

Retroposition of autosomal mRNA yielded testis-specific gene family on human Y chromosome

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Due to an error on the part of *Nature Genetics*, Figs 4 and 5 were mislabelled. With respect to Fig. 4, human *CDY*, which was labelled "autosomal", should have been labelled "Y-linked". The correct version is printed below. With respect to Fig. 5, the legend read "or autosomal segments; data not shown". It should have read "or autosomal segments; not shown in figure". Where the legend read "subsequent amplification; data not shown" it should have read "subsequent amplification; not shown in figure". The correct version is printed below. The abstract stated, incorrectly, that the *CDYL* gene is "located on human chromosome 13 and mouse chromosome 6." As stated elsewhere in the text, *CDYL* is located on human chromosome 6 and mouse chromosome 13.

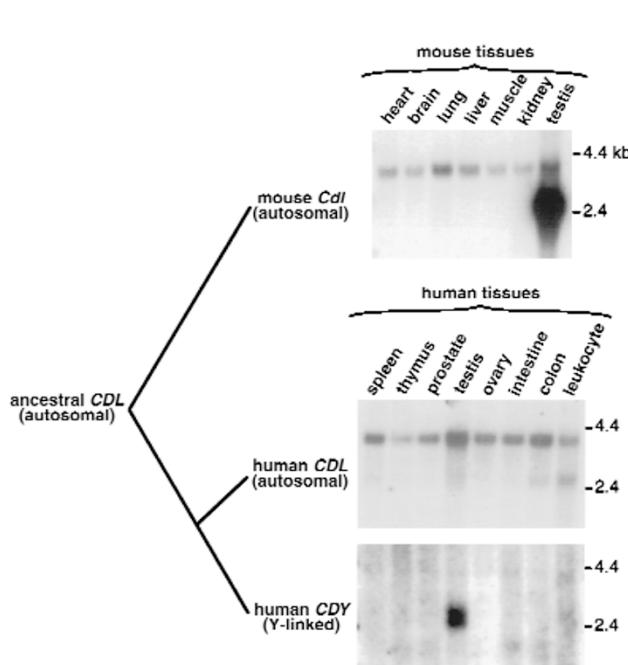


Fig. 4 Tissue distributions of mouse *Cdyl*, human *CDYL* and human *CDY* transcripts. Northern blots incubated with cDNA fragments corresponding to the entire coding sequence of either mouse *Cdyl* (top), human *CDYL* (middle), or human *CDY1* (bottom), reveal tissue expression patterns; the phylogenetic relationship of these genes (illustrated on left) is based on data presented in Fig. 3.

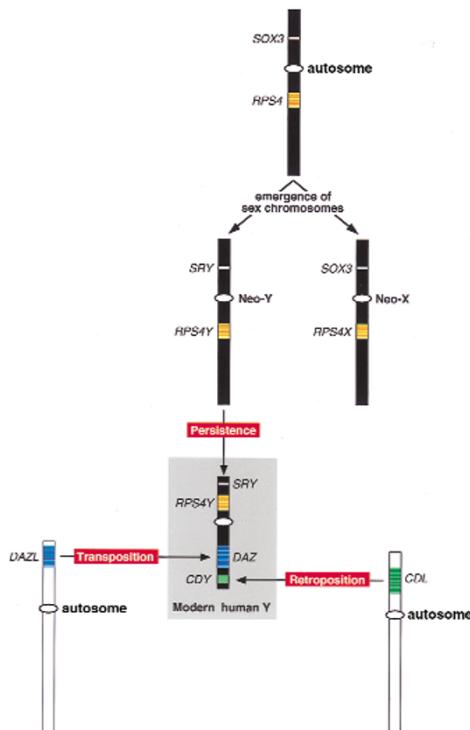


Fig. 5 Schematic representation of three molecular evolutionary processes that contributed genes to human NRY. Persistence (top): an autosomal pair gave rise to the neo-Y and neo-X (subsequently enlarged by fusion with other autosomes or autosomal segments; not shown in figure; refs 23,24). SRY, *RPS4Y* and several other genes derived from these ancestral autosomes persist as X-homologous genes in the human NRY (refs 1–4,25). Transposition: the *DAZ* genes arose by transposition (and subsequent amplification; not shown in figure) of autosomal genomic DNA containing the entire *DAZL* transcription unit⁵. Retroposition: the *CDY* genes arose by integration (and subsequent amplification; not shown in figure) of a reverse-transcribed copy of a processed mRNA derived from the autosomal *CDYL* gene. Gene sizes are not to scale.

Acetylated histones are associated with *FMR1* in normal but not fragile X-syndrome cells

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Due to an error on the part of *Nature Genetics*, the date of receipt for this *Letter* read 14 November 1998. The date of receipt should have read 14 January 1999.