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Erratum

In the article by **Ogata M.** *et al.* entitled "**Mammalian Acatalasemia: The Perspectives of Bioinformatics and Genetic Toxicology**", which appeared in the **December 2008** issue, Vol. 62, No. 6, pp 345–361, following corrections should be listed.

1. page 345. The 2nd line of ***1. Human acatalasemia.***

Error:

described by the Shigeo Takahara in Japan in 1947

Correction:

described by Shigeo Takahara in Japan in 1948

2. page 346. Line 12 of ***1. Acatalasemia.***

Error:

Kishimoto [21] and Hirano [22]. In these reports,

Correction:

Kishimoto [21] and Hirono [22]. In these reports,

3. page 347. Line 6–17 from the top, in the right column.

Error:

follows: In a Japanese population it was 0.25%, in a Ryukyuan population it was 0.007%, among Koreans in Japan it was 1.29% (11/922) and among Chinese in Taiwan it was 0.33% [6]. The gene flow was estimated by the frequency of hypocatalasemia. Heterozygote hypocatalasemias were also detected in mice and beagle dogs. The frequency of heterozygotes was estimated to be 0.17% in Japan [24] as calculated by Kimura's formula [26], which nearly coincides with the value (0.23%) obtained by the screening. From 1947 to 1977, 90 cases of acatalasemia in 45 Japanese families were reported [6]. In the following

Correction:

follows: In a Japanese population it was 0.23%, in a Ryukyuan population it was 0.007%, among Koreans in Japan it was 0.81% and among Chinese in Taiwan it was 0.29% [6, 24]. The gene flow was estimated by the frequency of hypocatalasemia. Heterozygote hypocatalasemias were also detected in mice and beagle dogs. The frequency of heterozygotes was estimated to be 0.17% in Japan [25] as calculated by Kimura's formula [26], which nearly coincides with the value (0.23%) obtained by the screening. From 1946 to 1985, 90 cases of acatalasemia in 46 Japanese families were reported [24]. In the following

4. page 348. The last line from Note of Table 2.

Error:

Reference: Jap. Ⅰ [19, 21, 28, 36, 41, 42], Jap. Ⅱ [22], Swiss [7, 37], Hungarian [11—13, 20, 29—32] by Góth.

Correction:

References (Table 1 and Table 2): Jap. Ⅰ [19, 21, 28, 36, 41, 42], Jap. Ⅱ [22], Swiss [7, 37], Hungarian [11—13, 20, 29—32] by Góth.

5. page 349. Table 3, far left lane.

Error:

④*Metabolome* and -Xeno-*metabolome* including prevention of clatinogenic promotion

Correction:

④*Metabolome* and -Xeno-*metabolome* including prevention of carcinogenic promotion

6. page 351. The last line of ***6. Classification of acatalasemia.***

Error:

mutation with in the catalase encoding regions.

Correction:

mutation (misssnse mutation or substitution of a nucleotide) with in the catalase encoding regions.

7. page 353. Line 23–30 from the top, in the right column.

Error:

activity 113.3±16.5, MU/l) or 52.2% of the activity in a normocatalasemic family members (68.1 MU/L/130.4 MU/L) ×100. Truncated protein with its 58 amino acid is not able to maintain the enzyme function of catalase [30]. ③In type C, hypocatalasemia (60.6±11.9) % of the activity of normocatalsemic family members (58.5 MU/L)/(96.9 MU/L) ×100 was observed A G to C substitution was detected at posi-

Correction:

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8. page 356. The 7th line from the bottom, in the left column.

Error:

found to show activitiies of lactate dehydrogenase in

Correction:

found to show activities of lactate dehydrogenase in

9. page 358. Line 6–7 form the top, in the right column.

Error:

tible to DEN, leading to enhanced hepatocartinogemesis in comparison with normal mice [76].

Correction:

tible to DEN, leading to enhanced hepatocarcinogenesis in comparison with normal mice [76].