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Correction: PRMT5-Selective Inhibitors Suppress Inflammatory T Cell Responses and Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis

This information is current as of February 21, 2019.

Lindsay M. Webb, Stephanie A. Amici, Kyle A. Jablonski, Himanshu Savardekar, Amanda R. Panfil, Linsen Li, Wei Zhou, Kevin Peine, Vrajesh Karkhanis, Eric M. Bachelder, Kristy M. Ainslie, Patrick L. Green, Chenglong Li, Robert A. Baiocchi and Mireia Guerau-de-Arellano

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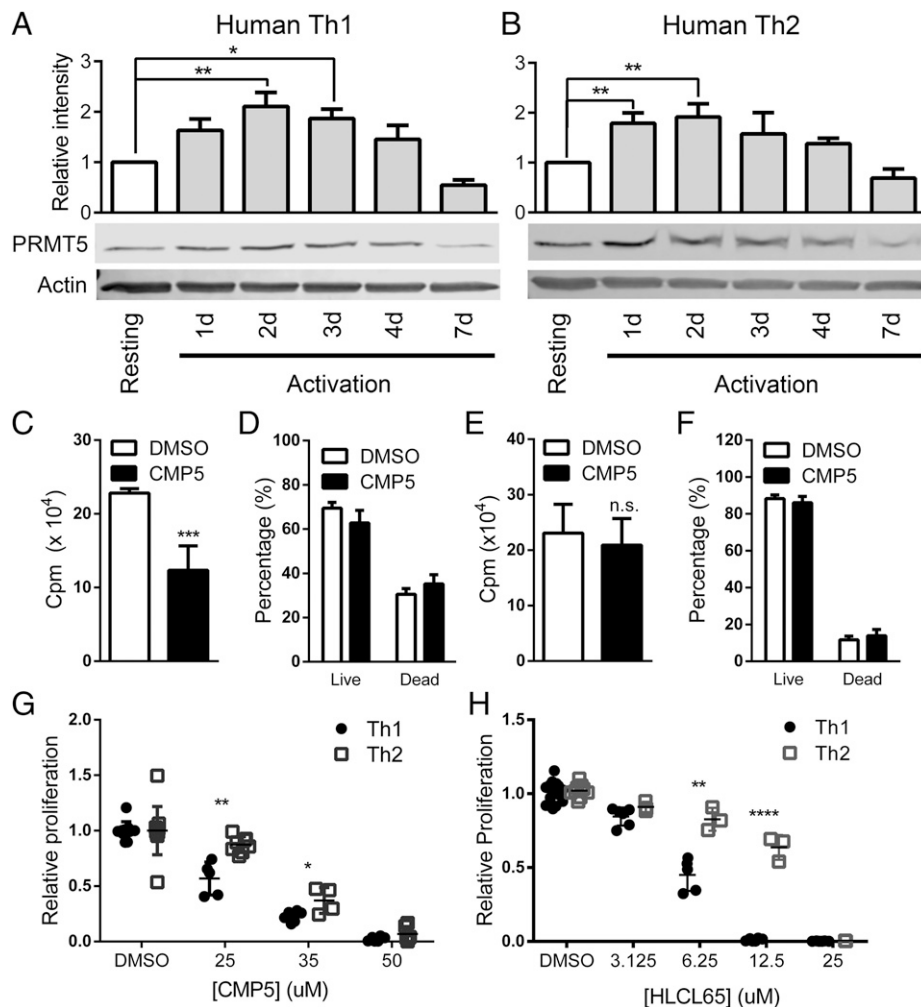


Corrections

Webb, L. M., S. A. Amici, K. A. Jablonski, H. Savardekar, A. R. Panfil, L. Li, W. Zhou, K. Peine, V. Karkhanis, E. M. Bachelder, K. M. Ainslie, P. L. Green, C. Li, R. A. Baiocchi, and M. Guerau-de-Arellano. 2017. PRMT5-selective inhibitors suppress inflammatory T cell responses and experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis. *J. Immunol.* 198: 1439–1451.

The Western blot image in Fig. 2B was inadvertently a duplicate of the Western blot in Figure 1B. However, the quantification data in Fig. 2B was correct. The correct Western blot for Fig. 2B is shown in the figure below. The figure legend for Fig. 2 was correct as published but is shown below for reference.

FIGURE 2. PRMT5 is essential for human Th1 and Th2 cell expansion. Human CD4⁺ T cells were isolated from whole blood and differentiated under Th1- or Th2-inducing conditions. After differentiation, Th1 (A) and Th2 (B) cells were reactivated on anti-CD3/CD28, and cells were lysed at rest and at 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 d. PRMT5 protein expression was analyzed by Western blotting; β -actin was used as a loading control. Relative intensity quantification data are shown above a representative blot. Data are representative of three independent experiments ($n = 3$ for experiment shown). * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, one-way ANOVA, followed by the Sidak multiple-comparison adjusted t test. Human memory Th1 (C and D) and Th2 (E and F) T cells were activated with anti-CD3/CD28 for 48 h in the presence of the PRMT5 inhibitor CMP5 or vehicle control (DMSO), and the extent of T cell expansion (C and E) or viability (D and F) was measured by [³H]thymidine incorporation or trypan blue exclusion, respectively. Data are representative of three or four experiments ($n = 3$ for experiment shown). *** $p < 0.001$, Student t test. Human memory Th1 and Th2 cells were activated as in (C)–(F) in the presence of varying concentrations of vehicle control, CMP5 (G), or HLCL65 (H), and T cell proliferation was measured by [³H]thymidine incorporation. Plot error bars show \pm SD. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, **** $p < 0.0001$, two-way ANOVA, followed by the Sidak multiple-comparison adjusted t test. n.s., not significant.



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