Corrections

REVIEW

Correction for “A post-Kyoto partner: Considering the stratospheric ozone regime as a tool to manage nitrous oxide,” by David Kanter, Denise L. Mauzerall, A. R. Ravishankara, John S. Daniel, Robert W. Portmann, Peter M. Grabel, William R. Moomaw, and James N. Galloway, which appeared in issue 12, March 19, 2013, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (110:4451–4457; first published February 25, 2013; 10.1073/pnas.1222231110).

The authors note that on page 4454, left column, 2nd full paragraph, lines 7–9, “For example, oxidation catalysts are able to reduce N₂O emissions ~70% compared with models without the technology (22)” should instead appear as “For example, advanced three-way catalysts are able to reduce N₂O emissions ~65% compared with models without the technology (22).”

The authors also note that ref. 22 should appear as:

22. Eggleston HS, Buendia L, Miwa K, Ngara T, Tanabe K, eds (2006) *IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 2: Energy* (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Hayama, Japan), p 3.22.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1317243110

BIOPHYSICS AND COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

Correction for “Charge interactions can dominate the dimensions of intrinsically disordered proteins,” by Sonja Müller-Späh, Andrea Soranno, Verena Hirschfeld, Hagen Hofmann, Stefan Rügger, Luc Reymond, Daniel Nettels, and Benjamin Schuler, which appeared in issue 33, August 17, 2010, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (107:14609–14614; first published July 16, 2010; 10.1073/pnas.1001743107).

The authors note that Eq. 5 appeared incorrectly. The corrected equation appears below.

$$R_g = N^{0.5} \frac{\alpha b}{\sqrt{6}} \left(1 + \rho \frac{Ka}{1 + Ka} \right)$$

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1317338110

MICROBIOLOGY

Correction for “Repurposing the antimycotic drug flucytosine for suppression of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* pathogenicity,” by Francesco Imperi, Francesco Massai, Marcella Facchini, Emanuela Frangipani, Daniela Visaggio, Livia Leoni, Alessandra Bragonzi, and Paolo Visca, which appeared in issue 18, April 30, 2013, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (110:7458–7463; first published April 8, 2013; 10.1073/pnas.1222706110).

The authors note that the following statement should be added to the end of page 7461, right column, line 2:

“While exogenously provided 5-fluorouracil is toxic to *P. aeruginosa* (39), it has been found to inhibit several *P. aeruginosa* virulence-related traits at subinhibitory concentrations (40), though pyoverdine-dependent virulence gene expression was not previously shown as 5-fluorouracil target. Given that 5-fluorouracil affected *P. aeruginosa* growth, while flucytosine did not (see ref. 39 and this work), further studies are required to decipher the different specificities, impacts, and modes of action of flucytosine and 5-fluorouracil treatments on this bacterial pathogen.”

Additionally, the authors note that they omitted references to articles by West et al. and Ueda et al. The complete references appear below.

39. West TP, Chu CP (1986) Utilization of pyrimidines and pyrimidine analogues by fluorescent pseudomonads. *Microbios* 47(192-193):149–157.
40. Ueda A, Attila C, Whiteley M, Wood TK (2009) Uracil influences quorum sensing and biofilm formation in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and fluorouracil is an antagonist. *Microb Biotechnol* 2(1):62–74.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1316459110