

Exosomes: Looking back three decades and into the future

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The authors have noted that a statement in their Comment incorrectly identified *Toxoplasma gondii* rather than *Leishmania* as a source of exosomes. The revised sentence appears below. The authors thank Judith Maxwell Silverman, PhD, for bringing this error to their attention.

Although most studies have used mammalian cells as the source of exosomes, nonmammalian cells, including pathogenic parasites such as *Leishmania*, can secrete exosomes, and pathogen-derived exosomes may regulate host defense and immune responses (Silverman et al., 2010).

Silverman, J.M., J. Clos, E. Horakova, A.Y. Wang, M. Wiesgigl, I. Kelly, M.A. Lynn, W.R. McMaster, L.J. Foster, M.K. Levings, and N.E. Reiner. 2010. *Leishmania* exosomes modulate innate and adaptive immune responses through effects on monocytes and dendritic cells. *J. Immunol.* 185:5011–5022. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4049/jimmunol.1000541>

The html and pdf versions of this Comment have been corrected. The error only remains in the print version.