

Expression of indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase by plasmacytoid dendritic cells in tumor-draining lymph nodes

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J Clin Invest. 2004;114(4):599-599. <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI21583E1>.

Erratum

Original citation: *J. Clin. Invest.* 114:280–290(2004). doi:10.1172/JCI21583. Citation for this Corrigendum: *J. Clin. Invest.* 114:142 (2004). doi:10.1172/JCI21583E1. During the preparation of this manuscript for publication, an error was introduced into the panel labels of Figure 1. The correct figure appears below. We regret this error. Figure 1 Expression of IDO in human and murine TDLNs. (A) Sentinel (first draining) LN from patients with breast carcinoma (left, $\times 100$) and malignant melanoma (right, $\times 400$), showing an abnormal infiltration of IDO+ cells (red chromogen). (B) Kaplan-Meier survival plot of 40 patients with malignant melanoma, stratified into those with an abnormal accumulation of IDO+ cells in the sentinel LN (+IDO), versus a normal (negative) pattern. (C) Expression of IDO in murine B16F10 melanoma. Left: Draining inguinal LN from a mouse with a B16F10 tumor, day 12, stained for IDO (red, $\times 100$). Middle: Contralateral inguinal LN from the same animal as at left, stained for IDO (red, $\times 100$). Right: High-power view of IDO+ cells shown in the left panel ($\times 1,000$). Controls for staining (anti-IDO antibody neutralized with the immunizing peptide) showed a negative pattern similar to that seen in the contralateral LN (not shown). (D) Draining and contralateral LNs from a mouse with B78H1–GM-CSF tumor, day 12, stained for IDO (red, both $\times 200$).

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Corrigendum

Acute renal failure: definitions, diagnosis, pathogenesis, and therapy

Robert W. Schrier, Wei Wang, Brian Poole, and Amit Mitra

Original citation: *J. Clin. Invest.* **114**:5–14 (2004). doi:10.1172/JCI200422353.

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Reference 77 contains an error generated during the revision of this manuscript for publication. The correct version appears below.

77. Schrier, R.W., and Wang, W. 2004. Acute renal failure and sepsis. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **351**:159–169.

Erratum

A disintegrin-metalloproteinase prevents amyloid plaque formation and hippocampal defects in an Alzheimer disease mouse model

Rolf Postina, Anja Schroeder, Ilse Dewachter, Juergen Bohl, Ulrich Schmitt, Elzbieta Kojiro, Claudia Prinzen, Kristina Endres, Christoph Hiemke, Manfred Blessing, Pascaline Flamez, Antoine Dequenue, Emile Godaux, Fred van Leuven, and Falk Fahrenholz

Original citation: *J. Clin. Invest.* **113**:1456–1464 (2004). doi:10.1172/JCI200420864.

Citation for this erratum: *J. Clin. Invest.* **114**:598 (2004). doi:10.1172/JCI200420864E1.

During the preparation of this manuscript for publication, an error was introduced into the Results section, in the fourth sentence of the paragraph beginning with “The levels of the APP-derived soluble peptides A β 40 and A β 42 in brains of double-transgenic mice and APP_[V717I] control animals at the age of 18 weeks were quantified by specific sandwich ELISAs.” The correct sentence appears below. We regret this error.

In line *ADAM10-mo* \times APP_[V717I], A β 40 and A β 42 were reduced by 49% and 20%, and in line *ADAM10-hi* \times APP_[V717I], by 39% and 29%, respectively.



Erratum

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David H. Munn, Madhav D. Sharma, Deyan Hou, Babak Baban, Jeffrey R. Lee, Scott J. Antonia, Jane L. Messina, Phillip Chandler, Pandelakis A. Koni, and Andrew L. Mellor

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During the preparation of this manuscript for publication, an error was introduced into the panel labels of Figure 1. The correct figure appears below. We regret this error.

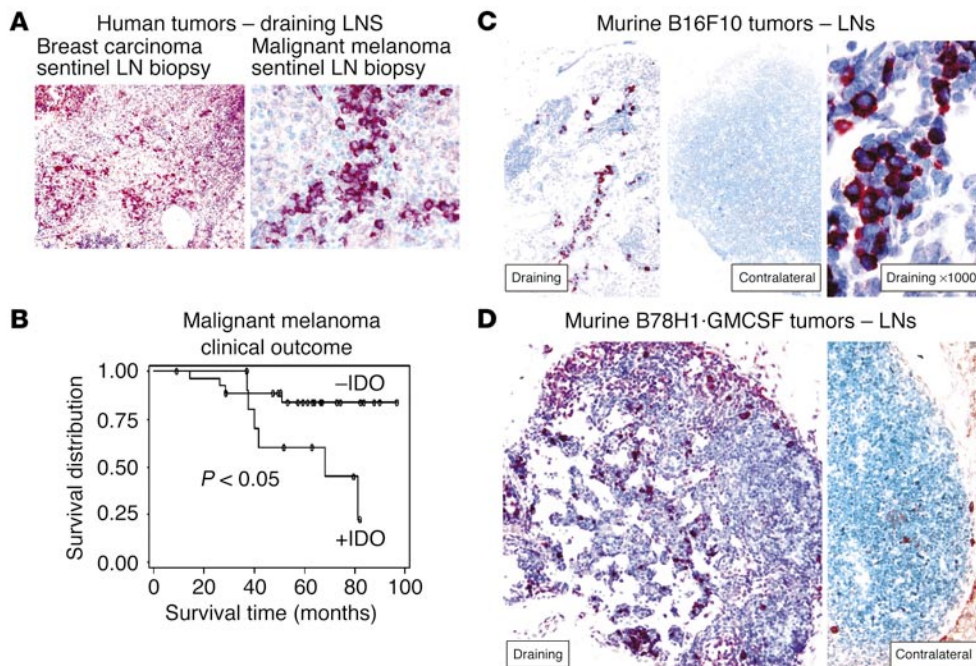


Figure 1

Expression of IDO in human and murine TDLNs. **(A)** Sentinel (first draining) LN from patients with breast carcinoma (left, $\times 100$) and malignant melanoma (right, $\times 400$), showing an abnormal infiltration of IDO⁺ cells (red chromogen). **(B)** Kaplan-Meier survival plot of 40 patients with malignant melanoma, stratified into those with an abnormal accumulation of IDO⁺ cells in the sentinel LN (+IDO), versus a normal (negative) pattern. **(C)** Expression of IDO in murine B16F10 melanoma. Left: Draining inguinal LN from a mouse with a B16F10 tumor, day 12, stained for IDO (red, $\times 100$). Middle: Contralateral inguinal LN from the same animal as at left, stained for IDO (red, $\times 100$). Right: High-power view of IDO⁺ cells shown in the left panel ($\times 1,000$). Controls for staining (anti-IDO antibody neutralized with the immunizing peptide) showed a negative pattern similar to that seen in the contralateral LN (not shown). **(D)** Draining and contralateral LNs from a mouse with B78H1·GM-CSF tumor, day 12, stained for IDO (red, both $\times 200$).