

CORRIGENDUM

The ocular albinism type 1 protein, an intracellular G protein-coupled receptor, regulates melanosome transport in pigment cells

Ilaria Palmisano^{1,†}, Paola Bagnato^{1,2,†}, Angela Palmigiano¹, Giulio Innamorati¹, Giuseppe Rotondo¹, Domenico Altimare¹, Consuelo Venturi², Elena V. Sviderskaya³, Rosanna Piccirillo¹, Massimiliano Coppola⁴, Valeria Marigo⁵, Barbara Incerti⁴, Andrea Ballabio⁴, Enrico M. Surace⁴, Carlo Tacchetti², Dorothy C. Bennett³ and Maria Vittoria Schiaffino^{1,*}

¹San Raffaele Scientific Institute, DIBIT, Via Olgettina 58, 20132 Milan, Italy, ²Department of Experimental Medicine, University of Genoa Medical School, Via de Toni 14, 16132 Genoa, Italy, ³Division of Basic Medical Sciences, St George's, University of London, London SW17 0RE, UK, ⁴TIGEM, Telethon Institute of Genetics and Medicine, Via Pietro Castellino 111, 80131 Napoli, Italy and ⁵Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Via G. Campi 287, 41100 Modena, Italy

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel: +39 02 2643 4729; Fax: +39 02 2643 4723; Email: schiaffino.mariavittoria@hsr.it

Human Molecular Genetics 2008, 17, 3487–3501.
doi: 10.1093/hmg/ddn241

The Authors wish to make a correction to the genotype indicated for two melanocyte cell lines developed and characterized in the study above. Indeed, during a recent RNAseq analysis, we realized that the previously indicated *Oa1*^{+/+} and *Oa1*^{-/-} melanocyte lines are actually *Oa1*^{+/-} and *Oa1*^{-/-}, i.e. they are wild type and *Oa1*-KO, respectively, as originally reported, but they are both male, rather than female (Figures 1–2). These new findings do not affect any of the major conclusions of the original manuscript, since even in the remote possibility that the sex could impact on the physiopathology of isolated melanocytes in culture, the published work contains several other independent controls (analysis of wild type and *Oa1*-KO mouse retinas; analysis of *Oa1*-KO melanocytes transiently transfected or stably transduced with vectors for wild type or mutant *OA1*)

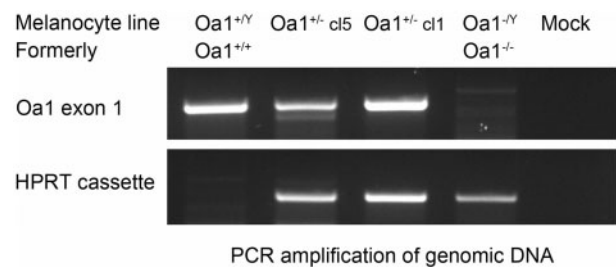


Figure 1. PCR from genomic DNA to confirm the HPRT cassette insertion at the *Oa1* locus in the indicated melanocyte cell lines. As described in the manuscript, heterozygous *Oa1*^{+/-} were subcloned and tested for *Oa1* expression, to select clones expressing *Oa1* from the wild type X chromosome.

[†]The authors wish it to be known that, in their opinion, the first two authors should be regarded as joint First Authors.

© The Author 2017. Published by Oxford University Press.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits non-commercial re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. For commercial re-use, please contact journals.permissions@oup.com

supporting the reliability of the results. The genotypes will also be corrected in the Wellcome Trust Functional Genomics Cell Bank website, through which these cell lines are presently available (<https://www.sgu.ac.uk/depts/anatomy/pages/Dot/Cell%20bank%20holdings.htm#melanocytes>).

The RNAseq analysis and additional validation experiments were performed by A Palmigiano and MV Schiaffino, both authors of the original manuscript.

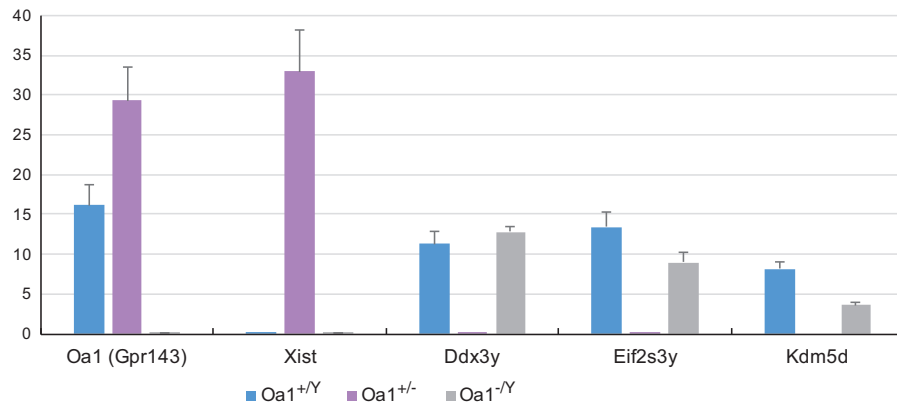


Figure 2. Expression levels of Oa1 (Gpr143), Xist (X-inactive specific transcript), and three Y specific genes (Ddx3y, Eif2s3y, Kdm5d), obtained by RNAseq analysis and normalized for transcript length and total number of reads (RPKM). Mean \pm SD of 3 independent samples for each melanocyte cell line.