## CORRECTION



## Correction to: Development of an efficient bioreactor system for delivering foreign proteins secreted from liver into eggs with a vitellogenin signal in medaka *Oryzias latipes*

Yu Murakami<sup>1</sup> · Tomohisa Horibe<sup>2</sup> · Masato Kinoshita<sup>1</sup>

Published online: 4 July 2019

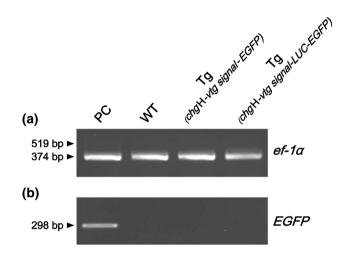
© Japanese Society of Fisheries Science 2019

## **Correction to: Fisheries Science**

https://doi.org/10.1007/s12562-019-01320-4

In the original publication the third well of the sequence in figure 3 is incorrectly presented as "chgH-LUC-EGFP". The correct version should be read "chgH-vtg signal-EGFP".

Fig. 3 Expression analysis of EGFP in the ovary using RT-PCR. a Electrophoresis image of the PCR amplicons of ef- $1\alpha$  gene. In all samples, the smaller size of PCR products (374 bp) derived from the exon sequence were observed, whereas the longer size of PCR products (519 bp) derived from the exon and intron sequence were not detected. **b** Electrophoresis image of the PCR amplicons of EGFP gene. The PCR amplicons (298 bp) containing the EGFP gene were detected only from the ovary of a transgenic female which expresses EGFP in the oocytes and was used as a positive control (PC), but not from that of WT (Cab), Tg (chgH-vtg signal-EGFP) and Tg (chgH-vtg signal-EGFP) and Tg (chgH-vtg signal-LUC-EGFP)



**Publisher's Note** Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1007/s12562-019-01320-4.

- Masato Kinoshita kinoshit@kais.kyoto-u.ac.jp
- Division of Applied Bioscience, Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University, Kitashirakawa-Oiwake-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan
- Department of Pharmacoepidemiology, Graduate School of Medicine and Public Health, Kyoto University, Yoshida-Konoe-cho, Kyoto 606-8501, Japan

