Mutation in the Class II trans-Activator Leading to a Mild Immunodeficiency

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*J Immunol* 2002; 169:607; doi: 10.4049/jimmunol.169.1.607

http://www.jimmunol.org/content/169/1/607.1

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CORRECTIONS


The authors found in Figure 5 that wild-type EGFP-CIITA had been used inadvertently for immunofluorescence localization instead of the L469P mutant. They found the bona fide CIITA-L469P is localized predominantly in the cytoplasm; however, it also transits through the nucleus since it shows strong nuclear accumulation after leptomycin treatment. Residual nuclear localization of CIITA-L469P is also found by biochemical analysis of the patient fibroblasts subcellular fractions and is supported by the residual transactivation potential of CIITA-L469P. The main findings and conclusions of the paper remain unchanged.


Phenotype \text{CD28^-CD27^-} was not observed in the original experiment and should be changed to \text{CD28^-CD27^+} throughout the entire paper to match the reality and data initially presented.