Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “The Role of Costimulation Blockade in Solid Organ and Islet Xenotransplantation”

Kannan P. Samy,1 James R. Butler,1 Ping Li,1 David K. C. Cooper,2 and Burcin Ekser1

1Division of Transplant Surgery, Department of Surgery, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN, USA
2Xenotransplantation Program, Department of Surgery, The University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, USA

Correspondence should be addressed to Burcin Ekser; bekser@iupui.edu

Received 19 December 2017; Accepted 16 January 2018; Published 22 March 2018

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In the article titled “The Role of Costimulation Blockade in Solid Organ and Islet Xenotransplantation” [1], there was an error in Figure 1 and its legend. The corrected figure is shown below.
Figure 1: Costimulation pathways in T cell regulation. Upon MHC-antigen interaction with the TCR, costimulation pathways can augment or suppress the activation of the T cell. From left to right, CD28 is activated by CD80/CD86. CTLA-4 coinhibitor competes with CD28 for binding to CD80/CD86. CTLA-4Ig and belatacept work by taking advantage of their higher affinity to CD28 over CD80/CD86 and thereby block CD80/CD86 activation of CD28. CD154 and CD40 are other potent activators of T cells; monoclonal antibodies against either of these surface proteins have potential for application in transplant immunosuppression. PD-1 is expressed on T cells, and interaction with PD-1 ligand (PD-L1) produces a suppressive signal to the T cell.

References
