The Journal of Experimental Medicine

Eileen T. Samy, Lucy A. Parker, Colin P. Sharp, and Kenneth S.K. Tung
Vol. 202, No. 6, September 19, 2005. Pages 771–781.

The authors regret a factual error in the Fig. 7 legend. The corrected legend and Fig. 7 appear below.

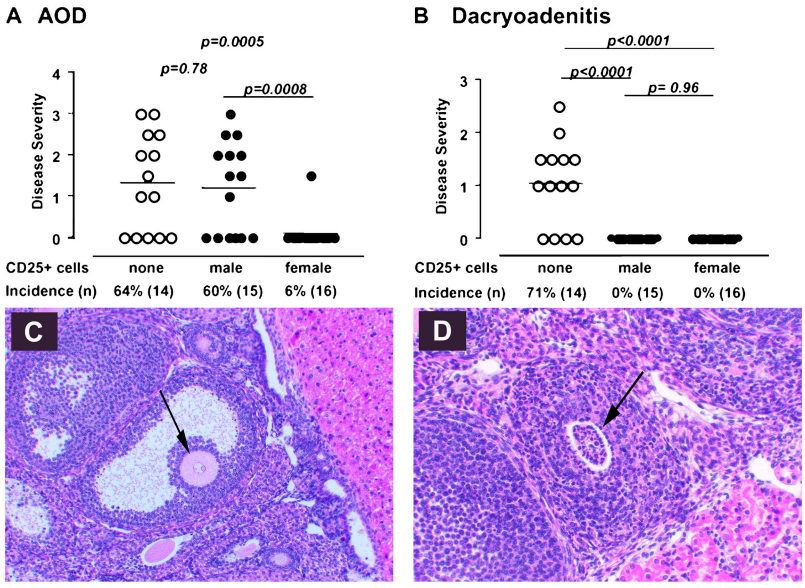

Figure 7. Ovarian antigen exposure in neonatal mice capacitates AOD-specific T reg function. In this experiment, each neonatal recipient received 0.3 million $CD4^+CD25^+$ cells from the LNs of normal adult male or female mice. (A) AOD does not develop in the d3tx/nOX recipients of female T regs, whereas the d3tx/nOX recipients of male T regs developed AOD with the same incidence and severity as the AOD in control d3tx mice. (B) In contrast to AOD, dacryoadenitis in these d3tx/nOX recipients is inhibited completely by male or female T regs. (C) The ovarian graft of d3tx/nOX recipients of female T regs is normal histologically (arrow points to normal oocyte). (D) The ovarian graft of d3tx/nOX recipients of male T regs is infiltrated heavily by inflammatory cells, some replacing the oocyte (arrow; hematoxylin and eosin).