Contribution of CD8+ T cells to control of Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection.

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In **Disclosures**, a potential financial conflict of interest was omitted. The disclosure shown below should have been declared.

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In Figure 4C, the $y$-axis is mislabeled and the Figure 4 legend is incorrect. The corrected Figure 4 and legend are shown below.

**FIGURE 4.** Simulations leading to active disease. Shown are simulation dynamics for all cells and cytokines in the model for parameter values shown in Table III, with one parameter different: CTL activity is reduced ($k_5=2$). Bacterial population dynamics are shown in *A*. Note that, in contrast to Fig. 2, at 1 year postinfection, the extracellular bacteria are growing logarithmically, whereas intracellular bacteria levels saturate infected macrophages. Macrophage populations are shown in *B*, and the level of infected macrophages has increased by four orders of magnitude compared with latency. T cells and cytokines respond by increases in their numbers and concentration, but infection is not controlled (*C* and *D*). The axes for bacterial and macrophage dynamics are indicated on a log scale, whereas T cell and cytokine dynamics are specified on a linear scale. Units are total lung levels, except for cytokine, which is expressed as picograms per milliliter.

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