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Correction to: Mitochondrial DNA abnormalities provide mechanistic insight and predict reactive oxygen species-stimulating drug efficacy

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error in the presentation of Fig. 4. The MT-ND1 subunit residue N382 is incorrect and should be D283. The correct Fig. 4 is supplied below.

The original article [1] has been corrected.

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Reference

1. Zaidieh T, Smith JR, Ball KE, An Q. Mitochondrial DNA abnormalities provide mechanistic insight and predict reactive oxygen species-stimulating drug efficacy. BMC Cancer. 2021;21(1):427. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-021-08155-2.

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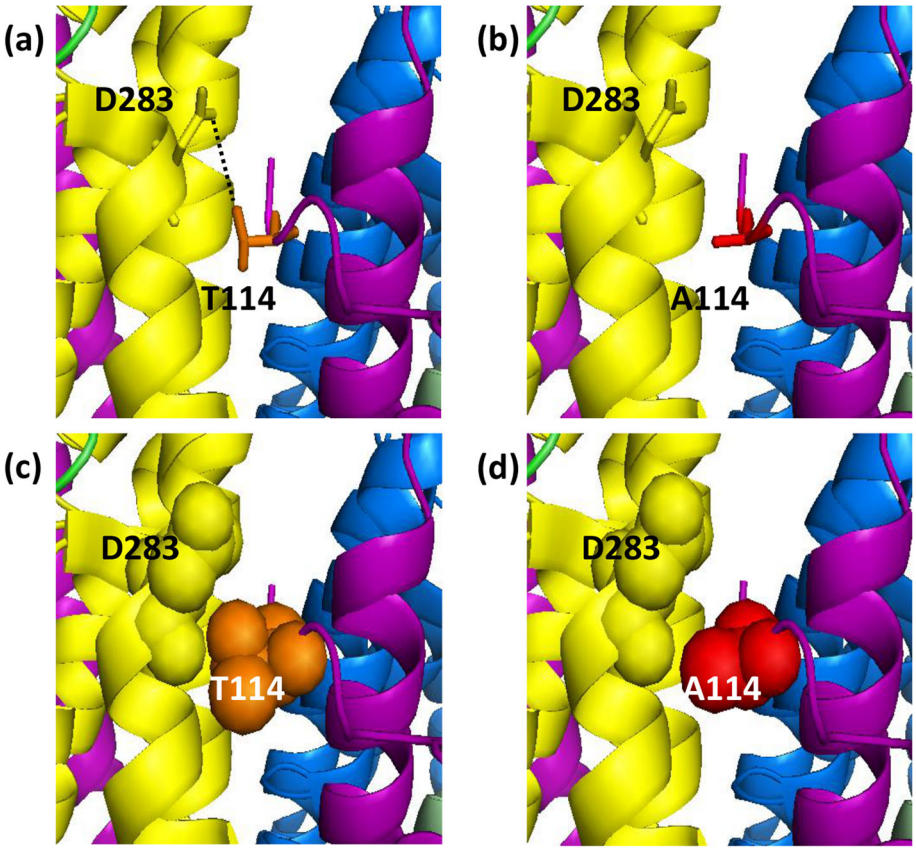

Fig. 4 Detailed view of the complex I variation A10398G (T114A). T114 is located at the surface of complex I within the mitochondrial DNA encoded MT-ND3 subunit. MT-ND3 is shown in purple and MT-ND1, an adjacent subunit, in yellow. The *wild type* T114 is shown in orange as sticks and spheres (**a** & **c**, respectively) and the mutant A114 is shown in red (**b** & **d**). Alanine is non-polar and smaller than threonine in size meaning the change is likely to result in the loss of hydrogen bonds (dotted line) with the D283 residue of MT-ND1, and therefore affect the association of the two subunits and consequently the stability of complex I