J Biomol NMR (2017) 67:321
DOI 10.1007/s10858-017-0102-0

ERRATUM

Erratum to: CcpNmr AnalysisAssign: a flexible platform for integrated NMR analysis

Simon P. Skinner[1] · Rasmus H. Fogh[1] · Wayne Boucher[2] · Timothy J. Ragan[1] · Luca G. Mureddu[1] · Geerten W. Vuister[1]

Published online: 18 April 2017

Erratum to: J Biomol NMR (2016) 66:111–124 DOI 10.1007/s10858-016-0060-y

The authors have become aware that the first introductory paragraph of Skinner et al. [J Biomol NMR (2016) 66:111–124, doi:10.1007/s10858-016-0060-y] was plagiarized from the paper by Lee et al. [J Biomol NMR (2016) 64:307–332. doi:10.1007/s10858-016-0029-x].

This was the result of an unfortunate and unintentional mistake in the first draft of the manuscript, prepared by the first author, which did not get corrected in the final submitted manuscript. The authors accept their shared responsibility for this error and apologize to Lee et al. for the unauthorized usage of their text. They wish to replace the paragraph with the following text:

Introduction

NMR spectroscopy is a vital, non-invasive, analytical technique with a broad range of applicability, including materials science, medical diagnosis, industrial process control, and chemistry (ur-Rahman and Choudhary 2015). It is also used in many fields of biomolecular research (Bertini et al. 2012), where it allows for the study of molecular systems at the atomic level under conditions similar to those in cellular systems, and even in cells themselves. NMR derives its power from its ability to measure a wide and diverse range of observables that can be suitably tailored to yield the relevant information (Vuister et al. 2011), yielding information on both structure and dynamics (Baldwin and Kay 2009; Anthis and Clore 2015). Together, this yields an exquisite picture of the molecular processes, with relevance to both normal and aberrant cellular functioning.

References

Anthis NJ, Clore GM (2015) Visualizing transient dark states by NMR spectroscopy. Q Rev Biophys 48:35–116

Baldwin AJ, Kay LE (2009) NMR spectroscopy brings invisible protein states into focus. Nat Chem Biol 5:808–814

Bertini I, McGreevy KS, Parigi G (2012) NMR of biomolecules. Wiley, Weinheim

ur-Rahman A, Choudhary MI (2015) Applications of NMR spectroscopy, vol 1. Elsevier, Amsterdam

Vuister GW, Tjandra N, Shen Y et al (2011) Measurement of structural restraints. In: Roberts G, Lian L-Y (eds) Protein NMR spectroscopy: practical techniques and applications. Wiley, London, pp 83–157

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1007/s10858-016-0060-y.

✉ Geerten W. Vuister
gv29@le.ac.uk

[1] Department of Molecular and Cell Biology, Leicester Institute for Structural- and Chemical Biology, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK

[2] Department of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK