



COVID-19 Research Tools

Defeat the SARS-CoV-2 Variants

InVivoGen



Correction: B and T Lymphocyte Attenuator Restricts the Protective Immune Response against Experimental Malaria

This information is current as of May 24, 2022.

Guido Adler, Christiane Steeg, Klaus Pfeffer, Theresa L. Murphy, Kenneth M. Murphy, Jean Langhorne and Thomas Jacobs

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Corrections

Adler, G., C. Steeg, K. Pfeffer, T. L. Murphy, K. M. Murphy, J. Langhorne and T. Jacobs. 2011. B and T lymphocyte attenuator restricts the protective immune response against experimental malaria. *J. Immunol.* 187: 5310–5319.

In Fig. 2A, the flow cytometry contour plot intended to depict HVEM expression of CD8⁺ cells in BTLA-deficient mice is a duplicate of the plot above, showing HVEM expression of CD4⁺ cells in the same mouse. The replacement figure represents data obtained from the same experiment and performed at the same time as the rest of the data in Fig. 2A. The figure has been replaced in the online version of the article, which now differs from the printed version as originally published.

The corrected figure is shown below. The figure legend was correct as published and is shown below for reference.

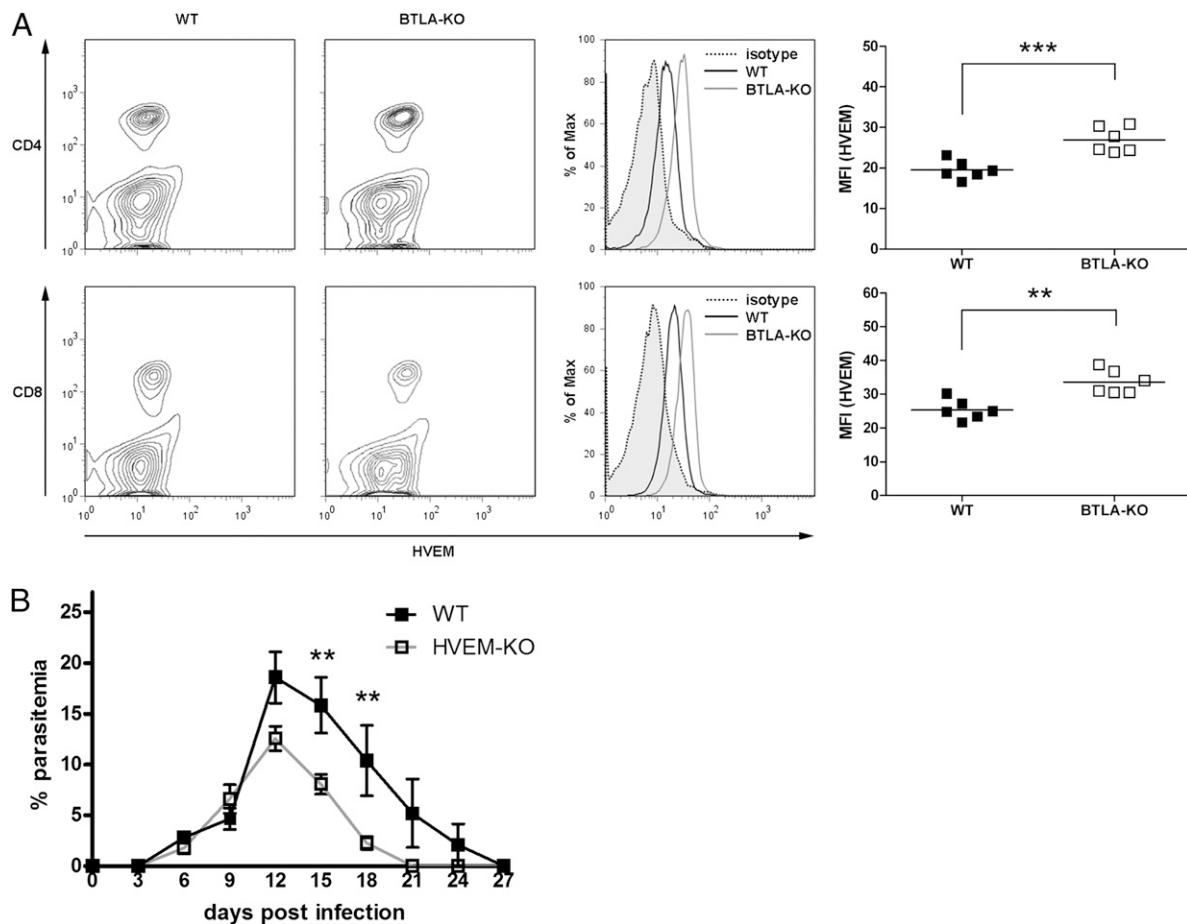


FIGURE 2. HVEM expression is increased in the absence of BTLA and modulates parasitemia by engaging multiple ligands. *A*, Splenocytes of non-infected wild-type and BTLA-KO mice were stained with PerCP-labeled anti-CD8, allophycocyanin-labeled anti-CD4, and PE-labeled anti-HVEM or isotype control Ab and were analyzed by flow cytometry. Representative results of HVEM expression on CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ cells are shown as contour plots (*left panels*) and histograms (*middle panels*). The expression of HVEM as a summary of six mice per group expressed as mean fluorescence intensity is depicted in the *right panels*. Data were analyzed with the unpaired Student *t* test. *B*, Wild-type and HVEM-KO mice were infected i.p. with *P*ynL and parasitemia was monitored over the course of the infection. Cumulative data for three independent experiments are shown analyzed by repeated-measures two-way ANOVA with the Bonferroni post test and depicted as mean \pm SEM ($n = 18$). Statistical significant differences are indicated with asterisks (** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$).

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