Erratum to: Ljungan virus is endemic in rodents in the UK

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The authors would like to correct the errors in the original publication. The article requires modification in Dr. Bo Niklasson's affiliation, phrases of the original text under "abstract", data in the first paragraph and finally the complete acknowledgement was not included. The corrected affiliation, content and complete acknowledgements section is given below for your reading.

Dr. Bo Niklasson's affiliation should read as:

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The "Abstract" should read as:

Ljungan virus is a recently identified member of the family Picornaviridae that was isolated from bank voles in

Sweden. LjV has been associated with type 1 diabetes-like symptoms and myocarditis in bank voles (*Myodes glareolus*), and it has been suggested that it has zoonotic potential. Here, we show for the first time that Ljungan virus is prevalent (20–27 % positive by PCR) in four species of UK rodent (*Myodes glareolus* [bank vole], *Apodemus sylvaticus* [wood mouse], *Microtus agrestis* [field vole] and *Mus musculus* [house mouse]). Sequence analysis showed that Ljungan virus of genotypes 1 and 2 were present, although genotype 1 was more prevalent and more frequently associated with brain tissue. This study highlights the prevalence of Ljungan virus in the UK and the need for assessment of its zoonotic potential.

The first paragraph should read as:

Ljungan virus (LjV) is a member of the genus Parvovirus within the family Picornaviridae [22]. Human parvovirus (HPeV), the other member of the genus, is commonly found in children with diarrhoea and gastroenteritis [8]. The initial isolation of LjV was from bank voles (*Myodes glareolus*) in Sweden [15, 16]. It was found that the incidence of human myocarditis, diabetes and Guillain-Barre' syndrome in Sweden varied with the 3- to 4-year abundance cycles of the bank vole, and it was hypothesized that bank voles were the reservoir and/or vector of an infectious agent causing these diseases [15]. LjV has been isolated from Danish diabetic bank voles with viral antigen and picornavirus-like particles being detected in the destroyed pancreatic beta cells [16, 17]. LjV has been isolated from other species of wild voles and lemmings in northern Sweden [18] and detected in wild voles or mice in Denmark, the USA and Italy [9, 12]. In addition to the study of wild rodents, it has been shown that type 2 diabetes-like disease can be induced by LjV infection in a mouse model [19]. The detection of LjV antigens by

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immunohistochemistry in foetal tissue samples in cases of human intrauterine foetal death [20] indicates that other disease associations may be found. However, the association with fetal and infant morbidity and mortality in humans is controversial and is still to be proven [14]. More information is needed to assess the potential zoonotic role of LjV.

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