

CORRECTION

Correction: Alterations in the balance of tubulin glycylation and glutamylation in photoreceptors leads to retinal degeneration

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There was an error in *J. Cell Sci.* (2017) **130**, 938-949 (doi:10.1242/jcs.199091).

The authors incorrectly stated on p. 946 in the Materials and Methods that the *Tll3*^{-/-} strain was developed as described by Rocha et al. (2014). However, they actually used two strains, the one described in Rocha et al. (2014) and a new one that was generated by excising exon 6. The corrected text for the first paragraph of the Materials and Methods is as follows.

Animal experimentation

All wild-type control mice used in our experiments were C57BL/6 mice (Janvier-Europe). For experiments in mice lacking the TTLL3 gene, we used either the *Tll3* mutant mice [European Mouse Mutant Archive (EMMA); mouse strain B6;B6-Tll3<tm1a(EUCOMM)Wtsi>/Wtsi] (Rocha et al., 2014), or *Tll3*^{-/-} mice. The latter were generated in two steps. First, we excised the *lacZ*-neomycin cassette *in vivo* by crossing B6;B6-Tll3<tm1a(EUCOMM)Wtsi>/Wtsi mice with a Flp-deleter line (C57BL/6N genetic background FLP under *ACTB* promoter), generating the *Tll3*^{lox/lox} strain. Next, we excised the exon 6 of *Tll3*^{lox/lox} mice by crossing them to mice expressing Cre recombinase under the control of a PGK promoter (Lallemand et al., 1998), thus generating the *Tll3*^{-/-} strain.

Reference

Lallemand, Y., Luria, V., Haffner-Krausz, R. and Lonai, P. (1998). Maternally expressed PGK-Cre transgene as a tool for early and uniform activation of the Cre site-specific recombinase. *Transgenic Res.* **7**, 105-112. doi:10.1023/a:1008868325009

The authors apologise to readers for this error, which does not impact the results or conclusions of the paper. Both the online full text and PDF versions of the article have been corrected.