

CORRECTION

[View Article Online](#)
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rsc.li/chemical-scienceCorrection for 'A straightforward approach to antibodies recognising cancer specific glycopeptidic neoepitopes' by Hajime Wakui *et al.*, *Chem. Sci.*, 2020, **11**, 4999–5006, DOI: 10.1039/D0SC00317D.

The authors regret that part Fig. 1b was missing from the version of Fig. 1 shown in the original article. The correct version of Fig. 1 is presented below.

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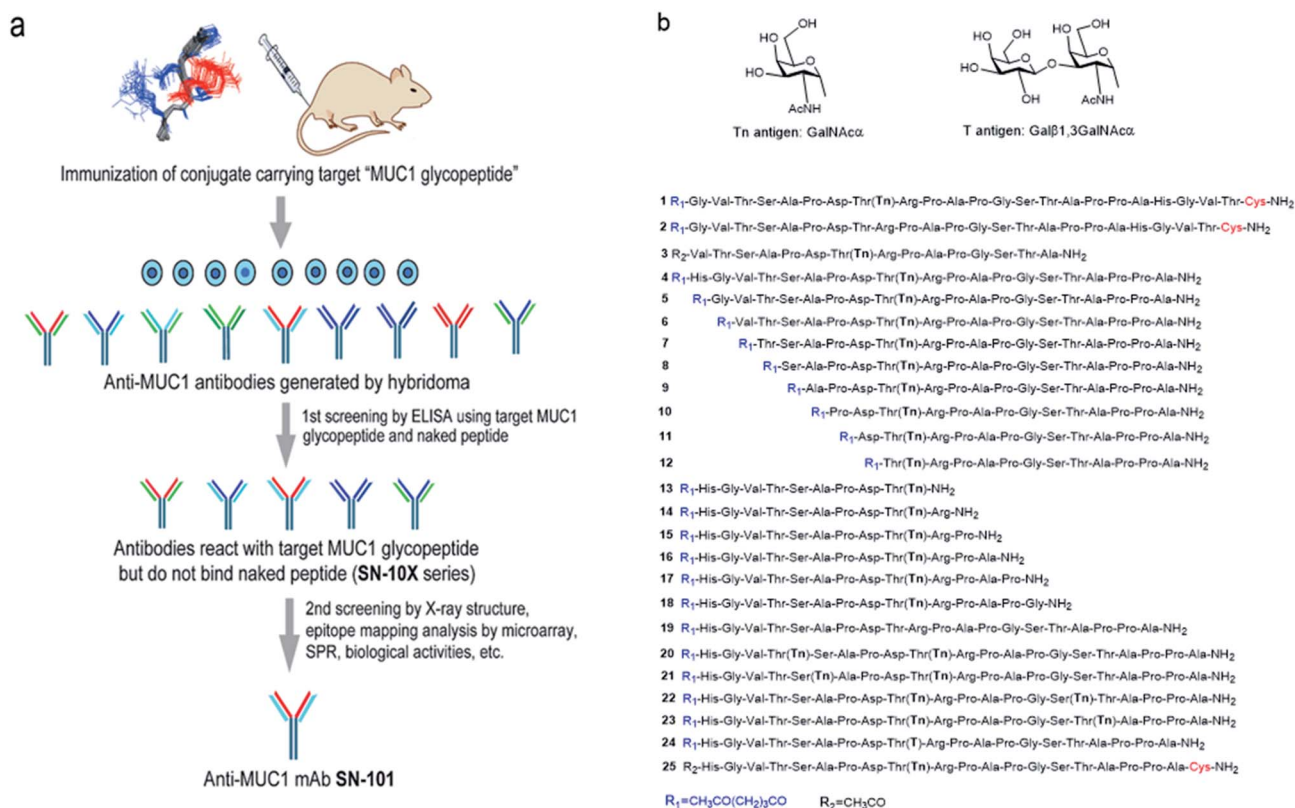


Fig. 1 Generation of epitope-defined anti-MUC1 antibodies. (a) A strategy for the generation of antibodies targeting glycopeptidic epitopes by using synthetic glycopeptides designed for the streamlined process from the immunization of "conformational glycopeptidic neoepitopes", antibody selection, and characterization. (b) A list of compounds used in this study. Compound 1 was conjugated with KLH by using the Cys residue (red) or aminoxy-functionalized nanoparticles^{25–27} by using the ketone linker (blue) and used for the immunization. The first screening was performed by ELISA immobilizing compounds 1 and 2 using Cys residue (red) to collect antibodies binding selectively with glycopeptide 1. Compound 3 was used for the co-crystallization with SN-101. Compounds 4–24 were displayed on the microarray by means of the ketone linker (blue) and employed for epitope mapping analysis. Compound 25 was used for the SPR analysis by immobilizing with Cys residue (red).

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

