

Erratum: A new *in vivo* model of pantothenate kinaseassociated neurodegeneration reveals a surprising role for transcriptional regulation in pathogenesis

Frontiers in Neuroscience Editorial Office *

*Correspondence: neuroscience.editorial.office@frontiersin.org

Edited by:

Dieter Wicher, Max Planck Institute for Chemical Ecology, Germany

Keywords: NBIA, PKAN, PanK, circadian rhythms, Coenzyme A, Drosophilia

A commentary on

A new *in vivo* model of pantothenate kinase-associated neurodegeneration reveals a surprising role for transcriptional regulation in pathogenesis

by Varun, P., Hagit, T., Uriya, B., Sagiv, S. and Sebastian, K. (2013). Front. Cell. Neurosci. 7:146. doi: 10.3389/fncel.2013.00146

In the authors list the given names and surnames were inverted. The

authors list should have been: Varun Pandey, Hagit Turm, Uriya Bekenstein, Sagiv Shifman and Sebastian Kadener.

Received: 03 October 2013; accepted: 03 October 2013; published online: 23 October 2013.

Citation: Frontiers in Neuroscience Editorial Office (2013) Erratum: A new in vivo model of pantothenate kinaseassociated neurodegeneration reveals a surprising role for transcriptional regulation in pathogenesis. Front. Cell. Neurosci. 7:187. doi: 10.3389/fncel.2013.00187 This article was submitted to the journal Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience.

Copyright © 2013 Frontiers in Neuroscience Editorial Office. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these