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Corrigendum: Pan–viral specificity of IFN–induced genes reveals new roles for cGAS in innate immunity

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In this Letter, we carried out bioinformatic analyses on interferon-stimulated gene screening data sets for multiple viruses, including a data set for West Nile virus (WNV) (Supplementary Table 8 in ref. 1). We recently discovered that the WNV-GFP stock used in our 2011 study[1] was actually Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus (VEEV-GFP). The error has been tracked to a technical mistake made during the virus production process. Several data sets in this Letter are therefore mislabelled. In Fig. 3a and in all panels of Extended Data Fig. 2a, ‘WNV’ should be ‘VEEV’. The original figure legends remain valid, as do all the other figures in this Letter. One conclusion of the Letter highlighted differences in interferon-stimulated gene specificity between positive-sense and negative-sense RNA viruses. Since VEEV and WNV are both positive-sense, the stated conclusions remain unchanged; all other results and conclusions are also unchanged.

References

1. Schoggins JW et al. A diverse range of gene products are effectors of the type I interferon antiviral response. Nature 472,481–485 (2011); corrigendum Nature10.1038/nature14554 (2015). [PubMed: 21478870]