Clinical & Experimental Immunology
The Journal of Translational Immunology

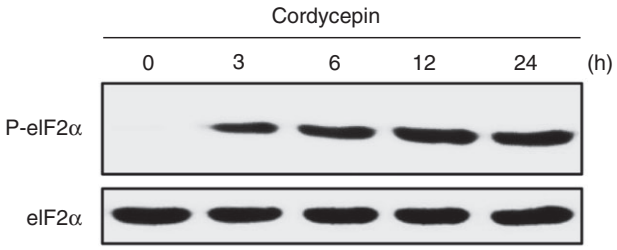
Clinical and Experimental Immunology CORRIGENDUM doi:10.1111/cei.12276

Corrigendum

Cordycepin as a sensitizer to tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-α-induced apoptosis through eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2α (eIF2α)- and mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1)-mediated inhibition of nuclear factor (NF)-κB

M. Kadomatsu, S. Nakajima, H. Kato, L. Gu, Y. Chi, J. Yao and M. Kitamura.

The authors inform the readers of this article [1] that Figure 4a in this article was reproduced from a different experiment published in a previous report (Cell Death Differ 18: 1876–1888, 2011; Fig. 5b) [2]. The authors apologise for this mistake and the corrected version of Figure 4a showing the activation of eIF2a by cordycepin/3′-deoxyadenosine is below.



References

1 Kadomatsu M, Nakajima S, Kato H, Gu L, Chi Y, Yao J and Kitamura M. Cordycepin as a sensitizer to tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-α-induced apoptosis through eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2α (eIF2α)- and mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1)-mediated inhibition of nuclear factor (NF)-κB. Clin Exp Immunol 2012; **168**:325–32.
2 Kitamura M, Kato H, Saito Y, Nakajima S, Takahashi S, Johno H, Gu L and Katoh R. Aberrant, differential and bidirectional regulation of the unfolded protein response towards cell survival by 3′-deoxyadenosine Cell Death Differ 2011; **18**: 1876–88.

