

RESEARCH OUTPUTS / RÉSULTATS DE RECHERCHE

Author Correction

Petitjean, Simon J.L.; Chen, Wenzhang; Koehler, Melanie; Jimmidi, Ravikumar; Yang, Jinsung; Mohammed, Danahe; Juniku, Blinera; Stanifer, Megan L.; Boulant, Steeve; Vincent, Stéphane P.; Alsteens, David Published in: Nature Communications

DOI: 10.1038/s41467-022-31290-8

Publication date: 2022

Document Version Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Link to publication

Citation for pulished version (HARVARD):

Petitjean, SJL, Chen, W, Koehler, M, Jimmidi, R, Yang, J, Mohammed, D, Juniku, B, Stanifer, ML, Boulant, S, Vincent, SP & Alsteens, D 2022, 'Author Correction: Multivalent 9-O-Acetylated-sialic acid glycoclusters as potent inhibitors for SARS-CoV-2 infection', *Nature Communications*, vol. 13, no. 1, 3611. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-31290-8

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
 You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal ?

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.



https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-31290-8

OPEN



Author Correction: Multivalent 9-O-Acetylatedsialic acid glycoclusters as potent inhibitors for SARS-CoV-2 infection

Simon J. L. Petitjean, Wenzhang Chen, Melanie Koehler, Ravikumar Jimmidi, Jinsung Yang, Danahe Mohammed, Blinera Juniku, Megan L. Stanifer, Steeve Boulant, Stéphane P. Vincent, David Alsteens

Correction to: Nature Communications https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-30313-8, published online 10 May 2022.

The original version of this Article contained a factual error within the discussion section, which incorrectly stated that SARS-CoV-2 expresses a hemagglutinin esterase. This has been corrected in the PDF and HTML version of the Article by the removal of the corresponding text.

The deleted text is reproduced below:

Besides the spike glycoprotein, coronaviruses, including SARS-CoV-2, express at their surface the hemagglutinin esterase (HE) that often contains an active lectin domain that mediates glycan binding in several other viruses. However, the HE lectin domains of HCoV-OC43 and HCoV-HKU1 lost their glycan binding capacity due to mutations and deletion during adaptation to human host⁶². Our result also suggests that HE might not be directly involved in 9-AcSA binding, as binding kinetics to AcSA is similar on purified S1 and at the virion level. However, as their esterase activity is maintained, HE could be involved in the deacetylation during release of viral progeny from the host cell surface and possibly also for breaking decoy interactions of the S protein with O-AcSA carrying mucins⁶³.

Published online: 24 June 2022

References

- Bakkers, M. J. et al. Betacoronavirus adaptation to humans involved progressive loss of hemagglutinin-esterase lectin activity. *Cell Host Microbe* 21, 356–366 (2017).
 Huang, X. et al. Human coronavirus HKU1 spike protein uses O-acetylated sialic acid as an attachment receptor determinant and employs hemagglutinin-esterase
- protein as a receptor-destroying enzyme. J. Virol. 89, 7202-7213 (2015).

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

© The Author(s) 2022