apologize for not being able to reference their manuscript while ours was in press.

P.A. Calabresi, E.G. Lipkin, B.-A. Chodkowski, D. Reich, S. Smith, M. Pulicken, E. Frohman, L. Balcer, G. Cutter, Baltimore, MD

Disclosure: The authors report no disclosures.

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CORRECTION

Recombinant human acid α -glucosidase: Major clinical benefits in infantile-onset Pompe disease

In the article “Recombinant human acid α -glucosidase: Major clinical benefits in infantile-onset Pompe disease” by P.S. Kishnani et al. (*Neurology*® 2007;68:99–109), anti-GAA western blotting was used to assess cross-reacting immunologic material (CRIM) in skin fibroblasts of 18 infants with Pompe disease. It was reported that CRIM was detected in skin fibroblast lysates from 15 patients and that 3 patients (patients C, L, and R) tested negative for CRIM. Upon further development of the assay, it became apparent that CRIM was not present in skin fibroblasts lysates from patient P. These results were confirmed by independent laboratories at Duke University Medical Center (Durham, NC) and at Genzyme Corporation (Framingham, MA). Therefore, 14 patients were CRIM-positive and 4 patients (patients C, L, P, and R) were CRIM-negative. These findings do not alter any other results or the conclusions of the paper in any way.

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CORRECTION

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