

# Author Correction: LINE-1 transcription activates long-range gene expression

Correction to: *Nature Genetics*

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In the version of the article initially published, the second paragraph in the Discussion was missing the text “During the revision of this article, L1s marked by histone H4 acetylation at lysine 16 (H4K16ac)<sup>54</sup>, L1s marked by RNA polymerase II elongation factor ELL3 (ref. 55), and an L1M2a element regulated by the Human Silencing Hub (HUSH) complex<sup>56</sup> were reported to act like enhancers, which are consistent with the idea that the role of L1s in distal gene activation is subject to multilayered regulation.” In addition, three new references have been added as refs. 54–56: Pal, D. et al. H4K16ac activates the transcription of transposable elements and contributes to their cis-regulatory function. *Nat. Struct. Mol. Biol.* **30**, 935–947 (2023); Meng, S. et al. Young LINE-1 transposon 5' UTRs marked by elongation factor ELL3 function as enhancers to regulate naïve pluripotency in embryonic stem cells. *Nat. Cell Biol.* **25**, 1319–1331 (2023); and Buttler, C. A., Ramirez, D., Dowell, R. D. & Chuong, E. B. An intronic LINE-1 regulates IFNAR1 expression in human immune cells. *Mobile DNA* **14**, 20 (2023). These corrections have been made to the HTML and PDF versions of the article.

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