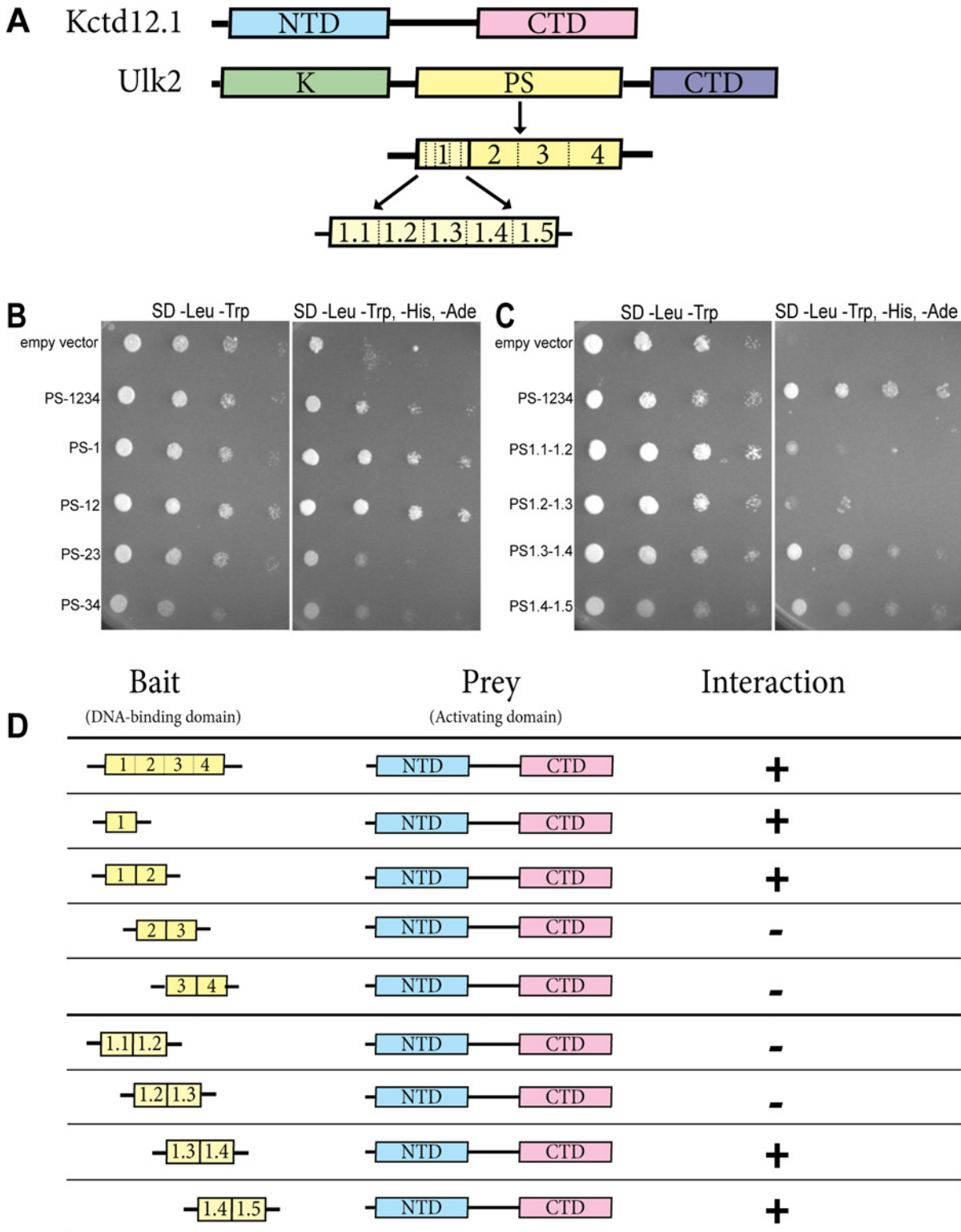


Figure 1. Kctd12.1 interacts with a subset of amino acids in the PS domain of Ulk2. Transformants expressing a fragment of the PS domain of Ulk2 fused to the Gal4 DNA-binding domain were mated with transformants expressing Kctd12.1 fused to the Gal4 activation domain. **A.** Kctd12.1 contains two domains: an N-terminal domain (NTD) that promotes oligomerization, and a C-terminal domain (CTD) of undefined function. Ulk2 contains three domains: an N-terminal serine-threonine kinase domain (K), an internal proline-serine-rich region (PS rich), and a CTD involved in protein–protein interactions. Fragment

1.4 of the Ulk2 PS rich domain is the site of interaction with Kctd12. **B.** Region 1 of the Ulk2 PS domain is the site of interaction with Kctd12.1. **C.** PS domain fragments containing region 1.4 (PS1.3–1.4 and PS1.4–1.5) interact most strongly with Kctd12.1, suggesting the site of interaction is PS1.4. **D.** Summary of the yeast two-hybrid results. Fragment 1.4 of the Ulk2 PS rich domain is the site of interaction with Kctd12.

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Reference

1. Lee S, Page-McCaw P, Gamse JT (2014) Kctd12 and Ulk2 Partner to Regulate Dendritogenesis and Behavior in the Habenular Nuclei. PLoS ONE 9(10): e110280. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0110280](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0110280) PMID: [25329151](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25329151/)