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Corrigendum

Two pathways for RNase E action in *Escherichia coli in vivo* and bypass of its essentiality in mutants defective for Rho-dependent transcription termination

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In the above article, authors compiled Figure 3B incorrectly by inadvertently using the same image for a pair of panels depicting growth of isogenic *nusG*$^+$ and *nusG*::Kan strains under permissive conditions (that is, with IPTG supplementation at 30°). The correct image for Figure 3B is shown below. The authors sincerely apologize for this error and emphasize that it does not affect the conclusions reported in the paper.

Reference

Anupama, K., Leela, J.K. and Gowrishankar, J. (2011) Two pathways for RNase E action in *Escherichia coli in vivo* and bypass of its essentiality in mutants defective for Rho-dependent transcription termination. *Molecular Microbiology*, **82**, 1330–1348. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2958.2011.07895.x.

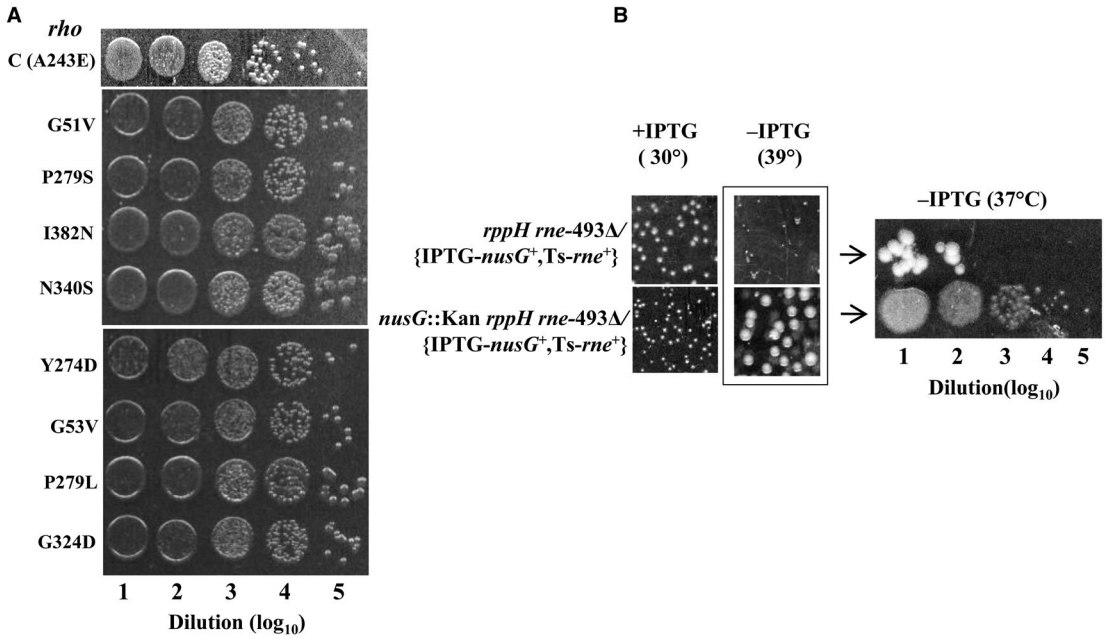

Fig. 3. Suppression of ΔRppH-RNase E-493Δ inviability by other *rho* mutations and by Δ*nusG*.
A. Derivatives of strain GJ13708 (Δ*rho*::Kan *rne*-493Δ Δ*rppH*) carrying the Sp^R plasmids with different *rho* mutations as indicated (Chalissery *et al.*, 2007) were subcultured by spotting at dilutions on LB supplemented with Sp, as shown. No transformants were obtained with the *rho*$^+$ plasmid control. The top row [C (A243E)] depicts the control strain GJ6973 (*rho*-A243E *rne*-493Δ Δ*rppH*) transformed with the Sp^R vector plasmid pCL1920. B. Isogenic *nusG*$^+$ (GJ9523) and *nusG*::Kan (GJ13710) derivatives of MDS42 Δ*rppH rne*-493Δ carrying plasmids pHYD751 (*nusG*$^+$ on Amp^R IPTG-dependent replicon) and pHYD2903 (*rne*$^+$ on Cm^R Ts replicon) were incubated after plating at a suitable dilution on LB medium with IPTG at 30°C (for 24 h) or without IPTG at 39°C (for 48 h), as marked. Colonies from the latter were then subcultured by spotting at dilutions on LB without IPTG followed by incubation at 37°C for 24 h.