

## Correction to “Evolution of CPEB4 Dynamics Across Its Liquid–Liquid Phase Separation Transition”

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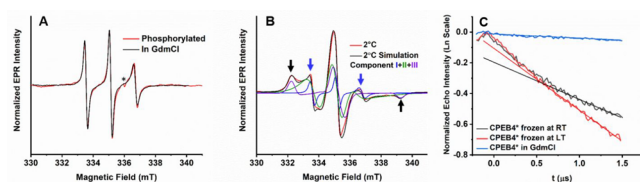
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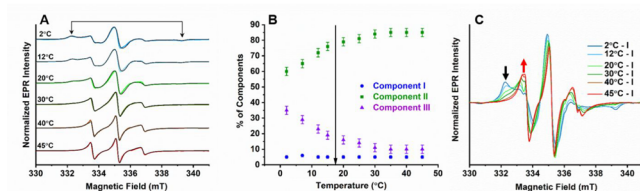
Article Recommendations

The original article was published with error in the figures where Figures 2 and 3 were exchanged by the production house after the galley correction. Here we show correct Figures 2 and 3.

CPEB4\* after subtracting the simulated component I spectrum. Black and red arrows mark the decay and rise of component III and II, respectively, with temperature.



**Figure 2.** (A) Comparison of RT EPR spectra of denatured (28  $\mu\text{M}$ , in 3 M GdmCl, black) and phosphorylated CPEB4\* (20  $\mu\text{M}$ , red). The \* marks a cavity background signal. For the phosphorylation experiments 3-maleimide proxyl (MSL) was used as spin label. (B) EPR spectrum of CPEB4\* (112  $\mu\text{M}$ , 100 mM NaCl, pH 8) in a non-LLPS state (2  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and the corresponding simulations (black) with three components: a fast motion (I) in blue, an intermediate motion (II) in green, and a slow motion (III) in purple. Black and blue arrows indicate the characteristic features of slow and fast motion species, respectively. The simulation parameters are presented in Table S2. (C) W-band DEER data in logarithmic scale, measured at 25 K, of 80  $\mu\text{M}$  CPEB4\* in 3 M GdmCl (blue), 60  $\mu\text{M}$  CPEB4\* frozen after incubating at RT (LLPS, black), and frozen after incubating over ice (LT, non-LLPS, red). The corresponding straight lines represent a linear fit.



**Figure 3.** (A) Temperature dependent EPR spectra of CPEB4\* (112  $\mu\text{M}$ , 100 mM NaCl, pH 8) and the corresponding simulations (black). Arrows indicate signatures of the slow motion spectrum of component III. (B) Relative populations of components I, II, and III as a function of temperature. The arrow indicates LLPS transition temperature ( $17.5 \pm 2$   $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). (C) Same EPR spectra as in part A of

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