Additions and Corrections

Correction to The Pattern of p53 Mutations Caused by PAH *o*-Quinones is Driven by 8-Oxo-dGuo Formation while the Spectrum of Mutations is Determined by Biological Selection for Dominance [Volume 21, Number 5, 2008, pp 1039–1049]

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Figure 6 was published in error without panels A, B, and C being labeled. The corrected legend would read: Figure 6. Mutations mapped onto the structure of p53. (Top) The locations of the top 10 hotspots in lung cancer are shown in red. (Middle) The 11 unique PAH *o*-quinone derived dominant mutations from Table 1 are shown in red (213, 239, 244, 246, 251, 256, 273, 275, 276, 279, 281). The PAH *o*-quinone derived recessive mutations are shown in green (142, 144, 147, 152, 161, 167, 170, 173, 180, 181, 182, 196, 196, 198, 204, 213, 216, 220, 234, 236, 238, 242, 243, 245, 266, 267, 283, 285, 298, 301, 306, 316, 158, 165, 171, 180, 199, 203, 253, 224, 235, 255, 260, 275, 281, 325). (Bottom) The 8 unique BPDE derived dominant mutations are shown in red (156, 158, 176, 178, 196, 213, 279, 283). Note that the dominant mutations cluster in DNA contact regions. Structures were plotted using the online software of the IARC TP53 database (*3*).

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