Corrigendum: Three capsid amino acids notably influence coxsackie B3 virus stability

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The following errors were reported in the published article:

1. In the ‘Results’ section, ‘CVB3’ should have been ‘CVB’ in the sentence

Alignments of CVB3 Vp3 amino acid sequences revealed that all 45 CVB2, CVB4 and CVB6 sequences and 36/37 CVB5 sequences (numbering based on the CVB3/28 sequence) had valine at residue 180 (Table 2), whereas alanine occupied this position in all of the CVB1 sequences, and in 39/48 CVB3 sequences.

The full sentence therefore, should have read

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2. Also in the ‘Results’ section, a sentence was duplicated from a previous paragraph in the text

When 2.4×10^6 HeLa cells were inoculated with 2.1×10^2 TCID_{50} of the 23 which had leucine at Vp1 residue 92, all were CVB3 and 18 were related to CVB3/Nancy of virus containing equal amounts of infectious CVB3/28 and CVB3/28 1092V, infectious virus continued to accumulate for over 50 h (Fig. 4a).

The full sentence therefore, should have read

When 2.4×10^6 HeLa cells were inoculated with 2.1×10^2 TCID_{50} of virus containing equal amounts of infectious CVB3/28 and CVB3/28 1092V, infectious virus continued to accumulate for over 50 h (Fig. 4a).

3. In the ‘Discussion’ section, a reference was wrongly given as ‘Strauss et al., 2015’ instead of ‘Liu et al., 2015’ in the sentence

Thus, as the vast majority of enteroviruses have isoleucine (or valine) at Vp1 residue 92, we predict that the vast majority of enteroviruses are more stable than the laboratory strain CVB3/28, with the caveat that a few other enteroviruses with leucine (and perhaps other large-side-chain amino acids) intruding into the Vp1 pocket at a different location can also be less stable, such as EV-D68 (Strauss et al., 2015).

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Thus, as the vast majority of enteroviruses have isoleucine (or valine) at Vp1 residue 92, we predict that the vast majority of enteroviruses are more stable than the laboratory strain CVB3/28, with the caveat that a few other enteroviruses with leucine (and perhaps other large-side-chain amino acids) intruding into the Vp1 pocket at a different location can also be less stable, such as EV-D68 (Liu et al., 2015).
4. Finally, in the ‘Methods’ section, the units for ‘200 mM glutamine’ were wrongly given as ‘nM’ instead of ‘mM’ in the sentence

To prepare DMEM-10, each litre of DMEM (4.5 g glucose l\(^{-1}\)) was supplemented with 100 ml FBS, 5 ml **200 mM** glutamine, 10 ml penicillin/streptomycin (10000 U ml\(^{-1}\) and 10 mg ml\(^{-1}\), respectively) and 1.5 ml gentamicin (50 mg ml\(^{-1}\)), all from Gibco/Life Technologies.

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To prepare DMEM-10, each litre of DMEM (4.5 g glucose l\(^{-1}\)) was supplemented with 100 ml FBS, 5 ml **200 mM** glutamine, 10 ml penicillin/streptomycin (10000 U ml\(^{-1}\) and 10 mg ml\(^{-1}\), respectively) and 1.5 ml gentamicin (50 mg ml\(^{-1}\)), all from Gibco/Life Technologies.

The authors apologize for any inconvenience caused.