ERRATUM



Erratum to: Flavonoids as Multi-Target Inhibitors for Proteins Associated with Ebola Virus: In Silico Discovery Using Virtual Screening and Molecular Docking Studies

Utkarsh Raj¹ · Pritish Kumar Varadwaj¹

Published online: 18 September 2015

© International Association of Scientists in the Interdisciplinary Areas and Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2015

Erratum to: Interdiscip Sci Comput Life Sci DOI 10.1007/s12539-015-0109-8

Unfortunately in the original article, the references 3, 5, 7 and 9 were published incorrectly. The correct references are published in this erratum. They are as given below.

- (3) Dixon MP, Pau RN, Howlett GJ, Dunstan DE, Sawyer WH, Davidson BE (2002) The central domain of *Escherichia coli* TyrR is responsible for hexamerization associated with tyrosine-mediated repression of gene expression. J Biol Chem 277(26):23186–23192
- (5) Hartlieb B, Modrof J, Mühlberger E, Klenk HD, Becker S (2003) Oligomerization of Ebola virus VP30 is

essential for viral transcription and can be inhibited by a synthetic peptide. J Biol Chem 278(43):41830–41836

- (7) Hartlieb B, Muziol T, Weissenhorn W, Becker S (2007) Crystal structure of the C-terminal domain of Ebola virus VP30 reveals a role in transcription and nucleocapsid association. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 104(2):624–629. Epub 3 Jan 2007
- (9) Weik M, Modrof J, Klenk HD, Becker S, Mühlberger E (2002) Ebola virus VP30-mediated transcription is regulated by RNA secondary structure formation. J Virol 76(17):8532–8539

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1007/s12539-015-0109-8.

Bioinformatics Division, Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, India



[☐] Utkarsh Raj utkarsh.iiita@gmail.com