RETRACTION NOTE

Open Access



Retraction Note to: A new inducible transgenic mouse model for C9orf72-associated GGGCC repeat expansion supports a gain-of-function mechanism in C9orf72-associated ALS and FTD

Renate K. Hukema^{1,7*†}, Fréderike W. Riemslagh^{1,2†}, Shamiram Melhem², Herma C. van der Linde¹, Lies-Anne W. F. M. Severijnen¹, Dieter Edbauer³, Alex Maas⁴, Nicolas Charlet-Berguerand⁵, Rob Willemsen^{1†} and John C. van Swieten^{2,6†}

Retraction note

The authors are retracting this article [1]. Careful reexamination of the transgenic mice used in this study has indicated that they contain a transgenic sequence containing a 90CGG repeat, associated with fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome (FXTAS). Apparently, a mixture of two constructs containing the G4C2 repeat and the CGG repeat sequence was injected in oocytes to generate transgenic mice. The presence of the CGG repeat can explain the neuropathology described in the mice used for this study. We are therefore unable to present this transgenic mouse as model for C9orf72 related amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and frontotemporal dementia (FTD).

Author details

¹Department of Clinical Genetics, Erasmus Medical Center, 3015 CE Rotterdam, The Netherlands. ²Department of Neurology, Erasmus Medical Center, 3015 CE Rotterdam, The Netherlands. ³German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases, 81337 Munich, Germany. ⁴Department of Cell Biology, Erasmus Medical Center, 3015 CE Rotterdam, The Netherlands. ⁵Department of Neurobiology and Genetics, IGBMC, INSERM U964, CNRS UMR7104, University of Strasbourg, Illkirch, France. ⁶Department of Neurology, Neuroscience Campus Amsterdam, 1007 MB Amsterdam, The Netherlands. ⁷PO Box 20403000 CA Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

Received: 22 November 2016 Accepted: 1 December 2016 Published online: 09 December 2016

* Correspondence: r.hukema@erasmusmc.nl

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1186/s40478-014-0166-v.

BioMed Central

References

 Hukema RK et al (2014) A new inducible transgenic mouse model for C9off72-associated GGGGCC repeat expansion supports a gain-of-function mechanism in C9orf72-associated ALS and FTD. Acta Neuropathol Commun 2:166. doi:10.1186/s40478-014-0166-y

© The Author(s). 2016 **Open Access** This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.

[†]Equal contributors

¹Department of Clinical Genetics, Erasmus Medical Center, 3015 CE Rotterdam, The Netherlands

⁷PO Box 20403000 CA Rotterdam, The Netherlands