The Journal of Experimental Medicine

Tolerogenic function of Blimp-1 in dendritic cells

Sun Jung Kim, Yong Rui Zou, Jordan Goldstein, Boris Reizis, and Betty Diamond

Vol. 208, No. 11, September 26, 2011. Pages 2193–2199.

The authors regret that they included incorrect immunohistochemistry images in the original Fig. 3 B. The original Fig. 3 legend also lacked information defining the stains represented by red and green colors in Fig. 3 B. These errors have been corrected in the html and pdf versions of this paper. The corrected figure and legend are below.

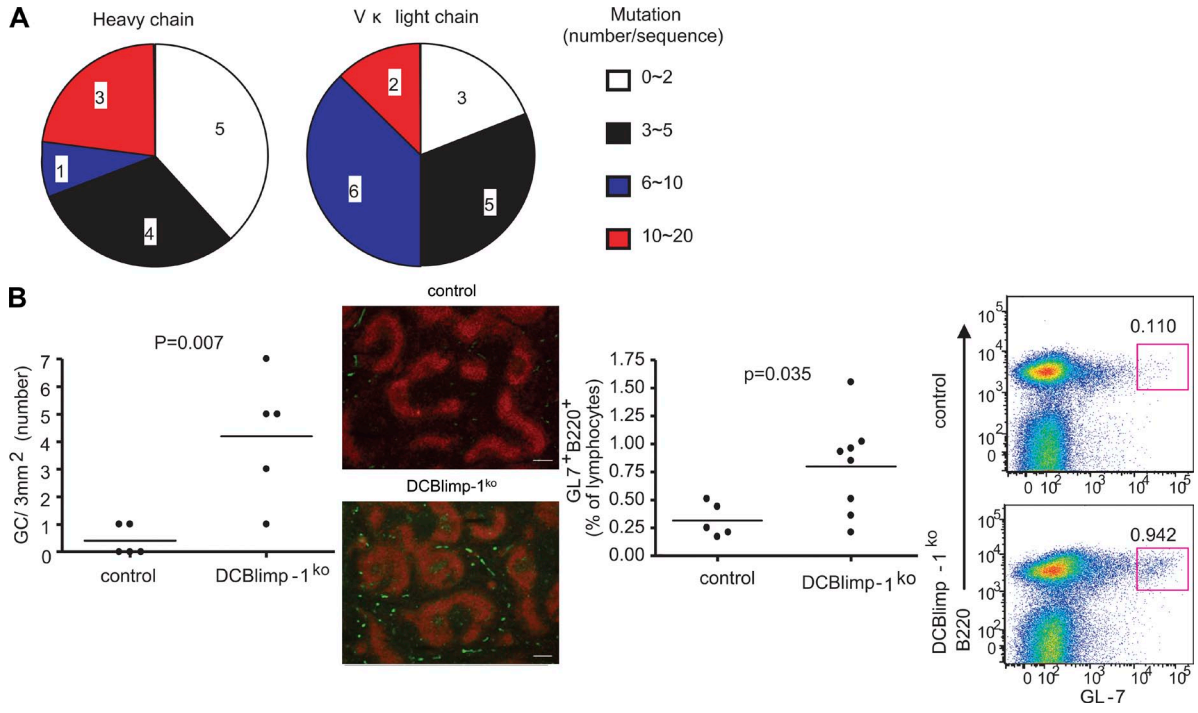

Figure 3. Characterization of ANA IgG and GC response. (A) Sequence analysis of ANA IgG from hybridomas. Hybridomas were generated by splenocytes of 4-mo-old DCBlimp-1^{ko} mice. Total heavy and light chains of ANA-positive IgG were amplified and sequenced. Mutations were determined by comparison with the mouse genomic sequence database. Numbers in each pie graph represent the number of clones categorized by the number of mutations (n = 4). (B) Spontaneous GC formation in the spleen of 6–10-wk-old control and DCBlimp-1^{ko} mice. On the left, GCs were analyzed by immunohistochemistry using FITC-PNA (green) and PE-conjugated anti-B220 (red). Graph shows quantification of GCs in the spleens of mice. Representative IHC images are shown (bars, 260 µm). On the right, GL-7$^+$B220$^+$ GC B cells were quantified by flow cytometry as depicted in representative dot plots. Each dot represents an individual mouse and horizontal bars indicate means of three independent experiments.