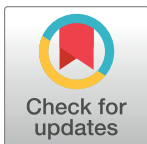


CORRECTION

Correction: Broad dengue neutralization in mosquitoes expressing an engineered antibody

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In [Fig 1B](#), the columns corresponding to infection with DENV-3 and DENV-4 are duplicated and both denote the DENV-4 data. Please see the correct [Fig 1](#) here.



OPEN ACCESS

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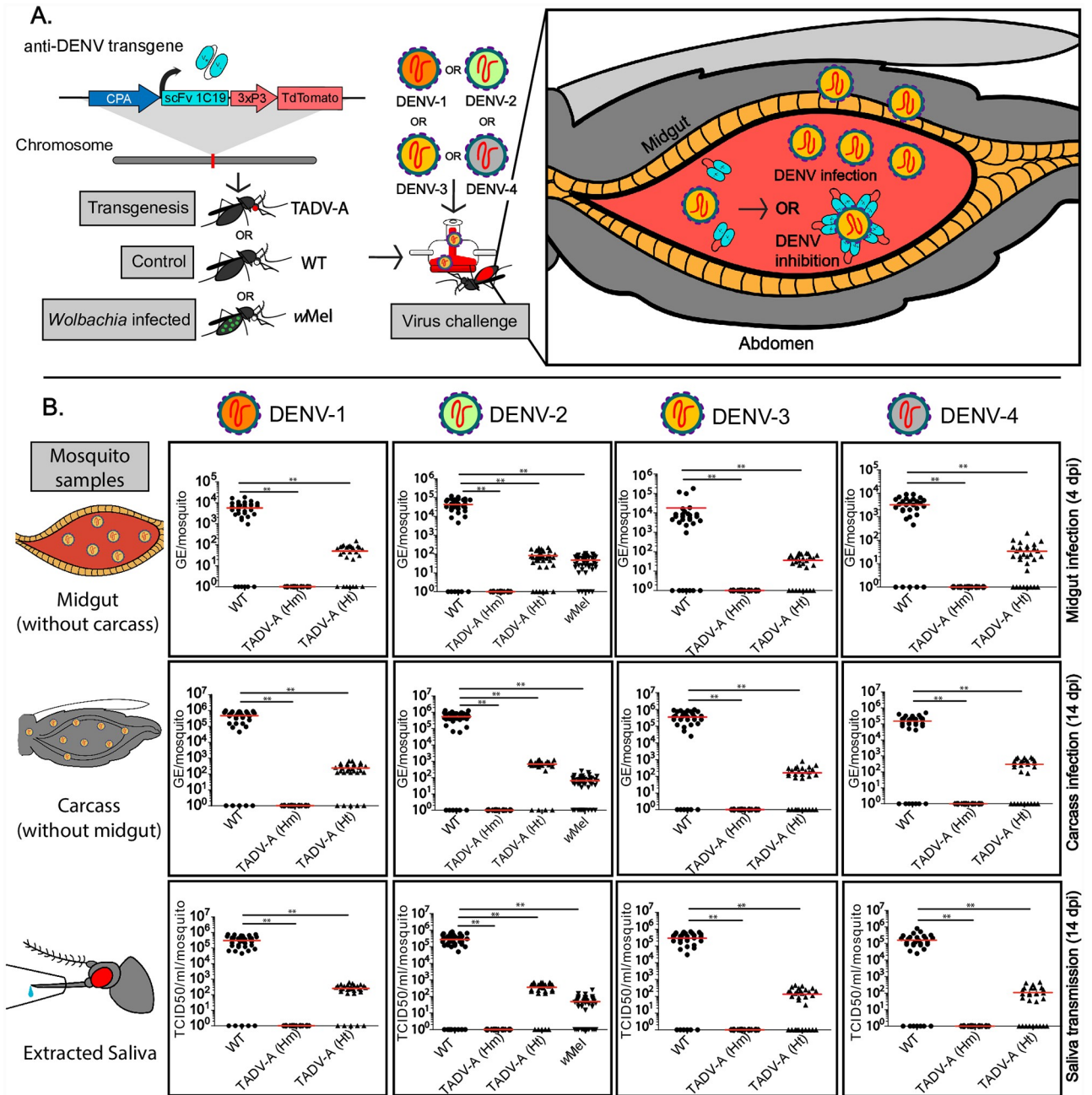


Fig 1. Effect of anti-dengue virus (DENV) single-chain variable fragment (scFv) on DENV titers of TADV-A, *Wolbachia*-infected (wMel), and wildtype (WT) mosquitoes. (A) Schematic of experiment. TADV-A mosquitoes were generated via transgenesis with the anti-DENV construct, and TADV-A, wMel, and WT mosquitoes were then challenged with a blood meal infected with one of four DENV serotypes (DENV-1, isolate ET243; DENV-2, isolate ET300; DENV-3, isolate ET209; or DENV-4, isolate ET288). After the infected blood meal enters the mosquito midgut, there are two potential outcomes: in the first (applies for all tested strains), the virus replicates and disseminates past the midgut to become transmissible; in the second (applies to TADV-A mosquitoes), the anti-DENV transgene expresses scFv antibodies in the midgut that bind to the virus and neutralize it. (B) Plots depicting viral titers. To determine if the anti-DENV transgene confers resistance to all four DENV serotypes, we determined viral titers in extracted midguts, carcasses, and saliva from WT, TADV-A (homozygous [Hm] and heterozygous [Ht]), and wMel infected mosquitoes. Viral genome equivalents (GE) from mosquito midguts (at 4 days post infection [dpi]) and carcass (at 14 dpi) were determined using RT-qPCR and calculated using previously published methods. Viral titers in the saliva were determined using the median tissue culture infective dose (TCID₅₀) on Vero cells. For each experiment, data from three replicates is pooled. Red horizontal bars represent the mean GE/viral titer. **p < 0.001.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1008545.g001>

Reference

1. Buchman A, Gamez S, Li M, Antoshechkin I, Li H-H, Wang H-W, et al. (2020) Broad dengue neutralization in mosquitoes expressing an engineered antibody. *PLoS Pathog* 16(1): e1008103. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1008103> PMID: [31945137](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31945137/)