

CORRECTION

Open Access

Correction: the buccohypophyseal canal is an ancestral vertebrate trait maintained by modulation in sonic hedgehog signaling

Roman H Khonsari^{1,2,15*}, Maisa Seppala^{1,3*†}, Alan Pradel⁴, Hugo Dutel^{5,6}, Gaël Clément⁵, Oleg Lebedev⁷, Sarah Ghafoor¹, Michaela Rothova^{1,8}, Abigail Tucker¹, John G Maisey⁴, Chen-Ming Fan⁹, Atsushi Ohazama¹, Paul Tafforeau¹⁰, Brunella Franco¹¹, Jill Helms¹², Courtney J Haycraft¹³, Albert David¹⁴, Philippe Janvier⁵, Martyn T Cobourne^{1,3*†} and Paul T Sharpe^{1*†}

Correction

The authors noted that the figure legend for Figure 1 (parts (a) and (b)) needs correcting [1].

The Figure 1 legend should read:

Figure 1 Rathke's pouch is located at a triple boundary.
a) Whole-mount LacZ staining of an R26R-Sox17-Cre E10.5 mouse embryo showing the anterior limit of the endoderm (red arrowhead) and the posterior border of Rathke's pouch (blue arrowhead); endobuccal view of the oral roof. **(b)** Posterior limit (arrowhead) of the neural crest-derived mesenchyme in the mid-sagittal plane at E12.5, corresponding to the location of the closing buccohypophyseal canal, in an R26R-Wnt1-Cre mouse embryo. **(c)** Anterior limit of the endoderm in the mid-sagittal plane at E10.5 (arrowhead), LacZ staining, R26RSox17- Cre mouse embryo. **(d)** Anterior end of the notochord (arrowhead), eosin staining, E10.5, wild-type mouse embryo ant, anterior; post; posterior; RP, Rathke's pouch.

Please also note the contact address for Philippe Janvier should be: 5.CNRS-UMR 7207, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle-UPMC, Paris, France.

Author details

¹Department of Craniofacial Development and Stem Cell Research, Comprehensive Biomedical Research Center, Dental Institute, King's College London, London, UK. ²Service de Chirurgie Maxillo-Faciale, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Hôtel-Dieu, Nantes, France. ³Department of Orthodontics, Dental Institute, King's College London, Guy's Hospital, London, UK. ⁴American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA.

⁵CNRS-UMR 7207, Muséum national d'histoire naturelle-UPMC, Paris, France. ⁶CNRS-UMR 7179, Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France.

⁷Paleontological Institute of Russian Academy of Science, Moscow, Russian Federation. ⁸Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic. ⁹Department of Embryology, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Baltimore, USA. ¹⁰European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, Grenoble, France. ¹¹Department of Pediatrics, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II, Naples, Italy. ¹²Department of Surgery, Stanford University, Palo Alto, USA. ¹³College of Dental Medicine, Craniofacial Biology, Medical University of South Carolina, Carolina, USA. ¹⁴Service de Génétique clinique, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Hôtel-Dieu, Nantes, France. ¹⁵Department of Craniofacial Development and Stem Cell Biology, Dental Institute, King's College London, Guy's Hospital, London SE1 9RT, UK.

Received: 13 June 2013 Accepted: 13 June 2013

Published: 21 June 2013

Reference

1. Khonsari RH, Seppala M, Pradel A, Dutel H, Clément G, Lebedev O, Ghafoor S, Rothova M, Tucker A, Maisey JG, Fan CM, Kawasaki M, Ohazama A, Tafforeau P, Franco B, Helms J, Haycraft CJ, David A, Janvier P, Cobourne MT, Sharpe PT: **The buccohypophyseal canal is an ancestral vertebrate trait maintained by modulation in sonic hedgehog signaling.** *BMC Biology* 2013, 11:27.

doi:10.1186/1741-7007-11-70

Cite this article as: Khonsari et al.: Correction: the buccohypophyseal canal is an ancestral vertebrate trait maintained by modulation in sonic hedgehog signaling. *BMC Biology* 2013 11:70.

* Correspondence: roman.khonsari@kcl.ac.uk; maisa.seppala@kcl.ac.uk; martyncobourne@kcl.ac.uk; paul.sharpe@kcl.ac.uk

†Equal contributors

¹Department of Craniofacial Development and Stem Cell Research, Comprehensive, Biomedical Research Center, Dental Institute, King's College London, London, UK

³Department of Orthodontics, Dental Institute, King's College London, Guy's Hospital, London, UK

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article