## scientific reports



## **OPEN Author Correction: PHARP:** a pig haplotype reference panel for genotype imputation

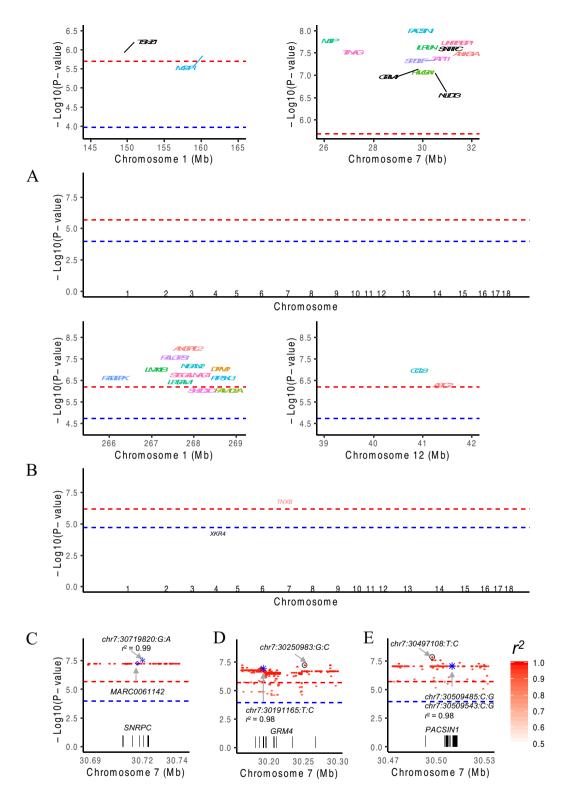
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The original version of this Article contained errors in Figure 3, where plot results did not display correctly.

The original Figure 3 and accompanying legend appear below.



**Figure 3.** Association signals for growth phenotypes before and after imputation. Association test statistics on the  $-\log 10$  (P-value) scale (y-axis) are plotted for each SNP position (x-axis) for the trait of backfat thickness at an age of 180 days ( $\bf A$ ), from Zhang et al., and at 100 kg ( $\bf B$ ), from Fu et al. To simplify the plot, only the variants with a P-value less than  $1.08 \times 10^{-4}$  are shown, and they are colored according to the annotated genes. The black-labeled genes are reported in the original paper, and the blue-labeled genes are novel genes detected after imputation. Examples of potential causal variants (marked by blue asterisks) in the SNRPC ( $\bf C$ ), GRM4 ( $\bf D$ ) and PACSIN1 ( $\bf E$ ) genes. Each dot represents a variant, whose LD ( $r^2$ ) with the Chip SNP (marked by blue diamonds) or the one with the lowest P-value (marked by a black circle) is indicated by the colour of the dot. The two horizontal lines divide SNPs with P-values  $< 2.05 \times 10^{-6}$  and  $< 1.08 \times 10^{-4}$  ( $\bf A$ ), and P-values  $< 6.46 \times 10^{-7}$  and  $< 1.86 \times 10^{-5}$  ( $\bf B$ ).

The original Article has been corrected.

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