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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Discovery of novel interacting partners of PSMD9, a proteasomal chaperone: Role of an Atypical and versatile PDZ-domain motif interaction and identification of putative functional modules” [FEBS Open Bio 4 (2014) 571–583]



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The hnRNPA1 construct used in this paper was the short form (F320G) and not the long form (F372G) as previously stated.

A corrected version of [Fig. 1](#) and [Supplementary Tables S4 and S6](#) is provided here.

The figure legend to [Fig. 1](#) should read: “(B) Recombinant WT hnRNPA1 or hnRNPA1 C-terminal mutant (F320G or $\Delta 7$)”.

In addition, the text on p. 573, Results, 3.1, 11 lines from bottom should read: “... we cloned and expressed the shorter isoform of hnRNPA1 as a GST fusion protein ...”

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.fob.2015.06.010>.

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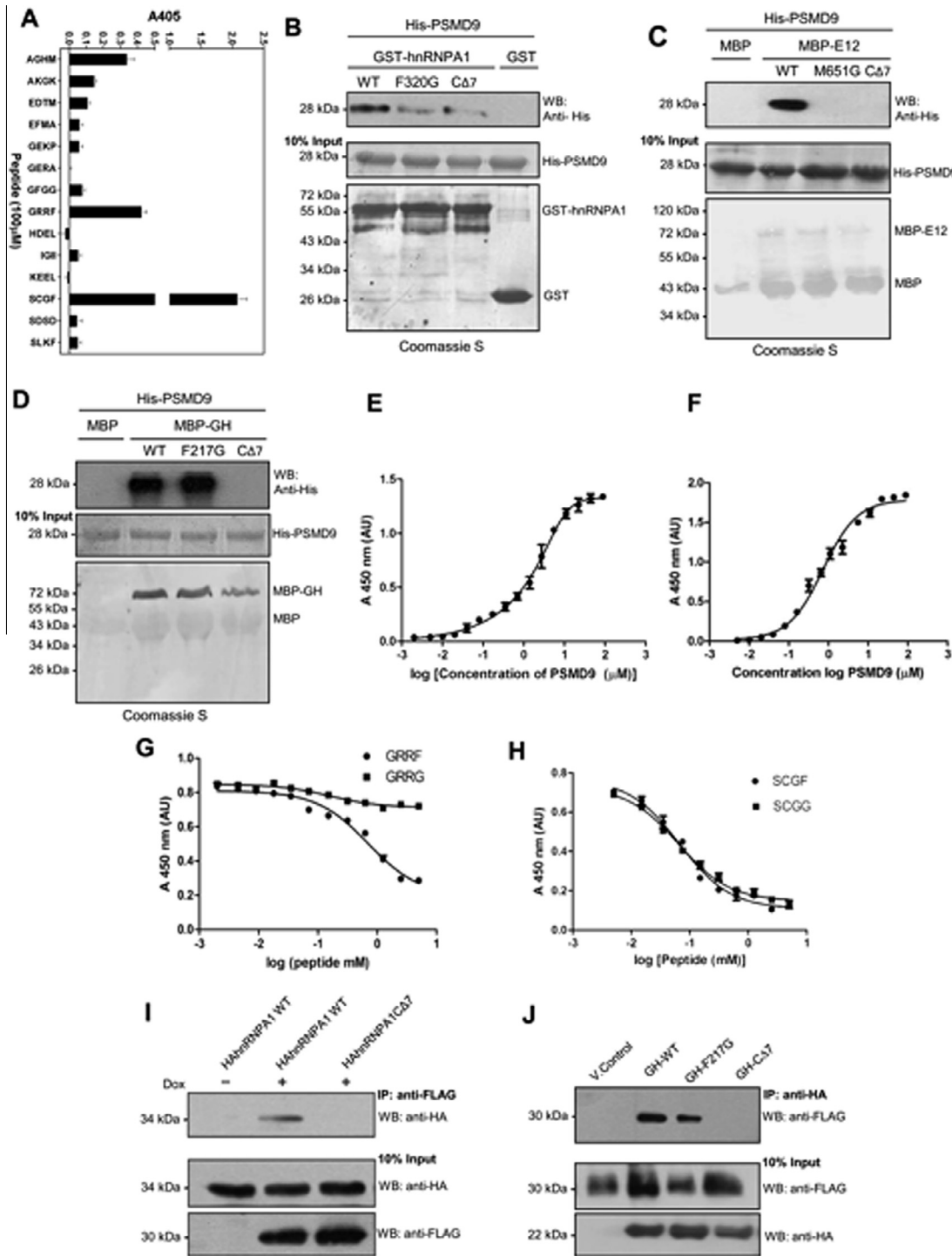


Fig. 1. Identification of putative interacting partners of PSMD9, and the importance of C-terminal residues in interaction. (A) Conserved C-terminal motifs in the form of tetra peptides were tested for binding to PSMD9 using ELISA (see Section 2 for details). Values represent mean \pm SEM (Standard Error of Mean) from three different experiments performed in duplicates. (B) Recombinant WT hnRNPA1 or hnRNPA1 C-terminal mutant (F320G or CΔ7) bound to GST served as baits to pull down PSMD9. (C) Interaction of recombinant E12 and its C-terminal mutants (MBP-fusions) with PSMD9 (His-tag) were tested by *in vitro* affinity pull-down using MBP-agarose (see Section 2 for details). (D) Interaction of recombinant GH and its C-terminal mutants (MBP-fusions) with PSMD9 was tested by *in vitro* affinity pull-down using MBP-agarose (see Section 2 for details). (E) Interaction of PSMD9 with hnRNPA1 was monitored by ELISA (see Section 2 for details). Data were best fit to one site specific binding using GraphPad Prism (commercial software, www.graphpad.com). The dissociation constant (K_d) for the interaction was found to be $1.33 \pm 0.04 \mu\text{M}$ for hnRNPA1. Data from two independent experiments each done in duplicates is represented as mean \pm SD (SD-standard deviation). (F) Interaction of PSMD9 with growth hormone. Data were fit to one site specific binding using PRISM. The dissociation constant (K_d) for the interaction was found to be $0.84 \pm 0.07 \mu\text{M}$ for growth hormone. Measurements were done in duplicates and data is represented as mean \pm SD (SD-standard deviation) for two independent experiments. (G) C-terminal peptide GRRF inhibits hnRNPA1-PSMD9 interaction. Prior to its incubation with hnRNPA1 coated plates, PSMD9 ($0.65 \mu\text{M}$) was incubated with GRRF or GRRG peptides. (H) C-terminal peptide SCGF and SCGG inhibit interaction of growth hormone with PSMD9. Prior to incubation with growth hormone, PSMD9 ($0.65 \mu\text{M}$) was incubated with SCGF or SCGG peptides. K_i for SCGF was calculated to be $36.7 \pm 0.29 \mu\text{M}$ and for SCGG, it was $35.6 \pm 0.24 \mu\text{M}$. Data from two independent experiments each done in duplicates is represented as mean \pm SD. (I) Interaction of hnRNPA1 and PSMD9 in mammalian cells. FLAG-tagged PSMD9 or its C-terminal mutant and HA-tagged hnRNPA1 were co-expressed in HEK293 cells. FLAG-PSMD9 was immunoprecipitated using M2-Agarose beads, followed by Western blot with anti-HA antibody. (J) Growth hormone and PSMD9 interact upon co-expression in mammalian cells. HA-Growth hormone or its C-terminal mutants and FLAG-PSMD9 were co-expressed in HEK293 cells and interaction was monitored by Co-IP as described in [Supplementary methods](#).