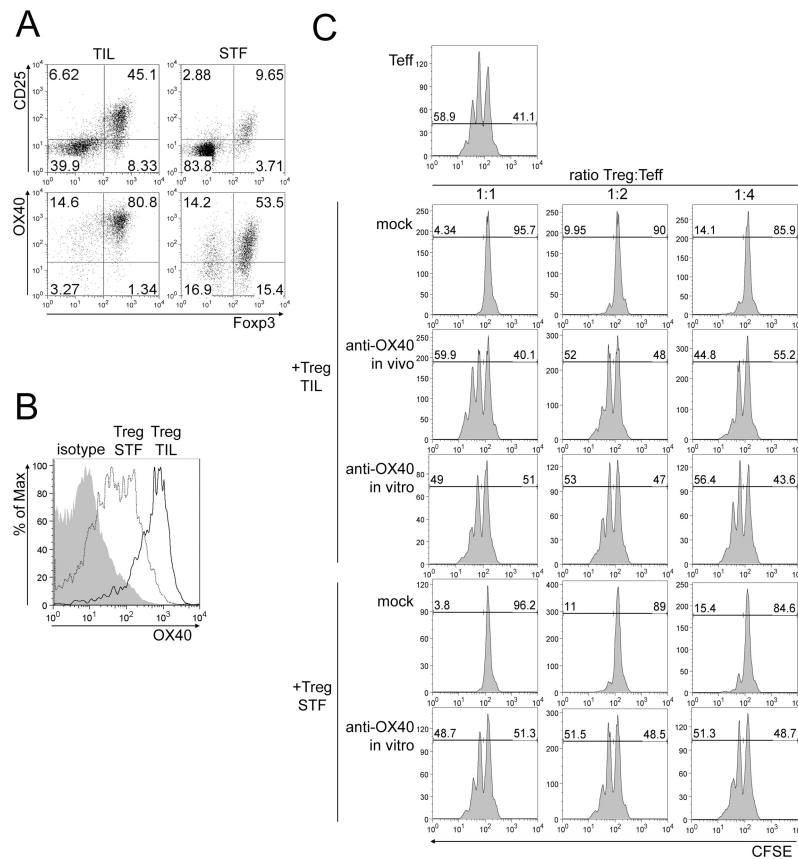


## OX40 triggering blocks suppression by regulatory T cells and facilitates tumor rejection

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Vol. 205, No. 4, April 14, 2008. Pages 825–839.

The authors regret that two of the flow cytometry histograms in Fig. 3 C were inadvertently duplicated. The corrected figure and its legend appear below.



**Figure 3. Tumor-infiltrating T reg cells express functional OX40.** (A) TILs were purified from a pool of CT26 tumor nodules, and the CD4<sup>+</sup> cell population was analyzed by flow cytometry (percentages are shown). As controls, CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells were purified from the spleens of tumor-free mice (STF). (top) On gated CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells, the expression of Fopx3 versus CD25 was evaluated. (bottom) Among CD4<sup>+</sup> CD25<sup>+</sup> T cells, Fopx3 versus OX40 expression is shown. (B) OX40 expression was evaluated on gated CD4<sup>+</sup> Fopx3<sup>+</sup> T cells from TILs of tumor-bearing mice. As controls, isotype staining on Fopx3<sup>+</sup> TILs and OX40 staining on Fopx3<sup>+</sup> CD4<sup>+</sup> splenocytes from tumor-free mice are shown. (C) CD4<sup>+</sup> CD25<sup>-</sup> T cells (Teff), obtained from the spleens of tumor-free mice, were CFSE labeled and seeded either alone or combined at 1:1, 1:2, or 1:4 ratios with unlabeled CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells purified from TILs (T reg TIL) of tumor-bearing mice, either untreated or 6 h after intratumor OX86 injection (anti-OX40 in vivo). No major differences in the composition of tumor-infiltrating CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells or in Fopx3 expression were evident 6 h after treatment. As controls, CD4<sup>+</sup> CD25<sup>-</sup> T cells from spleens of tumor-free mice were used (T reg STF). T reg cells were either pretreated with anti-OX40 mAb in vitro or with rat IgG as mock control. After 72 h, effector T cells were tested for CFSE dilution as a marker of proliferation. Representative plots of one out of three independent experiments are shown and indicate percentages of proliferating (CFSE<sup>low</sup>) versus resting (CFSE<sup>high</sup>) effector T cells.