

CORRECTION

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Correction to: A CCR5⁺ memory subset within HIV-1-infected primary resting CD4⁺ T cells is permissive for replication-competent, latently infected viruses in vitro

Kazutaka Terahara^{1*}, Ryutaro Iwabuchi^{1,2,3}, Masahito Hosokawa^{4,5}, Yohei Nishikawa^{2,3}, Haruko Takeyama^{2,3,4,5}, Yoshimasa Takahashi¹ and Yasuko Tsunetsugu-Yokota^{1,6}

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After publication of the original article [1], the authors became aware of a miscalculation in the original Fig. 2d.

$$\frac{\% \text{ HIV-1}^+ \text{ activated cells at Day 5} - \% \text{ HIV-1}^+ \text{ resting cells at Day 5}}{\% \text{ HIV-1}^+ \text{ activated cells at Day 5}} \times 100$$

should be calculated as:

$$\frac{\% \text{ HIV-1}^+ \text{ activated cells at Day 5} - \% \text{ HIV-1}^+ \text{ resting cells at Day 5}}{\% \text{ HIV-1}^+ \text{ resting cells at Day 5}} \times 100$$

The corrected Fig. 2d is shown in this erratum.

*Correspondence: tera@nih.go.jp

¹ Department of Immunology, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, 1-23-1 Toyama, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8640, Japan

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



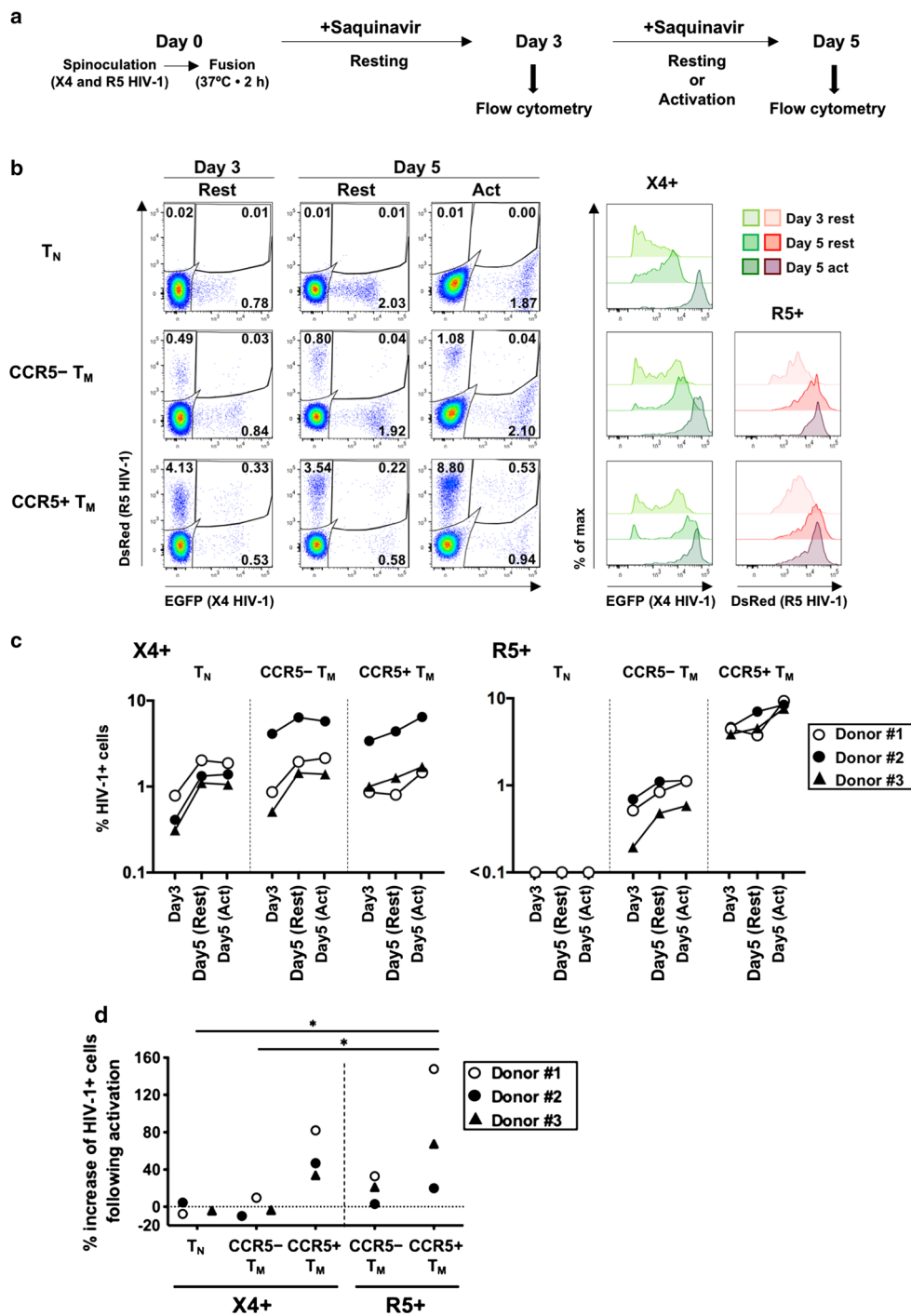


Fig. 2 HIV-1 infection and culture of resting CD4⁺ T-cell subsets isolated by cell sorting. Subsets of naïve T cells (T_N), or CCR5⁺ or CCR5⁻ memory T cells (T_M), were separately infected and cultured. **a** Schematic of the protocol of HIV-1 infection and culture. **b** Representative flow-cytometry profiles of cells from Donor #1 at day 3 and day 5 post-infection (resting or activated), separated according to reporter expression indicating the presence of X4 or R5 HIV-1, with the percentage of each subset indicated (left panels). The intensity of fluorescence for each viral reporter in each cell subset [except for the very low percentage of DsRed⁺ cells (R5⁺) in T_N cells] is shown in the right-hand panels. **c** Percentages of HIV-1⁺ cells in each CD4⁺ T-cell subset in three donors. **d** Percentage increases in frequencies of HIV-1⁺ cells following activation were estimated by comparing percentages of HIV-1⁺ cells in the activation condition with those in the resting condition at day 5 post-infection. Significant differences (**P* < 0.05, ***P* < 0.01) were determined by repeated-measures one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test. In **c** and **d**, HIV-1⁺ cells include the corresponding reporter (either EGFP or DsRed) single-positive cells and double-positive cells

Although the statistical significances have been altered, the hierarchical mode between cell-subset groups remains the same. It is still shown that numbers of X4 HIV-1⁺ cells increased consistently in the CCR5⁺ TM subset of all three donors tested. Therefore, the correction does not change the scientific conclusion.

Author details

¹ Department of Immunology, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, 1-23-1 Toyama, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8640, Japan. ² Department of Life Science and Medical Bioscience, Waseda University, 2-2 Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8480, Japan. ³ Computational Bio Big-Data Open Innovation Laboratory, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, 3-4-1 Okubo, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8555, Japan. ⁴ Research Organization for Nano & Life Innovation, Waseda University, 513 Wasedatsurumaki-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-0041, Japan. ⁵ Institute for Advanced Research of Biosystem Dynamics, Waseda Research Institute for Science and Engineering, Waseda University, 2-2 Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8480, Japan. ⁶ Department of Medical Technology, School of Human Sciences, Tokyo University of Technology, 5-23-22 Nishikamata, Ota-ku, Tokyo 144-8535, Japan.

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