CORRECTION

Correction: Identifying Loci Contributing to Natural Variation in Xenobiotic Resistance in *Drosophila*

The *PLOS Genetics* Staff

Due to an error in the production process, [Fig 3](#) is incorrect. The authors have provided a corrected version here. The publisher apologizes for the error.

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Fig 3. Effects of single gene RNAi knockdown experiments. Gal4-UAS-RNAi female progeny of several genotypes were tested in our caffeine resistance assay against control strains ("Con"). The genes tested were *Cyp12d1-d* and *Cyp12d1-d* under QTL Q2, *Cyp301a1* under Q3, and *Cyp6d5* and under Q9. Each bar represents the mean lifespan ($\pm$ 1-SD) in the assay across a number of genetically-identical individuals (sample size is in the bottom right corner of each bar), and asterisks represent the significance of Welch's *t*-test comparing each RNAi genotype to its respective control ("ns" = not significant, **p* < 0.01, ***p* < 0.001, ****p* < 10⁻¹⁰). (A) Driving Gal4 using a ubiquitous promoter with KK-UAS lines. Left-to-right the VDRC stock numbers of the test genotypes are 60100, 109248, 109256, 109771, and 107641. (B) Driving Gal4 using a ubiquitous promoter with GD-UAS lines. Left-to-right the VDRC stock numbers of the test genotypes are 60000, 50507, 21235, and 49269. (C and D) Driving Gal4 ubiquitously in adults using an RU486-inducible promoter in two independent trials, the first (C) with flies on RU486 for 24 hours prior to the assay and throughout, and the second (D) with flies on RU486 for 48 hours prior to the assay and throughout. Genotypes tested are the same as those depicted in (A).

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Reference

1. Najarro MA, Hackett JL, Smith BR, Highfill CA, King EG, Long AD, et al. (2015) Identifying Loci Contributing to Natural Variation in Xenobiotic Resistance in *Drosophila*. PLoS Genet 11(11): e1005663. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1005663 PMID: 26619284