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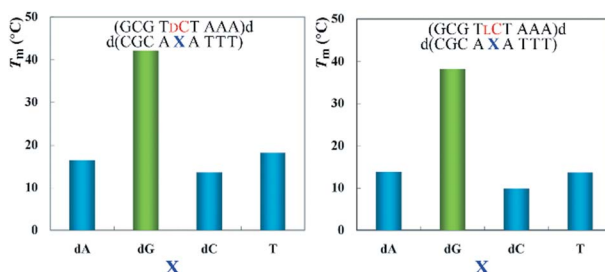
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Correction: Base recognition by L-nucleotides in heterochiral DNA

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 Correction for 'Base recognition by L-nucleotides in heterochiral DNA' by Shuji Ogawa *et al.*, *RSC Adv.*, 2012, 2, 2274–2275.

The authors regret that some of the data in the original article were presented incorrectly. Some of the oligonucleotide sequences in the Graphical Abstract, Fig. 2 and Table 1 were originally presented in reverse sequence. The corrected versions of the Graphical Abstract, Fig. 2 and Table 1 are presented below.


 Table 1 UV-melting points of homo- and heterochiral duplexes^a

Duplex	Template strand	Complementary strand	T_m (°C)	ΔT_m^b (°C)
Homochiral strand				
1	d(AAATCTGCG)	d(CGCAGATTT)	42.1	—
Heterochiral strand				
2	d(AA _L ATCTGCG)	d(CGCAGATTT)	33.6	−8.5
3	d(AAATCT _L GCG)	d(CGCAGATTT)	32.6	−9.5
4	d(AAAT _L CTGCG)	d(CGCAGATTT)	38.2	−3.9
5	d(AAA _L TCTGCG)	d(CGCAGATTT)	33.9	−8.2

^a Samples contained 6 μ M duplex in 10 mM $MgCl_2$, 100 mM NaCl, and 70 mM MOPS (pH 7.1). ^b Melting temperature difference from the homochiral duplex.



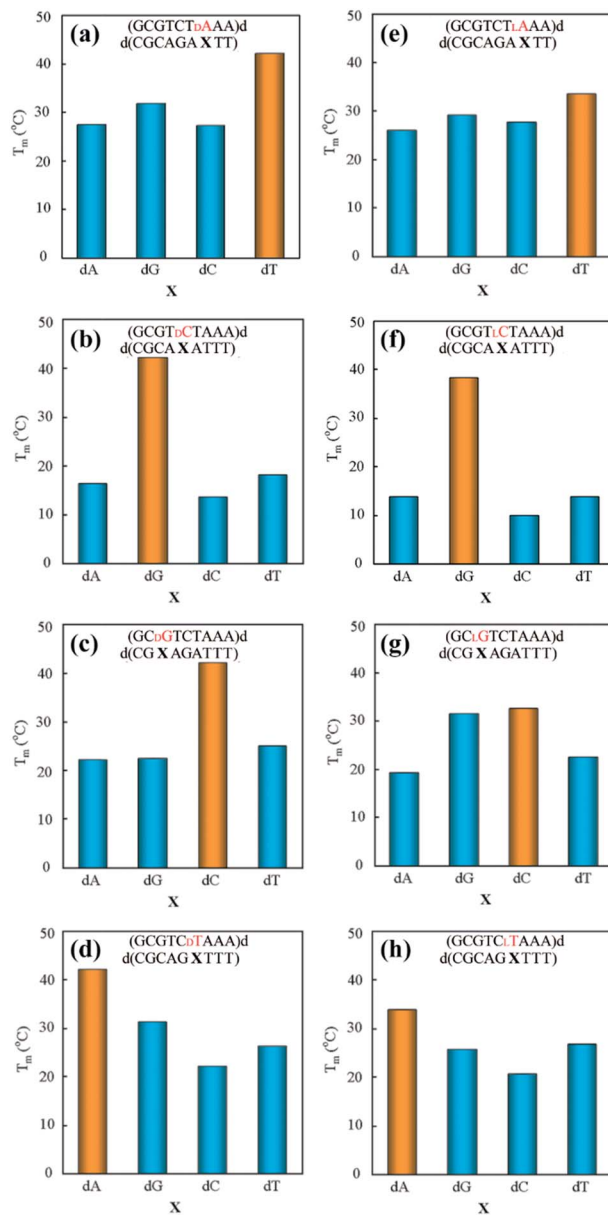


Fig. 2 Effects of base pair mismatch of D- (a–d) and L-nucleotide (e–h) on duplex stability. Samples contained 6 mM duplex in 10 mM MgCl_2 , 100 mM NaCl, and 70 mM MOPS (pH 7.1). Yellow bars denote T_m values of fully matched duplexes, and blue bars denote T_m values of mismatched duplexes.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

