Erratum to: Modeling Alexander disease with patient iPSCs reveals cellular and molecular pathology of astrocytes

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Erratum:
The original version of this article [1] unfortunately contained a mistake. The information in Table 1 was misrepresented.

In Table 1 in the information related to Alex2 clone, E63K should read E69K and in the information related to Alex3 clone, R276L (c.827G>T) should read L264P (c.791_792TG>CT). Additionally, the second column header has been modified from “clinical character” to “Diagnosis”.

An updated version of Table 1 has been provided below.

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**Table 1** Summary of iPSCs in this study

| Clone name | Diagnosis           | GFAP genotype              | Sex     | Age at onset | Age at sampling |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------------|
| HC1        | healthy             | wild                       | female  | -            | 36              |
| HC2        | healthy             | wild                       | female  | -            | 67              |
| HC3        | healthy             | wild                       | male    | -            | 74              |
| Alex1      | Alexander disease I | R239C (c.729C>T)           | male    | 2            | 6               |
| Alex2      | Alexander disease I | E69K (c.205G>A)            | female  | 3            | 10              |
| Alex3      | Alexander disease II| L264P (c.791_792TG>CT)     | female  | 33           | 45              |

**Abbreviations:** GFAP Glial fibrillary acidic protein, HC Healthy control

Alex1 was generated from patient fibroblasts (GM16825) from Coriell Institute (Camden, NJ)