PLOS | PATHOGENS

CORRECTION

Correction: PD-L1 Expression on Retrovirus-Infected Cells Mediates Immune Escape from CD8+ T Cell Killing

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The authors would like to correct panel H in Fig 3 to show the correct MFI values of PD-L1 expression on human CD4+ T cells. The error occurred during preparation of the figure for manuscript revision. The percentages of infected CD4 cells expressing PD-L1 were accidentally duplicated from panel I in Fig 3. Please see the corrected version of Fig 3 here.

Citation: Akhmetzyanova I, Drabczyk M, Neff CP, Gibbert K, Dietze KK, Werner T, et al. (2015) Correction: PD-L1 Expression on Retrovirus-Infected Cells Mediates Immune Escape from CD8+ T Cell Killing. PLoS Pathog 11(12): e1005364. doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1005364

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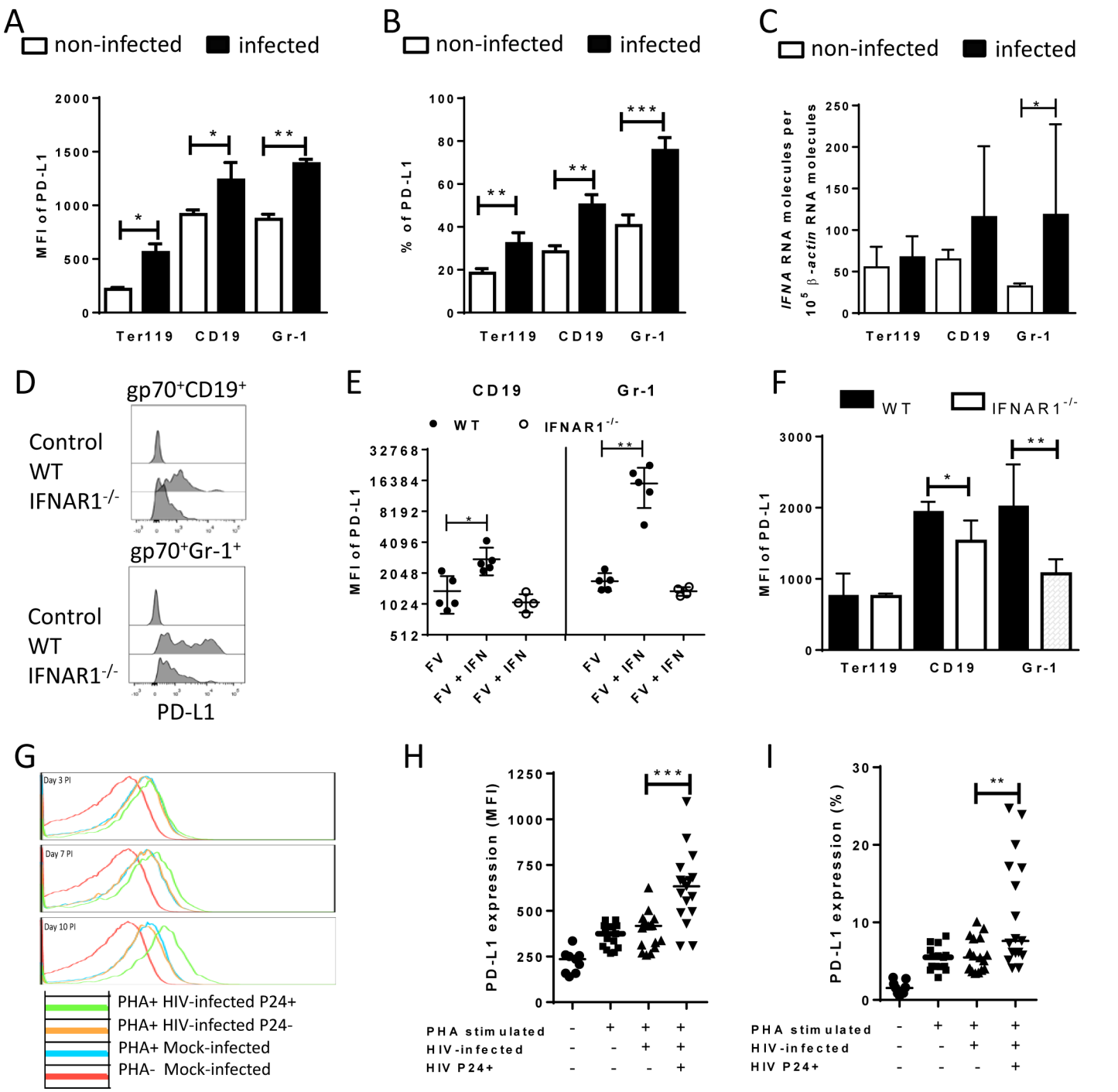

Fig 3. PD-L1 expression on cells infected in vitro with FV or HIV. Spleen cells were isolated from naive B6 mice and cultivated with F-MuLV infected *Mus Dunni* cells to infect mouse cells in vitro. Multi-parameter flow cytometry was used to determine PD-L1 expression (MFI) (**A**) and the percentage of PD-L1^{high} cells (**B**) in different target cell populations of FV. **C**. Ter119$^+$, CD19$^+$, and Gr-1$^+$ cells were isolated from naïve wild type mice and were infected with F-MuLV *in vitro*. mRNA from infected and non-infected cells was isolated for real time PCR quantification of the IFNα mRNA expression. The numbers of IFNα mRNA copies in relation to 10^5 copies of mRNA for *β*-actin is shown. Data was pooled from at least two independent experiments with similar results. Spleen cells were isolated from na ve wild type mice or from naïve IFNAR1$^{-/-}$ mice and cultivated with F-MuLV infected *Mus Dunni* cells to infect mouse cells *in vitro*. Multi-parameter flow cytometry was used to determine PD-L1 expression (MFI) on infected CD19$^+$ and Gr-1$^+$ cells (**D**) and in the presence of IFNα (**E**) Data was pooled from at least two independent experiments with similar results. **F**. Multi-parameter flow cytometry was used to determine the expression of PD-L1 on the sur-face of gp70$^+$Ter119$^+$, gp70$^+$CD19$^+$, and gp70$^+$Gr-1$^+$ cells isolated from spleens of 6 day FV infected WT and IFNAR1$^{-/-}$ mice. Data was pooled from two independent experiments with similar results. Multi-parameter flow cytometry was used to determine the expression of PD-L1 on the surface of human

$CD4^+$ T cells after HIV-1 infection. Representative histograms of PD-L1 expression on human $CD4^+$ T cells non-stimulated and non-infected, stimulated *in vitro* with PHA and infected with HIV-1 or cells only stimulated with PHA are shown. The data is shown for day three, seven and ten after infection (**G**). Expression of PD-L1 on human $CD4^+$ T cells (**H**) and the percentage of PD-$L1^{high}$ $CD4^+$ T cells (**I**) in populations of non-stimulated and non-infected, stimulated *in vitro* with PHA and infected with HIV-1 or cells only stimulated with PHA are shown at day ten after infection. Mean numbers plus SD from three independent experiments with similar results was shown. Differences between FV infected ($gp70^+$) and FV non-infected ($gp70^-$) mice cells were analyzed by an unpaired t-test. Differences between HIV infected ($p24^+$) and HIV non-infected ($p24^-$) $CD4^+$ cells were analyzed by Mann-Whitney t test. Statistically significant differences between the groups are indicated in the figure (*$p<0.05$, **$p<0.005$).

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Reference

1. Akhmetzyanova I, Drabczyk M, Neff CP, Gibbert K, Dietze KK, Werner T, et al. (2015) PD-L1 Expression on Retrovirus-Infected Cells Mediates Immune Escape from $CD8^+$ T Cell Killing. PLoS Pathog 11 (10): e1005224. doi: 10.1371/journal.ppat.1005224 PMID: 26484769