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

Wojciech Wiszniewski, Marie-Claude Fondaneche, Françoise Le Deist, Maria Kanariou, Françoise Selz, Nicole Brousse, Viktor Steimle, Giovanna Barbieri, Catherine Alcaide-Loridan, Dominique Charron, Alain Fischer and Barbara Lisowska-Grospierre

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CORRECTIONS

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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 CD28⁺CD27⁻ was not observed in the original experiment and should be changed to CD28⁻CD27⁺ throughout the entire paper to match the reality and data initially presented.