

Correction: Vitamin D–Related Genetic Variants, Interactions with Vitamin D Exposure, and Breast Cancer Risk among Caucasian Women in Ontario

In this article (Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 2011;20:1708–17), which was published in the August 2011 issue of *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers & Prevention* (1), the authors regret that the frequency (*n*) and the percentage (%) in Table 2 are switched among controls for rs7041 genotypes GG and TT. The frequency for GG should be 558 (34%) and for TT is 288 (18%). The OR was correct as originally published and there is no change to the interpretation of our results or the overall conclusions. The correct table is shown below.

Table 2. Distribution of breast cancer cases and controls recruited by the Ontario Women's Diet and Health Study, Ontario, Canada, and age-adjusted odds ratio (AOR) estimates and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for selected polymorphisms in vitamin D–related genes

Vitamin D–related SNPs	Cases	Controls	AOR ^b (95% CI)
	<i>n</i> (%) ^a	<i>n</i> (%) ^a	
GC c.1307C>A (rs4588)			
CC	792 (52)	846 (53)	1.00
CA	608 (40)	642 (40)	1.01 (0.87–1.17)
AA	135 (9)	120 (7)	1.20 (0.92–1.57)
GC c.1296 T>G (rs7041)			
GG	486 (31)	558 (34)	1.00
GT	760 (49)	782 (48)	1.11 (0.95–1.30)
TT	309 (19)	288 (18)	1.23 (1.01–1.51) ^c
Combined GC genotype^d			
GC 1-1	790 (52)	845 (53)	1.00
GC 2-1	605 (40)	640 (40)	1.01 (0.89–1.17)
GC 2-2	134 (9)	118 (7)	1.22 (0.93–1.59)
CYP24A1c.640+1653C>T (rs2181874)			
GG	869 (56)	959 (59)	1.00
GA	584 (38)	575 (35)	1.11 (0.96–1.29)
AA	98 (6)	93 (6)	1.16 (0.86–1.56)
CYP24A1c.552C>T (rs2296241)			
AA	449 (29)	468 (29)	1.00
GA	777 (50)	791 (49)	1.03 (0.87–1.21)
GG	330 (21)	371 (23)	0.93 (0.76–1.13)
CYP24A1 c.641–66A>C (rs4809958)^e			
TT	1,098(71)	1,111(69)	1.00
GT	403 (26)	465 (29)	0.88 (0.75–1.03)
GG	47 (3)	40 (2)	1.20 (0.78–1.85)
CYP24A1 c.733–162A>G (rs6013905)^e			
TT	1,103(71)	1,115(68)	1.00
TC	405 (26)	472 (29)	0.87 (0.74–1.02)
CC	48 (3)	42 (3)	1.17 (0.76–1.78)

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Table 2. Distribution of breast cancer cases and controls recruited by the Ontario Women's Diet and Health Study, Ontario, Canada, and age-adjusted odds ratio (AOR) estimates and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for selected polymorphisms in vitamin D-related genes (Cont'd)

Vitamin D-related SNPs	Cases	Controls	AOR ^b (95% CI)
	<i>n</i> (%) ^a	<i>n</i> (%) ^a	
VDR c.1056T>A (rs731236, TaqI)^e			
<i>TT</i>	552 (35)	594 (36)	1.00
<i>Tt</i>	744 (48)	763 (47)	1.01 (0.82–1.24)
<i>tt</i>	260 (17)	274 (17)	1.04 (0.89–1.22)
VDRc.1024+283G>A (rs1544410, BsmI)^e			
<i>bb</i>	538 (35)	592 (36)	1.00
<i>Bb</i>	746 (48)	749 (46)	1.09 (0.93–1.27)
<i>BB</i>	269 (17)	288 (18)	1.02 (0.83–1.25)
VDR c.2T>C (rs2228570, FokI)			
<i>FF</i>	602 (39)	606 (37)	1.00
<i>Ff</i>	747 (48)	741 (46)	1.01 (0.86–1.17)
<i>ff</i>	197 (13)	280 (17)	0.71 (0.57–0.88)
VDR c.1025–49G>T (rs7975232, ApaI)^e			
<i>AA</i>	438 (28)	455 (28)	1.00
<i>Aa</i>	766 (50)	803 (50)	1.00 (0.86–1.18)
<i>aa</i>	340 (22)	364 (22)	0.98 (0.80–1.20)
VDR g.1270G>A (rs11568820, Cdx2)			
<i>GG</i>	969 (64)	983 (62)	1.00
<i>AG</i>	456 (30)	550 (35)	0.83 (0.72–0.97)
<i>AA</i>	84 (6)	57 (4)	1.49 (1.05–2.11)
VDR c.*308C>A (rs739837, BglI)^e			
<i>TT</i>	438 (28)	449 (28)	1.00
<i>GT</i>	760 (48)	807 (50)	0.99 (0.82–1.21)
<i>GG</i>	357 (23)	372 (23)	0.97 (0.82–1.15)
VDR c.-83–1453T>C (rs1989969)			
<i>CC</i>	583 (38)	615 (38)	1.00
<i>CT</i>	706 (46)	760 (47)	0.97 (0.83–1.13)
<i>TT</i>	253 (16)	238 (15)	1.12 (0.90–1.38)
VDR c.277+3260C>T (rs2107301)			
<i>CC</i>	782 (50)	865 (53)	1.00
<i>CT</i>	638 (41)	631 (39)	1.11 (0.96–1.28)
<i>TT</i>	130 (8)	123 (8)	1.18 (0.90–1.54)
VDR c.-83–1633G>C (rs2238135)			
<i>GG</i>	914 (59)	938 (58)	1.00
<i>GC</i>	546 (35)	609 (37)	0.92 (0.79–1.06)
<i>CC</i>	90 (6)	81 (5)	1.15 (0.84–1.58)
CUBN c.3829+233C>T (rs1907362)			
<i>GG</i>	1,369 (91)	1,478 (93)	1.00
Pooled GA/AA	141 (9)	112 (7)	1.36 (1.05–1.78)
LRP2 c.1772+64C>G (rs831003)			
<i>CC</i>	916 (59)	1,008 (62)	1.00
<i>GC</i>	554 (36)	533 (33)	1.15 (0.99–1.34)
<i>GG</i>	75 (5)	76 (5)	1.09 (0.78–1.52)
LRP2 c.6470–739G>C (rs2268373)			
<i>GG</i>	833 (55)	879 (55)	1.00

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Vitamin D-related SNPs	Cases	Controls	AOR ^b (95% CI)
	<i>n</i> (%) ^a	<i>n</i> (%) ^a	
CG	573 (38)	604 (38)	0.99 (0.85–1.15)
CC	104 (7)	104 (7)	1.07 (0.80–1.42)
<i>LRP2</i> c.12462–686T>G (rs3944004)			
TT	897 (58)	947 (59)	1.00
GT	565 (37)	566 (35)	1.06 (0.91–1.22)
GG	76 (5)	94 (6)	0.85 (0.62–1.17)

Abbreviation: SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism.

^aNumbers may not add to total due to missing values.

^bAll models were adjusted for age at diagnosis for cases and referent date (November 14, 2002) for controls (all other variables evaluated as potential confounders did not change the OR by >10% when added to the models).

^cLinear dose–response trend, $P < 0.05$.

^dCombined GC genotypes derived as follows: GC1-1 = rs7041-GG, TG, or TT and rs4588-CC; GC2-1 = rs7041-TG or TT and rs4588-CA; GC2-2 = rs704-TT and rs4588-AA.

^eThe following SNPs are known to be in high linkage disequilibrium: rs731236 and rs1544410 ($r^2 = 1.0$); rs7975232 and rs739837 ($r^2 = 1.0$); rs4809958 and rs6013905 ($r^2 = 1.0$). All other combinations of SNPs within genes are not in high linkage disequilibrium ($r^2 < 0.6$) or unknown if data are not available in HapMap.

Reference

1. Anderson LN, Cotterchio M, Cole DEC, Knight JA. Vitamin D-related genetic variants, interactions with vitamin D exposure, and breast cancer risk among Caucasian women in Ontario. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2011;20:1708–17.

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