Correction for Pozsgai et al., “Modified *mariner* Transposons for Random Inducible-Expression Insertions and Transcriptional Reporter Fusion Insertions in *Bacillus subtilis*”

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Volume 78, no. 3, p. 778–785, 2012, <https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.07098-11>. The TnKRM series of transposons functions as advertised in *Bacillus subtilis*, but the delivery plasmids carrying the transposons are unstable when propagated in *Escherichia coli*. We recommend one of three solutions. The first option is to provide (i) the plasmid carrying the delivery system and *mariner* transposase and (ii) another plasmid carrying the TnKRM transposon separately such that a laboratory can reconstitute the entire system by cloning *de novo* and thereby minimize *E. coli* propagation. The second option is to provide phage lysates grown on *B. subtilis* strains carrying a functional TnKRM delivery plasmid that can be used to transfer the plasmid into the *B. subtilis* strain of interest by SPP1-mediated generalized transduction. As a third option, we have created an entirely new transposon system, TnFLX, using a low-copy-number delivery plasmid for increased stability in *E. coli* as described in this issue (F. Dempwolff, S. Sanchez, and D. B. Kearns, Appl Environ Microbiol 86:e02893-19, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.02893-19>).

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