CORRECTION

Mobile DNA



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Correction to: Nested plant LTR retrotransposons target specific regions of other elements, while all LTR retrotransposons often target palindromes and nucleosome-occupied regions: in silico study

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Correction to: Mobile DNA https://doi.org/10.1186/s13100-019-0186-z

Following publication of the original article [1], the authors spotted an error in Table 2.

- t-test pvalue in penultimate row = "0.61" should not be bold
- the asterisks with significance levels should be as follows: "(* for p < 0.1, ** for p < 0.01 and *** for p < 0.001)"

The original article has been corrected. The correct presentation of Table 2 is shown below.

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We used the paldpl program to detect approximate palindromes of at least 3 bp with no more than 30% mismatches or indels. This analysis was done in native flanking sequences identified in plant genomes and their randomized (permutated) counterparts, to control for base content effects. We carried out a paired t-test for difference in calculated stem lengths of the native and randomized palindromes. Significant values after Benjamini- Hochberg correction for multiple family testing are marked with an asterisk and printed in bold (* for $p < 0.1$, ** for $p < 0.01$ and *** for $p < 0.001$). Three families with increased mean palindrome stem length after randomization are marked with a tilde

Group	Count	Palindrome length		Paired t-test
		native	random	<i>p</i> -value
ALL	14,813	5.5	5.4	0.000004***
nested	830	5.2	5.3	0.50~
non-nested	13,983	5.5	5.4	0.000001***
Ale	1314	5.5	5.5	0.93
Alesia	21	5.8	5.7	0.75
Angela	91	5.3	5.3	0.93
Athila	1088	5.5	5.3	0.008**
Bianca	443	6.0	6.1	0.97~
Bryco	29	5.8	5.9	0.95~
CRM	482	5.3	5.2	0.53
Galadriel	49	5.4	5.1	0.40
Ikeros	348	5.5	5.3	0.10
Ivana	1018	5.5	5.3	0.008**
Ogre	1520	5.5	5.4	0.64
Phygy	285	5.3	5.3	0.94
Reina	852	5.4	5.4	0.67
Retand	2078	5.4	5.3	0.37
Sire	1225	5.4	5.2	0.001**
Tcn1	1947	5.5	5.4	0.001**
TAR	477	5.5	5.4	0.14
Tekay	1029	5.4	5.4	0.61
Tork	517	5.6	5.8	0.05*~