Host expression of PD-L1 determines efficacy of PD-L1 pathway blockade–mediated tumor regression

Heng Lin, …, Ilona Kryczek, Weiping Zou


Erratum

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During the preparation of this manuscript, errors were introduced into the first sentences of the Abstract and Introduction as well as the labels for Figures 2 and 3. The corrected sentences and labels are below. Abstract, first sentence: Programmed death–ligand 1 (PD-L1, B7-H1) and programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1) pathway blockade is a promising therapy for treating cancer. Introduction, first sentence: Therapeutic blockade of programmed death–ligand 1 (PD-L1, B7-H1) or programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1) with mAbs leads to durable tumor control in a minority of patients across many cancer histologies (1, 2). Figure 2, D, E, F and I: The mouse genotype should be PD-1−/−. Figure 2, G–I: The dotted lines should be labeled Anti–PD-1. Figure 3, F and G: The labels for the x axes should be ID8 TDLN. The errors have been corrected in the HTML and PDF versions of the manuscript. The JCI regrets the errors.

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TSC1KO BAL fluid infiltrates. Arrows and arrowheads represent neutrophils and macrophages, respectively. (E) Enhanced interstitial infiltration in TSC1KO lungs. Representative H&E staining of lung thin sections is shown. (F) mRNA levels of Il17a (increased) and Ifng (decreased) in the lungs of TSC1KO mice 5 hours after α-GalCer treatment. (G) Neutrophil numbers in the lungs after S. pneumoniae infection. Ctrl, uninfected; Infect, infected. (H) mRNA levels of indicated cytokines in iNKT cells isolated from lungs after S. pneumoniae infection. *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01; ***P < 0.001, 2-way ANOVA (A); Student’s t test (B, C, F–H). Data are representative of 2 or 3 independent experiments with 12 female WT and TSC1KO mice (A), 12 male WT and 15 male TSC1KO mice (A), 4 mice (B, C, F) and 5 mice (G and H) per group in each experiment. Original magnification, ×400 (D); ×200 (E).

The authors regret the errors and appreciate the opportunity to correct the article.


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