

# Clustered mutations in the *GRIK2* kainate receptor subunit gene underlie diverse neurodevelopmental disorders

Jacob R. Stolz, Kendall M. Foote, Hermine E. Veenstra-Knol, Rolph Pfundt, Sanne W. ten Broeke, Nicole de Leeuw, Laura Roht, Sander Pajusalu, Reelika Part, Ionella Rebane, Katrin Öunap, Zornitza Stark, Edwin P. Kirk, John A. Lawson, Sebastian Lunke, John Christodoulou, Raymond J. Louie, R. Curtis Rogers, Jessica M. Davis, A. Micheil Innes, Xing-Chang Wei, Boris Keren, Cyril Mignot, Robert Roger Lebel, Steven M. Sperber, Ai Sakonju, Nienke Dosa, Daniela Q.C.M. Barge-Schaapveld, Cacha M.P.C.D. Peeters-Scholte, Claudia A.L. Ruivenkamp, Bregje W. van Bon, Joanna Kennedy, Karen J. Low, Sian Ellard, Lewis Pang, Joseph J. Junewick, Paul R. Mark, Gemma L. Carvill, and Geoffrey T. Swanson\*

(The American Journal of Human Genetics 108, 1692–1709; September 2, 2021)

In the originally published version of this article, individuals with the c.1969G>A (p.Ala657Thr) variant were mistakenly identified as homozygous in the summary. They are heterozygous, and this has been corrected online. The authors regret this error.

\*Correspondence: [gtswanson@northwestern.edu](mailto:gtswanson@northwestern.edu)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2021.09.018>.

© 2021 American Society of Human Genetics.

