the superoxide dismutase (Sod) region of Drosophila melanogaster. Genetics 136:1329–1340.


Erratum

The following paragraphs were inadvertently printed incorrectly in Volume 13, Number 8. Allen Press regrets this error and sincerely apologizes to the authors.

Evolution of MHC Class I Loci in Marsupials: Characterization of Sequences from Koala (Phascolarctos cinereus)

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The last paragraph on page 1124 should read:

In conclusion, the class I region in koalas is a multigene family comprising polymorphic genes that have approximately 80% similarity to class I genes isolated from the wallaby. However, based on phylogenetic analysis, these genes do not appear to be orthologous counterparts. Therefore, this gene family has evolved in the 48 Myr since the two species are believed to have diverged (Springer and Kirsch 1991). In addition, all the marsupial sequences cluster away from HLA sequences (fig. 3) and other placental mammals (data not shown), indicating a different origin for marsupial and eutherian gene families.

The first paragraph on page 1126 should read:

In conclusion, we have identified multiple class I MHC gene sequences from the koala. This is only the second marsupial species studied to date, and phylogenetic analysis has revealed that aspects of MHC evolution generally parallel those observed in well-studied eutherian animals. We have determined that orthologous relationships between class I gene families are not evident between these species. Furthermore, this data supports the hypothesis that marsupial and eutherian class I loci have a different origin.