



Corrigendum for: "Oomycete-specific ITS primers for identification and metabarcoding" published in MycoKeys, doi: 10.3897/mycokeys.14.9244

Taavi Riit¹, Leho Tedersoo¹, Rein Drenkhan², Eve Runno-Paurson³, Harri Kokko⁴, Sten Anslan¹

1 Institute of Ecology and Earth Sciences, University of Tartu, Ravila 14a, 50411 Tartu, Estonia 2 Institute of Forestry and Rural Engineering, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Kreutzwaldi 5, 51014 Tartu, Estonia 3 Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Kreutzwaldi 5, 51014 Tartu, Estonia 4 Department of Environmental and Biological Sciences, University of Eastern Finland, P.O. Box 1627, FI-70211 Kuopio, Finland

Corresponding author: Taavi Riit (taaviriit@hotmail.com)

Academic editor: Thorsten Lumbsch | Received 15 October 2018 | Accepted 15 October 2018 | Published 5 November 2018

Citation: Riit T, Tedersoo L, Drenkhan R, Runno-Paurson E, Kokko H, Anslan S (2018) Corrigendum for: "Oomycetespecific ITS primers for identification and metabarcoding" published in MycoKeys, doi: 10.3897/mycokeys.14.9244. MycoKeys 41: 119–120. https://doi.org/10.3897/mycokeys.41.30558

The oomycete-specific ITS primers published by Riit et al. (2016) have been put to use in the scientific community working with oomycetes. Recently, however, it has been brought to our attention that the sequences of the primers ITS100 and ITS300 shown in the first Figure of the published manuscript are incomplete, when compared to the sequences of the same primers as listed on the UNITE website. This discrepancy is derived from rechecking primer sequences from tube labels that are restricted to the first 18 bases.

Closer examination revealed that the sequence of primer ITS100 in Figure 1 is missing one nucleotide from the 3' end and the primer ITS300 is missing two nucleotides from the 3' end. These errors are expected to reduce relative primer specificity to Oomycetes, which probably results in a lower proportion of this group in metabarcoding studies. We hereby provide the updated figure (Figure 1) with correct information. We apologise to all users of these erroneous primers for their suboptimal performance. We are grateful to Dr. Diana Marčiulynienė and Dr. Sannakajsa Velmala for identifying these problems.

лтs5/лтs6 лтs1 лтs-о/ <mark>лтs</mark> :		3 ITS3 <u>o</u> o		(A)
185	ITS1	5.85	ITS2	285
ITS2/ITS7 ITS4				ITS4
ITS1oo (5'-3') ITS-O (Bachofer 2004)	Mismatching tax (% accessions)	con I	ΓS3οο (5'-3')	Mismatching (B) taxon (% accessions)
-GGAAGGATCATTACCACAC		A	GTATGYYTGTATCAGTGTC	
CGGAAGGATCATTACCAC	-	*	*******M*******	Hyaloperonospora
-	-	G	*********G*******T	Perofascia (100%)
WD***RNNNNNN	Fungi		*C*Y***Y**TYG**Y**N	Fungi
**************************************	Plantae		*C*C*****CC*GG*Y**Y	Plantae
***********Y*RH**	Other Stramenopil	les *	*C*******CKG****Y	Other Stramenopiles
ITS6 (Cooke et al.			rs7 (Cooke et al.	
2000)		2	000)	
GAAGGTGAAGTCGTAACAAGG		A	GCGTTCTTCATCGATGTGC	
-	-	*	**********G****	Saprolegnia (90%)
-	-	Y	*Y*S********	Aphanomyces (40%)
-	-	*	****C********	Halophytophthora (85%)
****TAA********	Fungi	T	**************CSA	Fungi
****A*********	Plantae	T	R***************CNA	Plantae
******	Other Stramenopil	les T	********	Other Stramenopiles

Figure 1. A Map of universal and oomycete-specific ITS region primers **B** Taxa with mismatches in the binding sites of primers ITS100 and ITS300. Only taxa with 10% or more mismatching accessions are shown.

References

Bachofer M (2004) Molekularbiologische Populationsstudien an Plasmopara halstedii, dem Falschen Mehltau der Sonnenblume Dissertation, Universitat Hohenheim Germany, 1–140.

Cooke DEL, Drenth A, Duncan JM, Wagels G, Brasier CM (2000) A molecular phylogeny of Phytophthora and related oomycetes. Fungal Genetics and Biology 30: 17–32. https://doi.org/10.1006/fgbi.2000.1202

Riit T, Tedersoo L, Drenkhan R, Runno-Paurson E, Kokko H, Anslan S (2016) Oomycete- specific ITS primers for identification and metabarcoding. MycoKeys 14: 17–30. https://doi.org/10.3897/mycokeys.14.9244