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Corrigendum

Plant mitochondria use two pathways for the biogenesis of tRNA ^{His}

Antonio Placido[1], François Sieber[2], Anthony Gobert[2], Raffaele Gallerani[1], Philippe Giegé[2] and Laurence Maréchal-Drouard[2,*]

[1]Dipartimento di Biochimica e Biologia Molecolare 'Ernesto Quagliariello', Universita' degli Studi di Bari 'Aldo Moro', Via Orabona 4, 70126 Bari, Italy and [2]Institut de Biologie Moléculaire des Plantes, UPR 2357-CNRS, Université de Strasbourg, 12 rue du Général Zimmer, F-67084 Strasbourg Cedex, France

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Figure 2B contains an error. A blot showing the cRT-PCR amplification of tRNAHis was mistakenly taken from previous work (annotated with the same name) (1). This error has occurred during figure preparation, for which the authors take full responsibility. Below a new figure with an ethidium bromide stained gel of another cRT-PCR analysis of tRNAHis (±/-RT) in panel B is provided.

This error does not affect the results and conclusion of the article.

REFERENCE

1. Placido,A, Gagliardi,D, Gallerani,R, Grienenberger,JM and Maréchal-Drouard,L. (2005) Fate of a larch unedited tRNA precursor expressed in potato mitochondria. *J. Biol. Chem.*, **280**, 33573–33579.

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. Email: laurence.drouard@ibmp-cnrs.unistra.fr

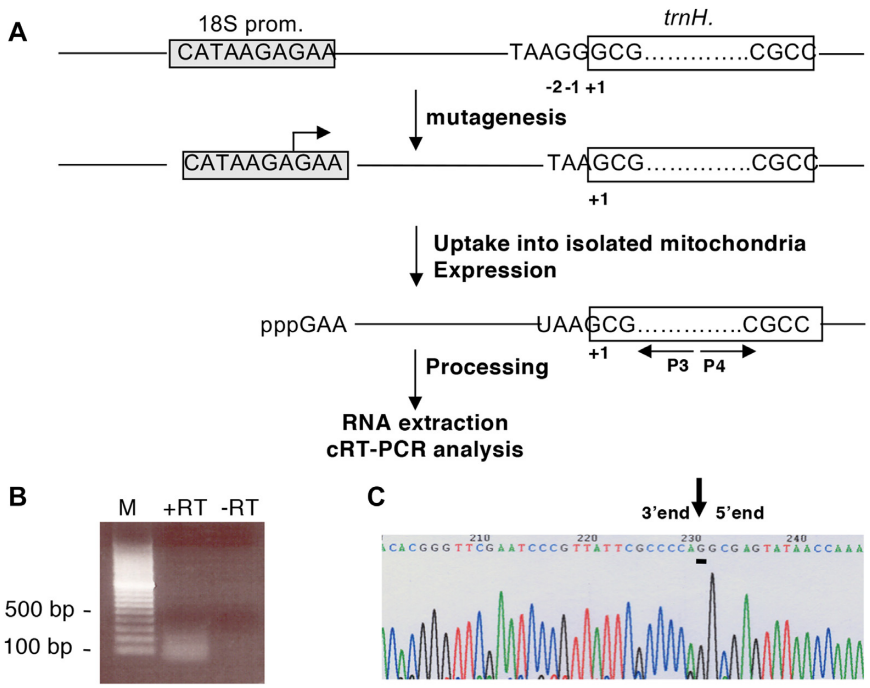

Figure 2. Analysis of the fate of the larch mitochondrial tRNAHis precursor transcript having no G–1 in potato mitochondria. (**A**) Schematic representation of the strategy. First, G–1 and G–2 encoded by the larch mitochondrial trnH gene are deleted. Then, upon DNA uptake into potato mitochondria, larch mitochondrial tRNAHis is transcribed from the potato 18S rRNA promoter sequence (gray box). Total nucleic acids were analyzed by cRT-PCR. (**B**) Image of the ethidium bromide-stained gel of PCR product amplified using primers P3 and P4. The presence (+RT) or absence (–RT) of reverse transcriptase during the cDNA synthesis in the presence of primer P3 is indicated. The lane marked M shows the migration of the DNA ladder. (**C**) The 70-bp PCR product shown in (B) was cloned and 21 clones were sequenced. A sequence showing the junction (black vertical arrow) between 50- and 30- termini is presented. This sequence shows that the CCA triplet and the G–1 (underlined) have been post-transcriptionally added.