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Programmed reduction of ABC transporter activity in sea urchin germline progenitors

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There was an error published in *Development* **139**, 783-792.

The left and right designations were inadvertently switched in Fig. 7. In Fig. 7C, the *y*-axis should refer to the right, not left, coelomic pouch. The corrected Fig. 7 legend is shown below. In addition, on p. 789 (lines 46 and 50) and p. 790 (line 58), where a 3/5 left-right distribution is referred to, the correct designation should be 5/3 left-right.

The authors apologise to readers for this mistake.

Fig. 7. Inhibiting ABC transporter activity in the whole sea urchin embryos causes small micromeres to become more randomly segregated. (**A**,**B**) MIPs of embryos injected with mCherry-SpVasa mRNA to localize the small micromeres in red, and treated with 0.3% DMSO, 5 μM MK571 or 3 μM PSC833 in (A) representative embryos and (B) coelomic pouches. Images combined with DIC channel in 96- to 110-hour-old plutei. White arrowheads indicate the right coelomic pouch. Numbers in B indicate the number of Vasa-positive cells counted in each right coelomic pouch. (**C**) Number and percent of small micromeres in the right coelomic pouch of mCherry-Sp-Vasa overexpressing embryos treated with DMSO (*n*=45), MK571 (*n*=38) or PSC833 (*n*=44). (**D**) Average percent (±s.e.m., ≥4 embryos measured per batch) of embryos with right/left coelomic pouch distributions outside of either 3/5 or 4/4 (right pouch/left pouch) from eight batches for the DMSO treatment, six batches for MK571 and seven batches for PSC833. Asterisk indicates values significantly different from the DMSO control (ANOVA, $P \leq 0.5$ with square root transformed values). Scale bars: 25□m in A; 10 μm in B.