

(e4- = 7, e4+ = 6). These cell sizes are too small to allow exploration of a differential APOE treatment response, but our ongoing larger clinical trial is powered to determine such an effect.<sup>3</sup> We hope to soon have data to address this important question.

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*Disclosure on article to which this Correspondence refers:* W.D. is a founding member of Kurve Technology, the maker and patent holder of the electronic atomizer used in this study. W.D. holds equity interest in excess of \$10,000 in Kurve Technology. The remaining authors have nothing to disclose.

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### **VOLUNTARY PARTIAL RETRACTION**

#### **Voluntary partial retraction of: Recessive inheritance and variable penetrance of slow-channel congenital myasthenic syndromes**

The authors state that they inadvertently published incorrect data in the analysis of one of the mutations in this manuscript. The data presented for the analysis of mutation AChR  $\epsilon$ L78P (c.233C>T) was for the analysis of mutation AChR  $\epsilon$ S278del (c.833\_835delCTC). It is mutation  $\epsilon$ S278del that causes a slow channel syndrome, not  $\epsilon$ L78P. The study of the clinical features within the kinship harboring mutation  $\epsilon$ S278del finds that the slow channel syndrome phenotype is revealed through the presence of a low expression mutation,  $\epsilon$ R217L, on the second allele so the observational hypothesis in the original manuscript is valid. In the experiments described, the core AChR  $\epsilon$ -subunit cDNA varies from the Genbank reference sequence ([http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?val=NM\\_000080](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/viewer.fcgi?val=NM_000080)) by two rare missense polymorphisms,  $\epsilon$ V108A and  $\epsilon$ T117S, that were present in the original clone isolated from a lambdagt10 human muscle cDNA library.

Croxen R, Hatton C, Shelley C, Brydson M, Chauplannaz G, Oosterhuis H, Vincent A, Newsom-Davis J, Colquhoun D, Beeson D. Recessive inheritance and variable penetrance of slow-channel congenital myasthenic syndromes. *Neurology* 2002;59:162–168.

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