Erratum to: Clinical and molecular genetics of neonatal diabetes due to mutations in the insulin gene

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Published online: 1 February 2011
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Erratum to: Rev Endocr Metab Disord (2010) 11:205-215
DOI 10.1007/s11154-010-9151-3

The following *INS* gene mutation was numbered incorrectly: In Figure 1, Figure 2, and section 6.1, we refer to the mutation V93L. This should have read as V92L. This does not affect the numbering of the other mutations, which remain correct. The corrected versions of Figures 1 and 2 are presented below. We apologize for this error.

The online version of the original article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11154-010-9151-3>.

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aggregation and sorting into dense-core granules of the regulated secretory pathway. Mutations in pink and purple were found in patients with a diagnosis of maturity-onset diabetes of the young (MODY) and type 1b diabetes, respectively. The R55C mutation has been found in patients with a diagnosis of type 1b diabetes as well as MODY. The mutations shown in gray (A23S, A23T, L68M and G84R) are rare variants without functional effects on proinsulin/insulin biosynthesis. The mutations shown in yellow are recessive mutations that affect insulin biosynthesis (mutation of the translation initiation Met) or cause the synthesis of a nonsense protein (Q62X).

Fig. 2 Summary of human insulin gene mutations and disease phenotype. The numbers in brackets indicate the number of probands with that specific mutation. PNDM, permanent neonatal diabetes

mellitus; TNDM, transient neonatal diabetes mellitus; MODY, maturity-onset diabetes of the young; T1BDM, type 1b diabetes mellitus