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Correction: Proteolysis targeting chimeras (PROTACs) come of age: entering the third decade of targeted protein degradation

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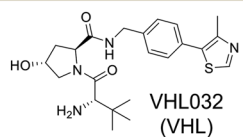
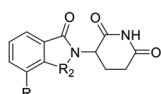
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Correction for 'Proteolysis targeting chimeras (PROTACs) come of age: entering the third decade of targeted protein degradation' by Michael J. Bond *et al.*, *RSC Chem. Biol.*, 2021, **2**, 725–742, <https://doi.org/10.1039/D1CB00011J>.

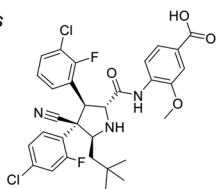
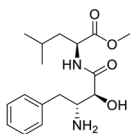
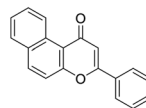
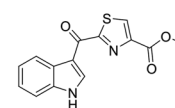
rsc.li/rsc-chembio

The authors regret that an incorrect version of Fig. 4 was included in the original article which labelled Bordoxalone as an *Irreversible* covalent E3 ligase recruiting element (E3RE), when Bordoxalone should have been labelled as a *Reversible* covalent E3RE. This was stated correctly in the main text. The correct version of Fig. 4 is presented below.

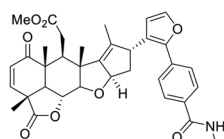
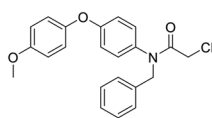
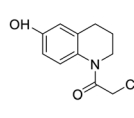
VHL and CRBN

VHL032
(VHL)Thalidomide; R = H, R₂ = C=O
Pomalidomide; R = NH₂, R₂ = C=O
Lenalidomide; R = NH₂, R₂ = H
(Cereblon)

Synergistic E3REs

Idasanutlin
(MDM2)Methyl Bestatin
(cIAP) β -NF
(AhR)ITE
(AhR)

Covalent E3REs

Nimbolide
(RNF114)CCW16
(RNF4)KB02
(DCAF16)

Reversible Covalent E3RE

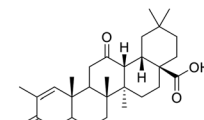
Bordoxalone
(KEAP1)

Fig. 4 Chemical structures of E3 ligase recruiting elements (E3REs) used in TPD.

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

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