

Correction

Correction: Base excision repair and its implications to cancer therapy



Grundy, G.J. and Parsons, J.L. (2020) Base excision repair and its implications to cancer therapy. *Essays Biochem.* <https://doi.org/10.1042/EBC2020013>

During the production process errors were introduced into Table 1. The correct version of Table 1 appears here.

Table 1 DNA glycosylases: substrates, inhibitors and synthetic lethal partners

DNA Glycosylase	Substrate	Inhibitor	Synthetic lethal partner
<i>Monofunctional</i>			
UNG Uracil DNA glycosylase	Uracil		APOBEC3B
SMUG1 Single-strand selective monofunctional uracil DNA glycosylase	Uracil, 5-formyluracil, 5-hydroxyuracil and 5-hydroxymethyluracil		
TDG G/T Mismatch specific thymine DNA glycosylase	5-Formylcytosine and 5-carboxylcytosine in CpG. G:T and U:T mismatches		
MBD4 methyl-CpG binding domain protein 4	G:T mismatches within methylated and unmethylated CpG sites. Uracil or 5-fluorouracil in G:U mismatches		
MPG N-methylpurine DNA glycosylase	3-methyladenine, and 7-methylguanine		
MUTYH Adenine DNA glycosylase	7,8-Dihydro-8-oxoguanine (8-oxoG):adenine		
<i>Bifunctional</i>			
NTH1 Endonuclease III-like protein 1	Oxidised pyrimidines, thymine glycol		
OGG1 8-oxoguanine DNA glycosylase 1	8-OxoG, formamidopyrimidine (Fapy)G	O8 SU0268 TH5487	MMR deficiency
<i>Endonuclease VIII-like</i>			
NEIL1	Thymine glycol, Fapy, 5-hydroxyuracil	2TX	FANCG
NEIL2	5-Hydroxyuracil		
NEIL3	Spiroiminodihydantoin and guanidinohydantoin		

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