

Tim-3 expression on PD-1⁺ HCV-specific human CTLs is associated with viral persistence, and its blockade restores hepatocyte-directed in vitro cytotoxicity

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Corrigendum

Original citation: *J. Clin. Invest.* 2010;120(12):4546–4557. doi:10.1172/JCI43127. Citation for this corrigendum: *J. Clin. Invest.* 2011;121(2):821. doi:10.1172/JCI46311. In the section of Methods titled “Antibodies and flow cytometric analysis,” the antibody clone name for the anti-Tim-3 antibody was given incorrectly. The correct sentences appear below: Directly conjugated antibodies against the following surface molecules were used: CCR7-PE-Cy7 (clone 3D12), CD27-APC-H7 (clone M-T271), CD45RA-APC (clone HI100), CD69-FITC (clone L78), HLA-DR-PerCP (clone L243), CD45RO-PE-Cy7 (clone UCHL1), CD3-Pacific Blue (clone UCHT1), CD4-V500 (clone RPA-T4), CD8-Alexa Fluor 700 or CD8-PerCP (clone SK1), and PD-1-FITC (clone MIH4), all from BD Biosciences. The PE-conjugated antibody and the blocking antibody for Tim-3 (clone 344823) were obtained from R&D; the blocking antibody gave results that were comparable to those of 1G5 anti-Tim-3 antibody, provided by Vijay Kuchroo (Brigham and Women’s Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA). The authors regret the error.

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The authors regret the error.

Clarification

***PDZD7* is a modifier of retinal disease and a contributor to digenic Usher syndrome**

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Since the article was published, the zebrafish genome assembly has been updated from *zv8* to *zv9*, and the exon numbers have changed. The *ush2a* GT sequence (5'-GTACGACCTTATGCTTACCTGTTGG-3') was originally thought to target the splice donor site of exon 6, but it has been updated to exon 4 of *ush2a*, as annotated in the Ensembl transcript ID ENSDART00000086201.