



Correction for Sewell et al., "Homoacetogenesis in Deep-Sea Chloroflexi, as Inferred by Single-Cell Genomics, Provides a Link to Reductive Dehalogenation in Terrestrial Dehalococcoidetes"

Holly L. Sewell,^a Anne-Kristin Kaster,^b Alfred M. Spormann^{a,c}

^aDepartment of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA ^bInstitute for Biological Interfaces (IBG 5), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany ^cDepartment of Chemical Engineering, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA

Volume 8, issue 6, e02022-17, 2017, https://doi.org/10.1128/mBio.02022-17. The text erroneously referred to the catalytic subunit of FdnGHI as FdnI rather than the correct FdnG, and it refers to the integral membrane, quinone-binding subunit as FdnG instead of Fdnl. This reversal of the accepted naming convention of the subunits is consistent throughout the text, figures, and supplemental information. Thus, every instance of Fdnl should be read as referring to FdnG and vice versa. This clarification does not affect a major finding of this study, namely, that the catalytic subunit of a putative formate dehydrogenase-N, FdnG, from DscP3 and Dsc4 has the highest sequence identity to the complex iron-sulfur molybdoenzyme (CISM) from Dehalococcoides spp.

Furthermore, "Dehalococcoidetes" should be replaced by "Dehalococcoidia."

Published 6 March 2018

Citation Sewell HL, Kaster A-K, Spormann AM. 2018. Correction for Sewell et al. "Homoacetogenesis in deep-sea Chloroflexi, as inferred by single-cell genomics, provides a link to reductive dehalogenation in terrestrial Dehalococcoidetes." mBio 9:e00312-18. https:// doi.org/10.1128/mBio.00312-18.

Copyright © 2018 Sewell et al. This is an openaccess article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license.

Address correspondence to Alfred M Spormann, spormann@stanford.edu.

