PLOS ONE

CORRECTION

Correction: A Peptide Derived from the HIV-1 gp120 Coreceptor-Binding Region Promotes Formation of PAP248-286 Amyloid Fibrils to Enhance HIV-1 Infection

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Fig 7 is incorrect. The figure is incomplete. The authors have provided a new, completed version here.

Citation: Chen J, Ren R, Tan S, Zhang W, Zhang X, Yu F, et al. (2016) Correction: A Peptide Derived from the HIV-1 gp120 Coreceptor-Binding Region Promotes Formation of PAP248-286 Amyloid Fibrils to Enhance HIV-1 Infection. PLoS ONE 11(1): e0147679. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0147679

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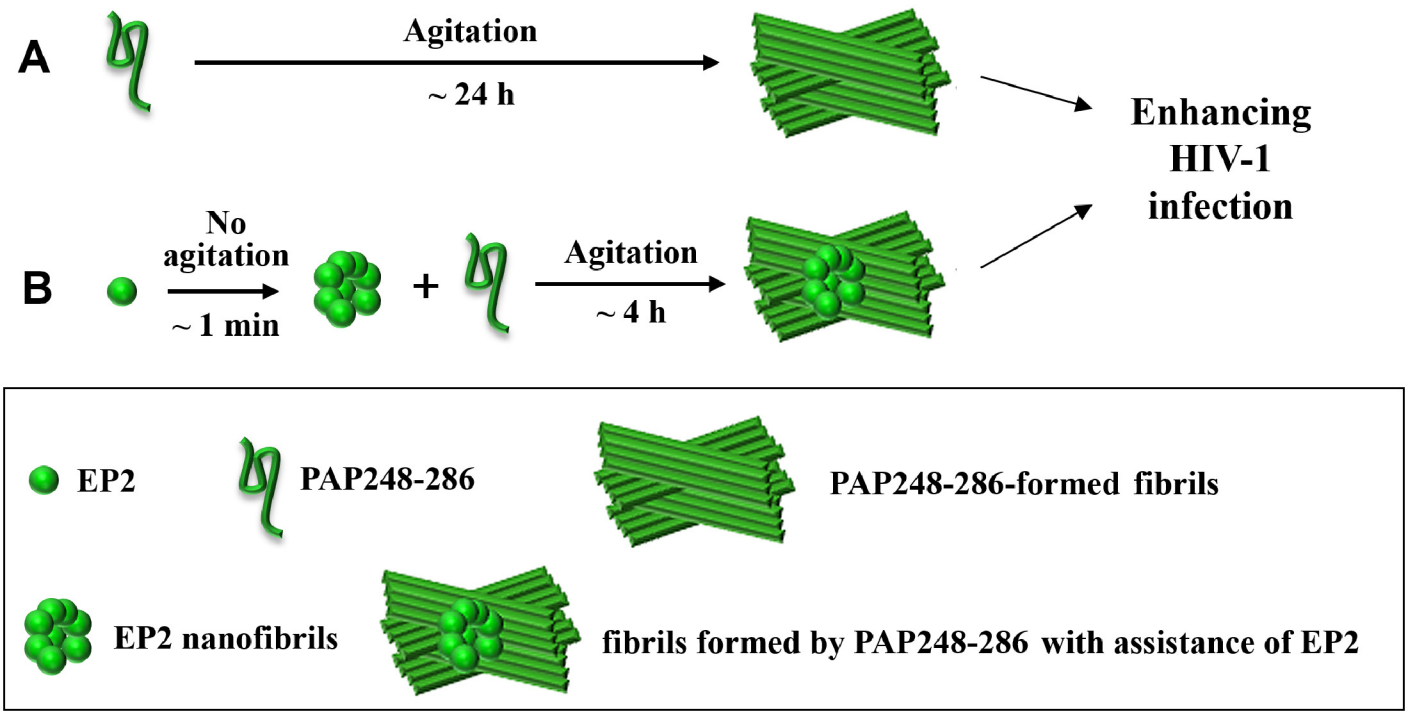

Fig 7. Schematic representation of EP2's mechanism in promoting PAP248-286 amyloid fibril formation and enhancing HIV-1 infection. (A) PAP248-286 amyloid fibrils enhanced HIV-1 infection. Under agitation at 37°C, PAP248-286 slowly (~ 24 h) formed amyloid fibrils, which enhanced HIV-1 infection. (B) EP2 promoted the formation of PAP248-286 amyloid fibrils. Without agitation, EP2 rapidly (~ 1 min) self-assembled into nanofibers. These nanofibers accelerated (~ 4 h) the formation of amyloid fibrils, which enhanced HIV-1 infection.

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Reference

1. Chen J, Ren R, Tan S, Zhang W, Zhang X, Yu F, et al. (2015) A Peptide Derived from the HIV-1 gp120 Coreceptor-Binding Region Promotes Formation of PAP248-286 Amyloid Fibrils to Enhance HIV-1 Infection. PLoS ONE 10(12): e0144522. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0144522 PMID: 26656730