

ERRATUM



Erratum to ‘Germline-focussed analysis of tumour-only sequencing: recommendations from the ESMO Precision Medicine Working Group’

[Annals of Oncology 30 (2019) 1221–1231]

D. Mandelker^{1*}, M. Donoghue², S. Talukdar³, C. Bandlamudi², P. Srinivasan², M. Vivek^{4,5}, S. Jezdic⁶, H. Hanson³, K. Snape³, A. Kulkarni⁷, L. Hawkes⁸, J.-Y. Douillard⁶, S. E. Wallace⁹, E. Rial-Sebbag¹⁰, F. Meric-Bernstam¹¹, A. George^{12,13}, D. Chubb¹³, C. Loveday¹³, M. Ladanyi^{1,4}, M. F. Berger^{1,2}, B. S. Taylor^{2,3,5} & C. Turnbull^{7,13,14,15*}

¹Department of Pathology; ²Marie-Josée and Henry R. Kravis Center for Molecular Oncology, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York; ³Department of Clinical Genetics, St George’s University of London, London; ⁴Human Oncology and Pathogenesis Program; ⁵Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York, USA; ⁶European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) Head Office, Lugano, Switzerland; ⁷Department of Clinical Genetics, Guy and St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust, London; ⁸Department of Clinical Genetics, Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Oxford; ⁹Department of Health Sciences, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK; ¹⁰University of Toulouse, Toulouse, France; ¹¹Department of Investigational Cancer Therapeutics, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, USA; ¹²Cancer Genetics Unit, The Royal Marsden NHS Foundation Trust, London; ¹³Division of Genetics and Epidemiology, Institute of Cancer Research, London; ¹⁴William Harvey Research Institute, Queen Mary University of London, London; ¹⁵Public Health England, London, UK

The publisher regrets that in the original publication figures 1, 2 and 3 were incorrectly presented. The correct figures 1, 2 and 3 are as follows.

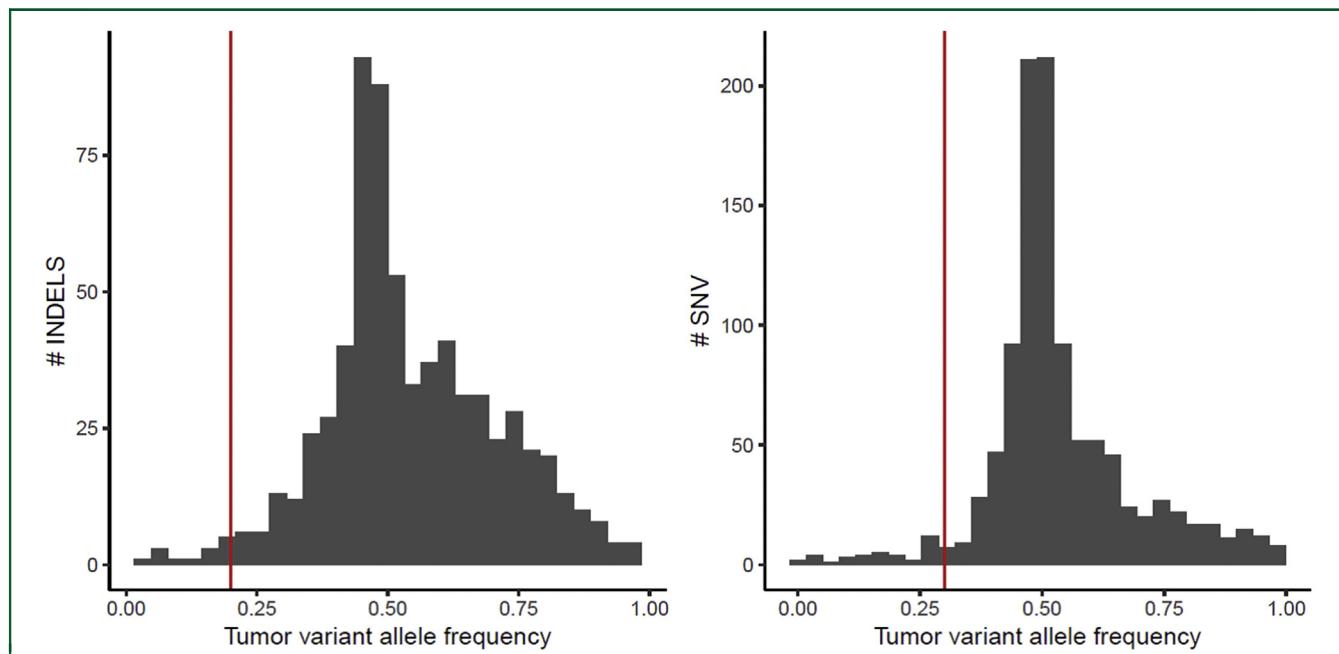


Figure 1. Distribution of variant allele frequency observed in the tumour for variants of true germline origin which were (i) small insertion/deletions (ii) SNVs.

DOI of original article: <https://doi.org/10.1093/annonc/mdz136>

*Correspondence to: Dr Diana Mandelker, Department of Pathology, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, 1275 York Avenue, New York, NY 10065, USA. Tel:+1-212-639-4820

E-mail: mandelkd@mskcc.org (D. Mandelker).

*Prof. Clare Turnbull, Division of Genetics and Epidemiology, Institute of Cancer Research, 123 Old Brompton Road, Kensington, London SW7 3RP, UK. Tel:+44-208-722-4175

E-mail: clare.turnbull@icr.ac.uk (C. Turnbull).

0923-7534/© 2021 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Ltd on behalf of European Society for Medical Oncology. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

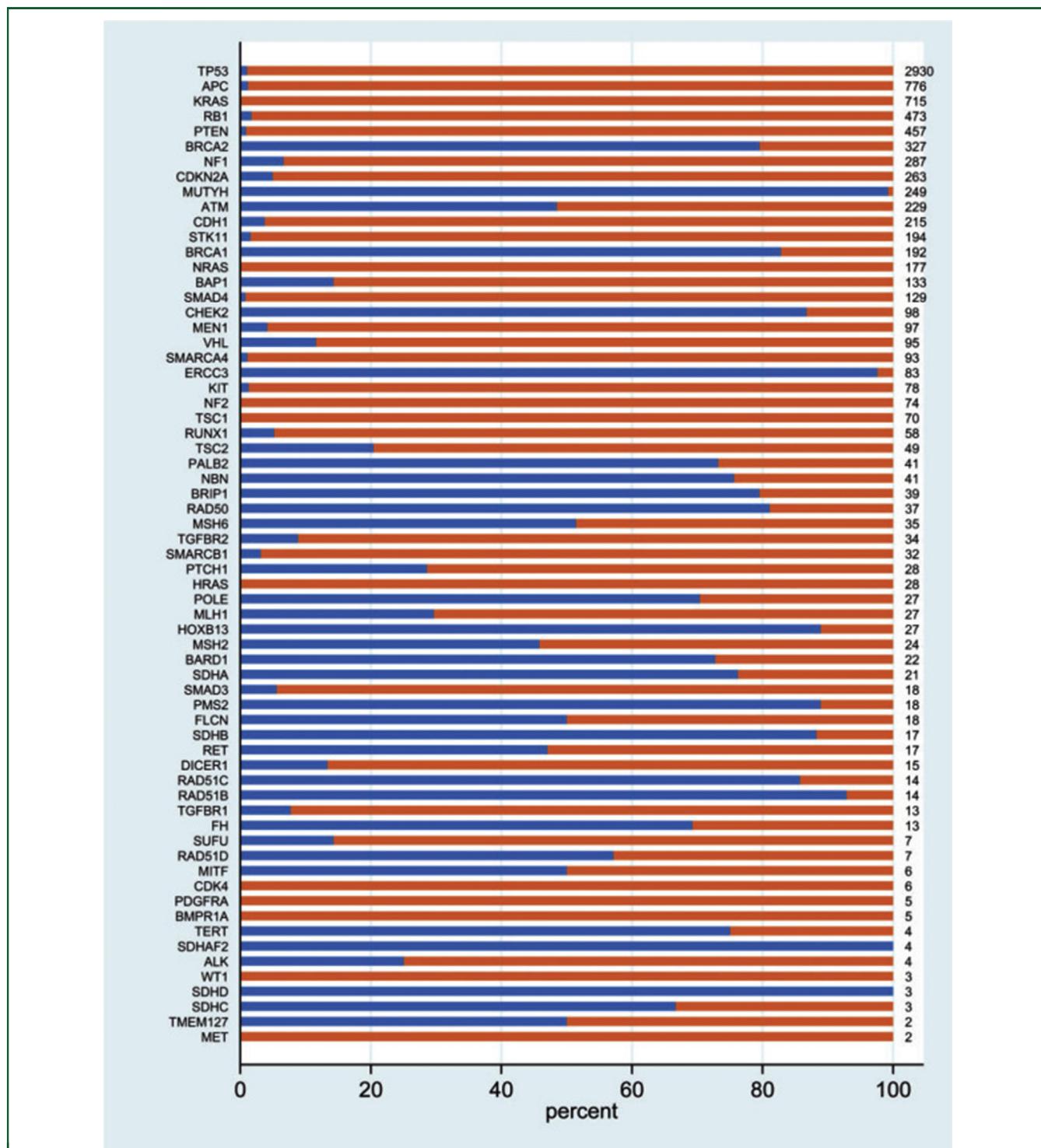


Figure 2. Distribution of germline and somatic pathogenic variants detected upon tumour analysis. Only variants classified pathogenic/likely pathogenic AND above VAF threshold are included (blue, germline origin; red, somatic origin; numbers, total number of pathogenic variants observed in tumour).

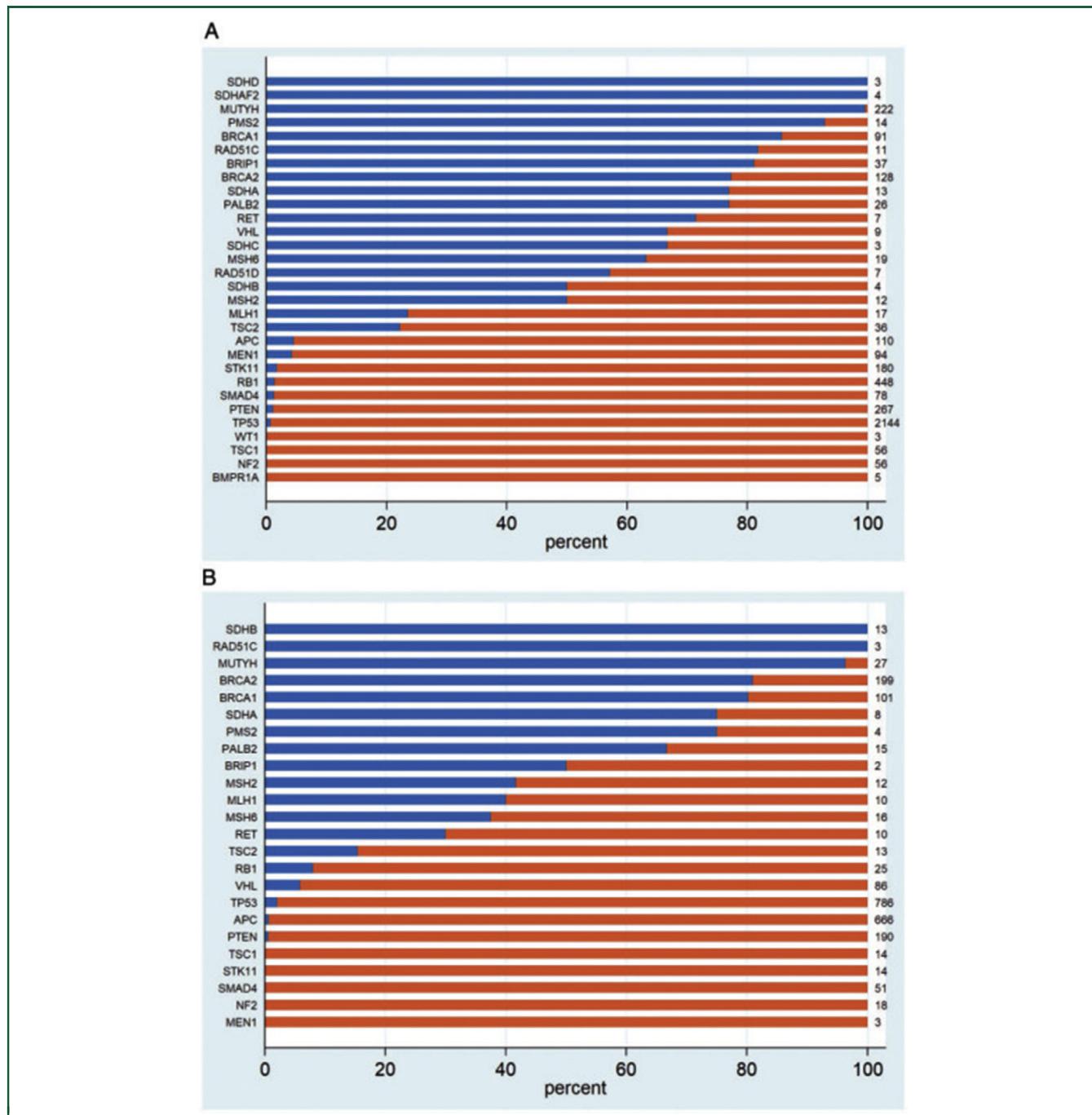


Figure 3. Distribution of germline and somatic pathogenic variants detected upon tumour analysis for 30 high-actionability CSGs. (A) Offtumour and (B) on-tumour.

The publisher would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.