cause, as we suggest, individuals may harbor similar amounts of pathology but without the same effects on the brain.

This phenomenon must be rooted in different life experiences or exposures as well as genetic endowments that modulate the relationship between pathology and clinical symptoms.

Deniz Erten-Lyons, Jeffrey Kaye, Portland, OR

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CORRECTION

Normal and mutant *HTT* interact to affect clinical severity and progression in Huntington disease

In the article "Normal and mutant *HTT* interact to affect clinical severity and progression in Huntington disease" by N.A. Aziz et al. (*Neurology*® 2009;73:1280–1285), the complete list of members of the EHDN Registry Study Group was omitted from the printed article. The listing is available as a data supplement to the article (on the *Neurology*® Web site at www.neurology.org). The authors regret the error.