

# Corrigendum

## Osteocalcin regulates murine and human fertility through a pancreas-bone-testis axis

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In the original article, the substitution mutation in GPRC6A at F464Y was erroneously described as located in one of the transmembrane domains of GPRC6A; however, the F464Y mutation is located in the long N-terminal region of GPRC6A (1-594AA). This error affected portions of the text in the Abstract, Introduction, Results, and Discussion. The corrected sentences appear below.

### Abstract (page 2421):

To determine the importance of osteocalcin in humans, we analyzed a cohort of patients with primary testicular failure and identified 2 individuals harboring the same heterozygous missense variant of GPRC6A, which prevented the receptor from localizing to the cell membrane.

### Introduction (page 2421):

In trying to expand the biological relevance of osteocalcin from mouse to human, we identified in 2 patients with peripheral testicular failure the same amino acid substitution affecting a highly conserved residue in the long N-terminal domain (1-594AA) of GPRC6A.

### Results (page 2429):

We sequenced all exons of *Osteocalcin* and *GPRC6A*, the receptor mediating osteocalcin reproductive function in Leydig cells (2), in these patients. Two patients in this cohort harbored a T→A transversion in exon 4 (g.117121904A/T), resulting in an amino acid substitution in the long N-terminal domain of GPRC6A (F464Y) (Figure 7, A and B, and Supplemental Figure 6A).

### Discussion (page 2431):

This missense mutation affected a highly conserved residue, occurred in the N-terminal domain region of the molecule, and prevented its localization to the cell membrane, therefore resulting in a loss of function of GPRC6A.

The authors regret the error.