The duration of nuclear residence of NFAT determines the pattern of cytokine expression in human SCID T cells

S. Feske, R. Draeger, H.-H. Peter, K. Eichmann and A. Rao

*J Immunol* 2007; 179:8568-8569; doi: 10.4049/jimmunol.179.12.8568

http://www.jimmunol.org/content/179/12/8568

---

**Subscription**
Information about subscribing to *The Journal of Immunology* is online at:
http://jimmunol.org/subscription

**Permissions**
Submit copyright permission requests at:
http://www.aai.org/About/Publications/JI/copyright.html

**Email Alerts**
Receive free email-alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up at:
http://jimmunol.org/alerts

---

*The Journal of Immunology* is published twice each month by
The American Association of Immunologists, Inc.,
1451 Rockville Pike, Suite 650, Rockville, MD 20852
Copyright © 2007 by The American Association of Immunologists All rights reserved.
Print ISSN: 0022-1767 Online ISSN: 1550-6606.
CORRECTIONS


Stefan Feske and Anjana Rao wish to correct errors made in the preparation of Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5. The co-authors (Ruth Draeger, Hans-Hartmut Peter, and Klaus Eichmann), who were not involved in the preparation of the manuscript, bear no responsibility for these mistakes. The integrity of the data and the conclusions of the paper are not affected.

In Fig. 2, no indication was given that bands with “smiles” were straightened and that lanes for the 15-min treatment with cyclosporin A were repositioned from the center to the right side in seven of the nine gel photographs. Two photographs in the upper row (left and right) and two in the middle row (left and middle) were later duplicated as Fig. 1a, A and C in the following article: Feske, S., J. Giltnane, R. Dolmetsch, L. M. Staudt, and A. Rao. 2001. Gene regulation mediated by calcium signals in T lymphocytes. Nat. Immunol. 2: 316–324. For Figs. 2 and 3, please see the corrigendum for the Nature Immunology article acknowledging initial publication of the figures in The Journal of Immunology.

In Fig. 3, photographs d and e represent 15-min, not 30-min time points, and photograph m represents 30 min, not 60 min. Controls for this experiment were from more than one source; therefore, the label should read “Co” not “Co1.” Photographs in Fig. 3, panels a, b, d, and e originally published in The Journal of Immunology were later duplicated as Fig. 1b, panels A, B, C, and D in the Nature Immunology article referenced in the previous paragraph.

In Fig. 4, photograph “l” (L) was from patient 2 (P2), not patient 1 (P1), and does not represent the indicated treatment. The label for the controls should be “Co” because the experiment used sources in addition to “Co1” and “Co2.” The corrected Fig. 4 with panel “l” showing the correct patient and the treatment as described in the figure legend and the corrected figure legend is shown below.

**FIGURE 4.** Low level translocation of NFAT1 in SCID T cell lines in the presence of the nuclear export inhibitor LMB. Control (Co) T cell lines and T cell lines from the two SCID patients (P1 and P2) were left unstimulated (a–d) or were stimulated with 1 μM ionomycin for 30 min (e–m) in the presence of 0.8 mM extracellular calcium. LMB (200 nM) was added 30 min before stimulation (i–m). Cells were spun onto poly-L-lysine-coated coverslips, fixed, and stained for NFAT1. Diagrams represent the average percentage of cells with cytoplasmic, cytoplasmic plus nuclear, or nuclear immunofluorescence, corresponding to i–m. One representative experiment of three is shown.
In Fig. 5, no indication was given that bands with “smiles” were straightened in panels A and B (bottom). In both the figure and the legend, the time points in A are 70 min, not 60 min. The gel photograph in B (bottom row labeled “CaM”) was separated unnecessarily. The control labeled “Co1” in A and B should be “Co” because the samples were not from the same control. In B, the labels “P1” and “P2” designating patient sources for “CaM” were reversed.

In Results, under the heading No inherent defect of NFAT or CN in the SCID patients’ T cells, the reference to “60 min” in the last sentence of the first paragraph is incorrect. The corrected sentence should read: “Cytoplasmic extracts from patient and control lines were incubated with CN plus calmodulin for 20 and 70 min at 30°C, and NFAT1 was detected by Western blotting (Fig. 5A), revealing the same amount and kinetics of dephosphorylation in control and patient T cells.”


Erin Kelly, Angela Won, and Yosef Refaeli wish to retract Fig. 5B. The retraction involves the part of the paper claiming to show that expression of AKT in Ag-primed T cells leads to up-regulation of Bcl-2 but not cFLIP. This result was used to support the idea that Akt blocks apoptosis of Ag-primed T cells following growth factor withdrawal but not following death receptor activation. Kelly, Won, and Refaeli have no reason to believe that the other results and interpretations in this paper need to be corrected or retracted. This retraction follows an investigation by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology into scientific misconduct by Dr. Luk Van Parijs, the corresponding author of the paper, that found the retracted figure had been falsified or fabricated. The investigation also found that Dr. Van Parijs was solely responsible for the scientific misconduct that resulted in the falsified or fabricated data or conclusions in this paper.


The authors incorrectly stated that the truncated IL-17RA FRET constructs extend from amino acids 1–441 of murine IL-17RA. In fact, these truncated receptors encode residues 1–526 and also incorporate some additional amino acids before the commencement of the CFP or YFP moieties (introduced from cloning). Thus, the final amino acid sequence of the junction is IL-17RA: . . . SRYP-HAY-RL/H11002/H11002 . . . CFP/YFP, where double underlining indicates IL-17RA sequence, single underlining indicates residues introduced from the vector, and dashed underlining indicates CFP or YFP sequence. This error does not affect any of the conclusions in the paper.


In Fig. 1 and the figure legend there are errors regarding the number of amino acids in a protein. The label “ΔC Splice Variant: 364 aa” should be “ΔC Splice Variant: 442 aa” in Fig. 1. In the legend to Fig. 1, the third sentence should read: “The truncated form lacks almost the entire COOH tail (171 aa, green, red, and short black traits) but bears an extra 18 aa (light blue trait) due to inclusion of the intron between exons 10 and 11 (94).”


In the Introduction, Materials and Methods, Discussion, Fig. 4D, and the Fig. 4 legend, all but one reference made to IRGC should be to IRGM. The sentence on page 7191, repeated on page 7194, “There has been no investigation of the human homolog of LRG-47 (IRGC) in humans” is incorrect. There are two human homologs; the one under investigation in our publication was in fact IRGM. Materials and Methods correctly describe primers to detect the transcript of IRGM,
not IRGC. Furthermore, although the statement on page 7197 “Humans have only one intact p47 GTPase (IRGC) whose expression has been reported from testis but not THP-1 cells” is correct, it has little relevance to our work because we only measured the transcript of IRGM.


The authors apologize for any confusion caused and are grateful to colleagues in the field for bringing the errors to their attention. In particular, the authors wish to acknowledge Dr. Jonathan Howard of the University of Cologne Institute for Genetics (Cologne, Germany) for pointing out these errors and for helpful discussion and advice on preparing the erratum. Overall, the findings with IRGM were modest and do not form a major part of the conclusions, particularly those concerning Cathelicidin LL-37 and its role in resistance to tuberculosis.


In Footnotes, the country listed for grant support is incorrect. The footnote should read: 1 This work was supported by grant 2005-SGR00037 from the Generalitat de Catalunya, Spain.

In Results, under the heading Participation of gray cells in cytotoxic contact reactions, “archaeocytes” is misspelled in the fourth sentence of the first paragraph. The sentence should read: “However, it is likely that this migration of archaeocytes has as a final outcome their differentiation into gray cells (Fig. 2C) rather than a direct action of their own (?)”


In Materials and Methods, under the heading Statistical analysis on page 5979, the phrases “within each individual” and “within individuals” in the last two sentences of the first paragraph are incorrect. The sentences should read: “A two-tailed paired Student’s t test was used to compare response between NK cells expressing different numbers of S-KIR. The paired Student’s t test was also used to compare percentages of KIR-expressing NK subgroups.”


There is an error in the affiliation line for the seventh author due to an incorrect symbol. The correct affiliations for Byoung S. Kwon are: 2Department of Biomedicine and 3Immunomodulation Research Center, University of Ulsan, Ulsan, South Korea.