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Corrigendum: The intricate role of Sir2 in oxidative stress response during the post-diauxic phase in Saccharomyces cerevisiae

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Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Sir2, oxidative stress, Ras2, cytosolic pH, Azf1

A corrigendum on

The intricate role of Sir2 in oxidative stress response during the post-diauxic phase in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

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In the published article, there was an error in Figure 4C and its caption. The constitutively active form of *RAS2* was incorrectly labelled as " $RAS2^{Q19V}$ ". The correct expression is " $RAS2^{G19V}$ ".

The corrected Figure 4C and its revised caption appear below.

In the published article, there was an error in Figure 5B as published. Three asterisks (*) were used to denote p < 0.05. This has been corrected to one asterisk. There was an error in the caption for Figure 5. The types "*ctt11* Δ " and "*ras2* Δ *ctt11* Δ " were incorrectly used. The correct expressions are "*ctt1* Δ " "*ras2* Δ *ctt1* Δ ".

The corrected Figure 5B and its caption appear below.

In the published article, there was an error in **Results**, "Ras2 is responsible for different responses to H_2O_2 stress during the post-diauxic phase", paragraph 2, lines 8–10.

This sentence previously stated:

"In addition, we found that the expression of a constitutively active form of *RAS2* (*RAS2*^{Q19V}) increased the sensitivity of the *sir2* Δ cells to H₂O₂ stress (Figure 4C)."

The corrected sentence appears below:

"In addition, we found that the expression of a constitutively active form of *RAS2* (*RAS2*^{G19V}) increased the sensitivity of the *sir2* Δ cells to H₂O₂ stress (Figure 4C)."

The authors apologize for these errors and state that they do not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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the membrane. *p*-values were calculated using a *t*-test (*p < 0.05 and ***p < 0.005). (B) H₂O₂ resistance was evaluated in the wild-type, *sir2* Δ , *ras2* Δ , and *ras2* Δ *sir2* Δ cells during the post-diauxic phase. (C) H₂O₂ resistance was tested in the wild-type, *sir2* Δ , *RAS2*^{G19V}, and *RAS2*^{G19V} *sir2* Δ strains during the post-diauxic phase. Note that *RAS2*^{G19V} is a constitutively active form of *RAS2*. (D) Heat stress resistance was evaluated in the wild-type, *sir2* Δ , *ras2* Δ , and *ras2* Δ *sir2* Δ cells during the post-diauxic phase. Note that *RAS2*^{G19V} is a constitutively active form of *RAS2*. (D) Heat stress resistance was evaluated in the wild-type, *sir2* Δ , *ras2* Δ , and *ras2* Δ *sir2* Δ cells during the post-diauxic phase. (E) The chronological lifespan of the wild-type, *sir2* Δ , *ras2* Δ , and *ras2* Δ *sir2* Δ cells during colony-forming units every 2 or 3 days. Experiments were repeated three times. Error bars indicate the mean \pm SD.



Sir2 affects the expression of *CTT1* in the absence of Ras2 but not in its presence. (A) Ctt1 protein levels in the wild-type, $sir2\Delta$, $ras2\Delta$, and $ras2\Delta sir2\Delta$ strains were measured by western blot. GAPDH was used as a loading control. (B) qRT-PCR was performed to assess *CTT1* mRNA levels in the wild-type, $sir2\Delta$, $ras2\Delta$, and $ras2\Delta sir2\Delta$. The data represent the average of at least three independent experiments (\pm SD), and *p*-values were calculated using a *t*-test (**p* < 0.05 and ****p* < 0.005). (C) H₂O₂ resistance was tested in the wild-type, $sir2\Delta$, $ctt1\Delta$, and $sir2\Delta ctt1\Delta$ strains. (D) H₂O₂ resistance was also tested in the $ras2\Delta$, $ras2\Delta$, $ras2\Delta$, $ras2\Delta$ ctt1 Δ , and $ras2\Delta sir2\Delta$ ctt1 Δ strains. (D) H₂O₂