

ERRATUM

Immunity to Chlamydial Infections of the Eye

V. Passive Transfer of Antitrachoma Antibodies to Owl Monkeys

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Volume 7, no. 4, p. 600-603. Make changes noted below.

p. 600, Delete the word "agent" in the following places: Abstract, line 1; column 1, line 13; column 2, line 10.

p. 601, Table 1: Delete superscript *b* from column headed "Pre-transfer reciprocal serum titer^b"; correct footnotes to read as follows:

^a Reciprocal immunofluorescent serum titers to HAR-13 trachoma antigen.

^b Sera titers of recipient monkeys on day of infectious challenge (day 0, 3 days after serum transfer). A titer of <10 is considered negative.

^c Monkey number R6 did not receive any control serum.

p. 602, Table 2: Delete "virus" and superscript *a* from legend; delete superscript *b* from column headed "Serum antibody titers on days postchallenge^b"; insert superscript *a* at day "-3"; insert footnote *b* at day "0"; change footnotes *a* and *b* to read as follows:

^a Time of serum transfer.

^b Day of ocular challenge with 20 EID₅₀ trachoma organisms.

p. 602-603, column 2, line 8: Beginning with "Passively transferred serum . . .," delete entire paragraph and replace with the following:

"The fact that Murray et al. had previously reported that guinea pigs with serum antibody titers of 1:1,800 (produced in response to intraperitoneal injection of killed gp-ic, and not to an ocular gp-ic infection) were not resistant to challenge.

Although circulating antibody characteristically appears during a trachoma infection of the conjunctiva in the owl monkey and in man, its role is unknown. However, the infection seems to remain localized in the eye, and circulating antibodies may help to limit the spread of the organism in the host.

In the passive transfer experiment reported here, serum antibody did not protect against infection. Antibody appeared in eye secretions of recipient monkeys only after 21 days, suggesting that it did not originate from the serum. Because serum antibody does not appear to be important in resistance to ocular trachoma infection in the owl monkey, the responses of both the secretory and cellular immune systems to trachoma infection should be assessed as a prerequisite to future studies of both diagnostic methods and vaccines.