



Correction to: XG-PseU: an eXtreme Gradient Boosting based method for identifying pseudouridine sites

Kewei Liu¹ · Wei Chen^{1,2} · Hao Lin³

Accepted: 31 August 2021 / Published online: 6 September 2021
© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2021

Correction to:

Molecular Genetics and Genomics (2020) 295:13–21
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00438-019-01600-9>

The original version of this article contained errors in Table 5 and the description about Fig. 3. The authors apologize for this oversight. The corrected Table 5 and the description about Fig. 3 can be found below.

“As shown in Fig. 3, when the 54, 97, and 90 optimal features were used, the best predictive accuracies of 66.1%, 73.4%, and 71.1% were obtained for identifying Ψ sites in *H. sapiens*, *M. musculus*, and *S. cerevisiae*, respectively.”

Table 5 The performance of the model for identifying Ψ sites in each species

Species	Acc (%)	Sn (%)	Sp (%)	Mcc
<i>H. sapiens</i>	66.05	63.45	68.65	0.32
<i>M. musculus</i>	73.42	77.35	69.48	0.47
<i>S. cerevisiae</i>	71.10	65.92	76.30	0.43

Publisher's Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00438-019-01600-9>.

✉ Wei Chen
chenweimu@gmail.com

✉ Hao Lin
hlin@uestc.edu.cn

¹ School of Life Sciences, and Center for Genomics and Computational Biology, North China University of Science and Technology, Tangshan 063000, China

² Innovative Institute of Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy, Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chengdu 611730, China

³ Key Laboratory for Neuro-Information of Ministry of Education, School of Life Science and Technology, Center for Informational Biology, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 610054, China