

Erratum

Self-assembly of multi-stranded RNA motifs into lattices and tubular structures

Jaimie Marie Stewart¹, Hari K.K. Subramanian² and Elisa Franco^{2,*}

¹Department of Bioengineering, University of California, 900 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92521, USA and

²Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of California, 900 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92521, USA

Nucleic Acids Research, (2017), 45(9): 5449–5457, <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkx063>

In the above article, the labelling of the tables in A1, A2, and A3 in Figure 4 was originally unclear due to overlapping text. The corrected table is published here. The publisher apologises for the error.

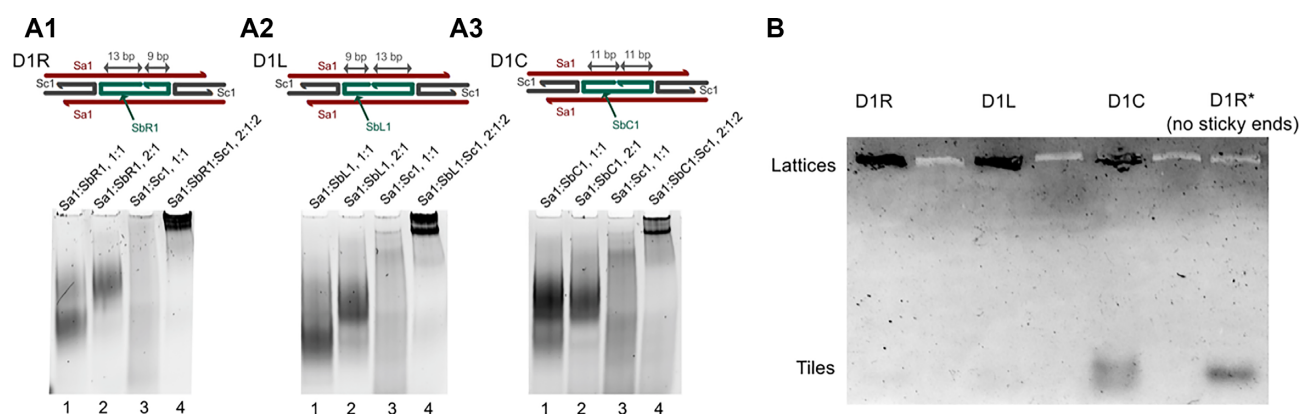


Figure 4. Gel analysis of assembling structures. Strands were gel extracted and annealed prior to loading them into the gel. **(A1, A2 and A3)** Non-denaturing PAGE gels comparing complexes that form as part of tile variants D1R, D1L and D1C. Each lane was loaded with annealed strands as annotated on top of the gel. Ratio 1:1 indicates that both strands were annealed at a 1 μm concentration; ratio 2:1 indicates concentrations 1 μm : 500 nm; ratio 2:1:2 indicates concentrations 1 μm : 500 nm : 1 μm . Bands forming in lanes 1 and 2 provide information on the formation of the core of the tile; Sa and Sb in stoichiometric amounts are expected to form smaller complexes relative to the case where Sa and Sb are in the 2:1 ratio required for tile formation. In variant D1C, the two cases are indistinguishable, which suggests improper formation of the tile core during annealing. **(B)** Agarose gel of annealed tile variants D1R, D1L and D1C, compared to non-multimerized annealed tile variant D1R*. A significant fraction of annealed tile D1C runs roughly as the D1R* control complex, indicating that D1C assemblies are not as robust as in the other variants.

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Elisa Franco. Tel: +1 951 827 2442; Fax: +1 951 827 3188; Email: efranco@engr.ucr.edu