Clin Exp Immunol 2002; **130**:557–558

ERRATUM

Chapkin R.S., Arrington J.L., Apanasovich T.V., Carroll, R.J. & McMurray, D.N. Dietary n-3 PUFA affect TcR-mediated activation of purified murine T cells and accessory cell function in co-cultures. Clin Exp Immunol 2002; **130:**12–18.

In Figs 1 and 4, the diagonal hatching in the columns was erroneously omitted during printing and these appeared as open columns. The corrected figures are shown below.

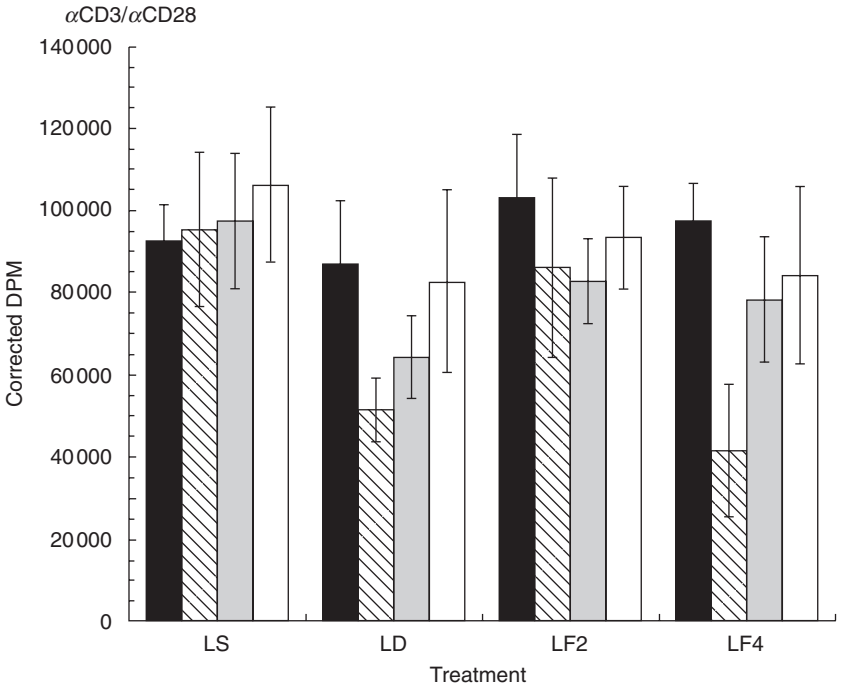

Fig. 1. The *in vitro* proliferative response to αCD3/αCD28 of co-cultures of purified T lymphocytes (L) and purified accessory cells (M) isolated from mice fed diets containing different levels of n-3 PUFA for two weeks; lymphocytes from each diet source (LS, LD, LF2, LF4) were co-cultured with accessory cells from each diet source (■ (M)S, ▨ (M)D, ▩ (M)F2, □ (M)F4) in a 4 × 4 factorial design; S, Safflower oil diet; *F*2, 2% Fish oil diet; *F*4, 4% Fish oil diet; D, DHA-enriched diet; Mean ± SEM (n = 3–5 mice).

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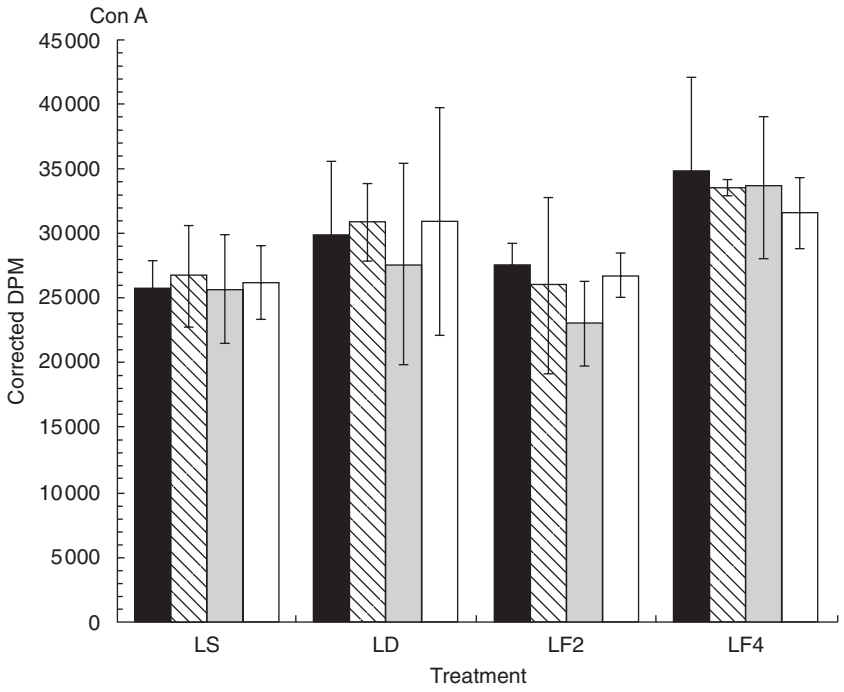

Fig. 4. The *in vitro* proliferative response to ConA of co-cultures of purified T lymphocytes (L) and purified accessory cells (M) isolated from mice fed diets containing different levels of n-3 PUFA for two weeks; lymphocytes from each diet source (LS, LD, LF2, LF4) were co-cultured with accessory cells from each diet source (■ (M)S, ▨ (M)D, ▩ (M)F2, □ (M)F4) in a 4×4 factorial design; S, Safflower oil diet; *F*2, 2% Fish oil diet; *F*4, 4% Fish oil diet; D, DHA-enriched diet; Mean ± SEM ($n = 3$–5 mice); no statistically significant dietary effects were detected.