

CORRECTION

Correction: Decay-Initiating Endoribonucleolytic Cleavage by RNase Y Is Kept under Tight Control via Sequence Preference and Sub-cellular Localisation

Vanessa Khemici, Julien Prados, Patrick Linder, Peter Redder

[Fig 5](#) is incorrect. The authors have provided the correct [Fig 5](#) here.



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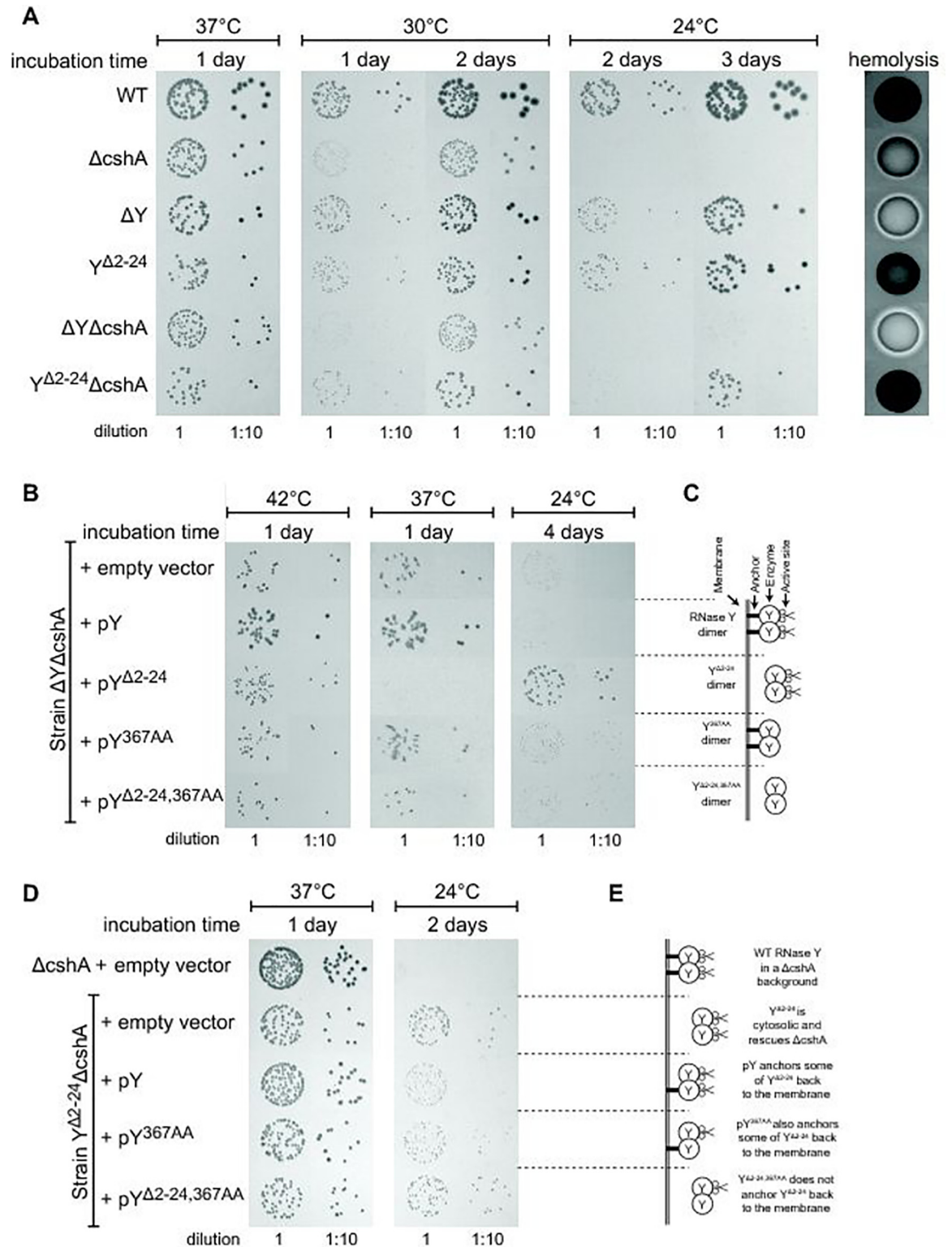


Fig 5. Removal of the membrane anchor enables RNase Y to suppress the phenotypes of a $\Delta cshA$ mutant. (A) In the left panel, over-night cultures of single mutants $\Delta cshA$, ΔY and $Y^{\Delta 2-24}$ and double mutants $\Delta Y\Delta cshA$ and $Y^{\Delta 2-24}\Delta cshA$ were diluted, spotted on agar-plates, and incubated at the indicated temperatures and times. In the right panel, over-night cultures were spotted on horse-blood-agar. (B) Transformants of strain $\Delta Y\Delta cshA$ with plasmids expressing variants of RNase Y were selected at 42°C, then restreaked and grown over night at 42°C. Finally the cultures were diluted and spotted at the indicated

temperatures. $\Delta Y\Delta cshA$ with $pY^{\Delta 2-24}$ grows significantly better than the other strains at 24°C. (C) Cartoon showing the four versions of RNase Y expressed from the plasmids; wild-type RNase Y (pY), anchorless RNase Y ($pY^{\Delta 2-24}$), RNase Y active site mutant (pY^{367AA}), and anchorless RNase Y active site mutant ($pY^{\Delta 2-24,367AA}$). (D) The $Y^{\Delta 2-24}\Delta cshA$ strain was transformed with the plasmids expressing the wild-type RNase Y, Y^{367AA} or $Y^{\Delta 2-24,367AA}$. Overnight cultures were diluted, spotted on agar-plates and incubated at the indicated temperatures for the indicated period of time. Both pY and pY^{367AA} inhibit growth at 24°C. (E) Cartoon showing how the wild-type RNase Y and Y^{367AA} can anchor the $Y^{\Delta 2-24}$ protein back to the membrane, via dimer-formation.

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Reference

1. Khemici V, Prados J, Linder P, Redder P (2015) Decay-Initiating Endoribonucleolytic Cleavage by RNase Y Is Kept under Tight Control via Sequence Preference and Sub-cellular Localisation. *PLoS Genet* 11(10): e1005577. doi:[10.1371/journal.pgen.1005577](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1005577) PMID: [26473962](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26473962/)