





Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Dual Effects of Cellular Immunotherapy in Inhibition of Virus Replication and Prolongation of Survival in HCV-Positive Hepatocellular Carcinoma Patients”

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In the article titled “Dual Effects of Cellular Immunotherapy in Inhibition of Virus Replication and Prolongation of Survival in HCV-Positive Hepatocellular Carcinoma Patients” [1], the authors wish to correct Figure 2. Due to an oversight when preparing the manuscript, it is duplicated with Figure 3 in a previous publication by the authors [2]. These two studies were related, and the data were saved to the same location, contributing to the erroneous selection of the image for publication. The authors apologise for this error and provide the corrected Figure 2 as follows:

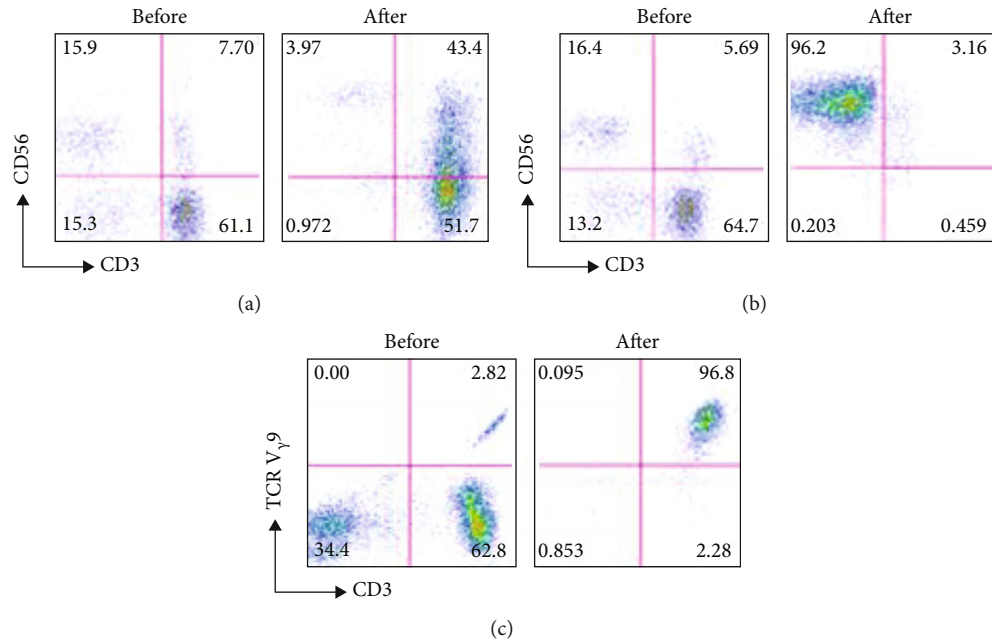


FIGURE 2: (a) The percentage of CIK cells including (CD3⁺ CD56⁺), (CD3⁺ CD56⁻), and (CD3⁻ CD56⁺) before and after induction and CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ before and after induction in one of the patients. (b) The percentage of NK cells (CD3⁺ CD56⁻) before and after induction and the activated NK (CD56⁺ CD69⁺) before and after induction in one of the patients. (c) The percentage of $\gamma\delta$ T before and after induction in one of the patients.

References

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- [2] J. Cui, N. Wang, H. Zhao et al., "Combination of radiofrequency ablation and sequential cellular immunotherapy improves progression-free survival for patients with hepatocellular carcinoma," *International Journal of Cancer*, vol. 134, no. 2, pp. 342–351, 2014.