1562 *Nucleic Acids Research, 2018, Vol. 46, No. 3* *Published online 13 January 2018*
doi: 10.1093/nar/gkx1310

Corrigendum

Regulation of mitotic recombination between DNA repeats in centromeres

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Nucleic Acids Research (2017) 45(19) 11222–11235, https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkx763

At the time of writing the authors were not aware of a recent publication by S. Giunta and H. Funabiki (75). The authors wish to modify the Abstract and Discussion of their article to include this reference as described below (new or modified text in **bold**). The corrections have also been made in the published article and do not affect the results and overall conclusions of the work.

ABSTRACT (last two sentences)

… Furthermore, Mhf1 and Fml1 were found to prevent gross chromosomal rearrangements mediated by centromere repeats. **These data uncovered** the regulation of mitotic recombination between DNA repeats in centromeres and its physiological role in maintaining genome integrity.

DISCUSSION (end of third paragraph)

… Thus, we do not exclude the possibility that Cnp1/CENP–A and its related proteins are involved in the crossover suppression in centromeres. **Recently, using chromosome-orientation fluorescent in situ hybridization (CO-FISH) in human cells, Giunta and Fanabiki showed that CENP-A, CENP-C, CENP-T, and CENP-W protect centromere α-satellite repeats from illegitimate recombination (75), demonstrating that recombination between centromere repeats is controlled also in humans. Interestingly, they further showed that the sister chromatid exchange is increased in several cancer cell lines and during replicative senescence, suggesting an involvement of centromere instability in tumorigenesis and aging.**

REFERENCE (last reference)

75. Giunta,S. and Funabiki,H. (2017) Integrity of the human centromere DNA repeats is protected by CENP-A, CENP-C, and CENP-T. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, **114**, 1928–1933.

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