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## CORRECTION

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# Correction: Fragment-based covalent ligand discovery

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Correction for 'Fragment-based covalent ligand discovery' by Wenchao Lu *et al.*, *RSC Chem. Biol.*, 2021, DOI: 10.1039/d0cb00222d.

The authors regret that an incorrect version of Fig. 2 was included in the original article, where the structure of Sulfopin in Fig. 2D was incorrectly shown. The correct version of Fig. 2 is presented below.

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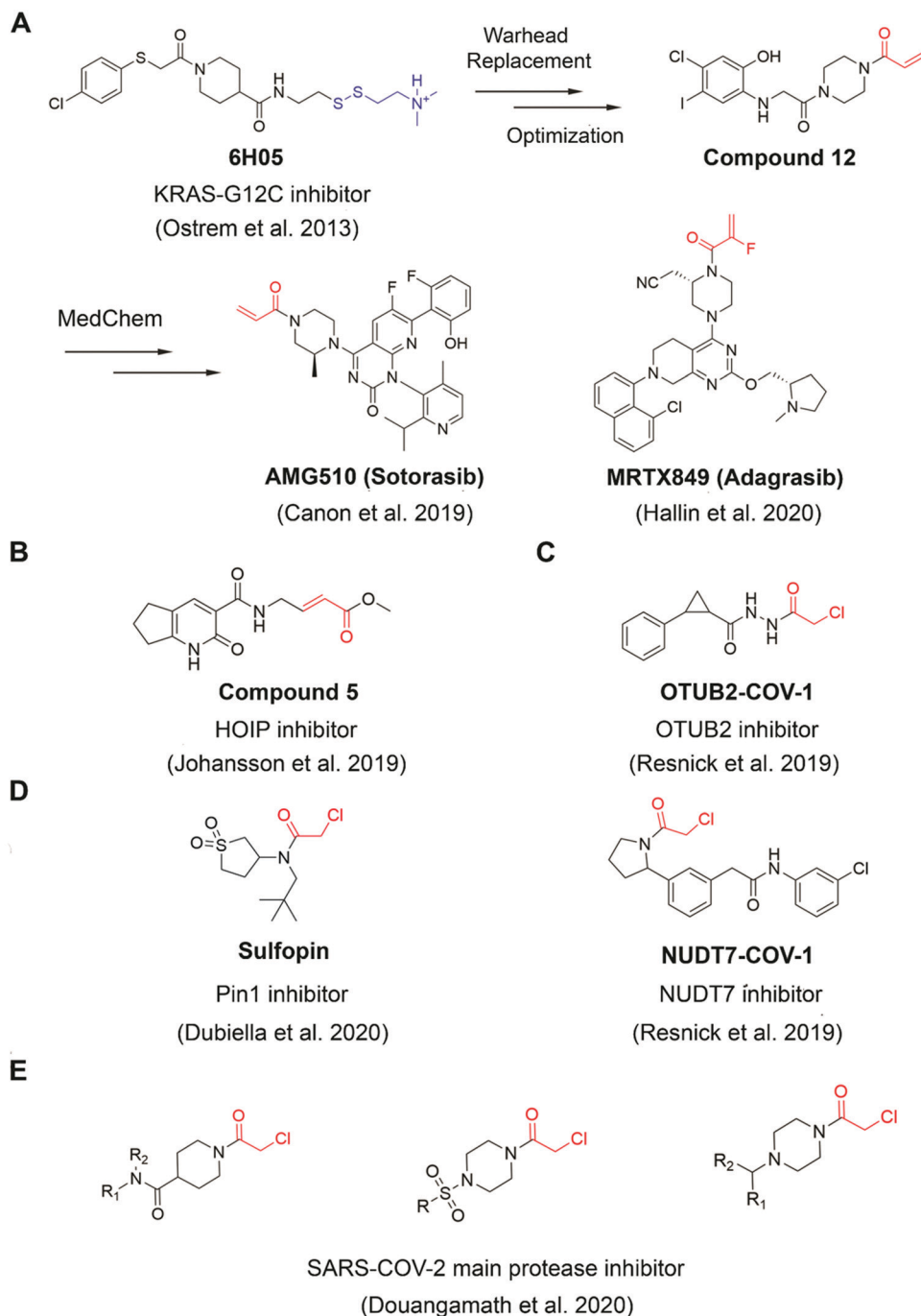[e] *Department of Cell Biology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02215, USA*

**Fig. 2** The structures of representative well-characterized electrophilic fragments identified from target-based screening strategies in recent years. (A) KRAS-G12C allele-specific covalent fragment (6H05) identified from tethering screen, which was further elaborated to compound 12.[31] This inspired numerous groups to develop further optimized inhibitors, within which AMG510[33] and MRTX849[36] successfully entered clinical trials. (B) Compound 5 targets the active cysteine (C885) of HOIP.[37] (C) OTUB2-COV-1 targets the active cysteine (C51) of OTUB2 and NUDT7-COV-1 target C73 of NUDT7.[38] (D) Sulfopin targets the active cysteine of Pin1 (C113).[39] (E) Representative covalent fragment scaffolds target the active cysteine (C145) of SARS-COV-2 main protease (Mpro).[40]

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