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Correction: Central Memory CD8⁺ T Cells Appear to Have a Shorter Lifespan and Reduced Abundance as a Function of HIV Disease Progression

This information is current as of January 17, 2022.

Kristin Ladell, Marc K. Hellerstein, Denise Cesar, Robert Busch, Drina Boban and Joseph M. McCune

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Corrections

Ladell, K., M. K. Hellerstein, D. Cesar, R. Busch, D. Boban, and J. M. McCune. 2008. Central memory CD8⁺ T cells appear to have a shorter lifespan and reduced abundance as a function of HIV disease progression. *J. Immunol.* 180: 7907–7918.

The measurements in the axis labels of Fig. 4 were incorrectly labeled as “. . . cells/ml” in the published version of this article. The correct measurement should be “cells/ μ l.” The corrected figure is shown below. The figure legend was correct as published and is shown below for reference.

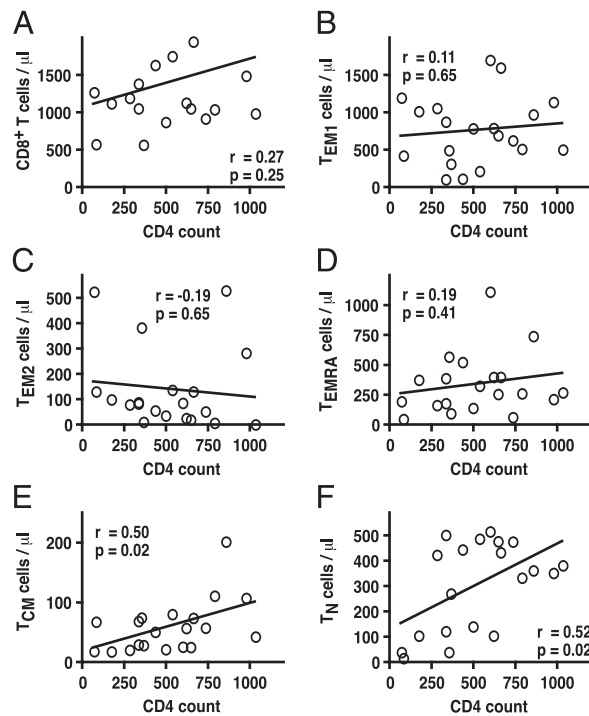


FIGURE 4. Circulating CD8⁺ T cell subpopulations in HIV-infected subjects. Linear regressions and Pearson correlations (calculated with 95% confidence intervals and two-tailed p values) between the circulating CD4⁺ T cell count in HIV-infected patients ($n = 20$) and the absolute number of circulating CD8⁺ T cells (A), T_{EM1} (B), T_{EM2} (C), T_{EMRA} (D), T_{CM} (E), and T_N (F) cells/ μ l. Pearson correlations are shown, as data sets were found to be normal as determined using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test (see *Materials and Methods*).

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