

CORRECTION

Correction for Tesfay et al., Vesiculovirus Neutralization by Natural IgM and Complement

Mulu Z. Tesfay,^a Arun Ammayappan,^a Mark J. Federspiel,^a Glen N. Barber,^c David Stojdl,^d Kah-Whye Peng,^a Stephen J. Russell,^{a,b}

Department of Molecular Medicine, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, USA^a; Division of Hematology, Department of Medicine, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, USA^b; Department of Medicine and Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Miami School of Medicine, Miami, Florida, USA^c; Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario Research Institute, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada^d

Volume 88, no. 11, p. 6148–6157, 2014. Page 6149, column 2, Results, line 8: “(see Fig. 2, 4, and 5)” should read “(see Fig. 2, 4, and 6).”

Page 6150, column 2, Results, line 19: “Fig. 2c” should read “Fig. 3c,” and line 21 “Fig. 2d” should read “Fig. 3d.”

Page 6152, legend to Fig. 3: The legend, with the corrections shown in boldface, should read “Fig. 3 Neutralization of VSV with nonimmune human serum depends on serum IgM antibodies. (a and b) VSV-GFP was incubated with nonimmune human serum or nonimmune human serum that was treated with anti-IgM antibody (30 min at room temperature) or, as a control, with medium only. The virus-serum or virus-medium mixture was incubated for 1 h at 37°C. Following incubation, the mixture was overlaid on a 12-well plate of overnight-plated Vero cells and micrographs were taken 24 h postinfection (a) or the mixture was diluted 10-fold and titrated on 96-well plates of overnight-plated Vero cells for a TCID₅₀/ml determination (hatched, medium; checked, normal serum; stippled, normal serum plus anti-IgM antibody) (**this figure was reproduced from Fig. 1b of Tesfay et al, J Virol 87:3752, 2013 [39]**) (b). (c) VSV-GFP was incubated with nonimmune MM patient serum or nonimmune normal serum, or as a control, virus was incubated with medium for 1 h at 37°C. Following incubation, the virus-serum mixture was diluted 10-fold and titrated on 96-well plates of overnight-plated Vero cells for a TCID₅₀/ml determination as for panel b. (d) IgM concentration of nonimmune human serum (NHS) ($n = 3$) and a multiple myeloma patient sample ($n = 3$) were analyzed, and the averages are shown. (e) VSV-GFP (1×10^4 TCID₅₀) was incubated for 1 h at 37°C with media containing 10% guinea pig complement (**the same picture from Fig. 2d left complement panel is shown here for comparison**), 15 μ g of purified IgM protein, or 15 μ g purified IgM protein reconstituted with 10% (by volume) guinea pig complement, followed by plating the mixture on monolayers of 96-well plates of Vero cells. Micrographs were taken 24 h postinfection. All virus neutralization assay experiments were conducted in triplicate, and the error bars show standard deviations.”

Page 6155: **Figure 6** and its legend, with the corrections shown in boldface, should appear as shown below.

Citation Tesfay MZ, Ammayappan A, Federspiel MJ, Barber GN, Stojdl D, Peng K-W, Russell SJ. 2015. Correction for Tesfay et al., Vesiculovirus neutralization by natural IgM and complement. J Virol 89:1945–1946. doi:10.1128/JVI.03326-14.

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doi:10.1128/JVI.03326-14

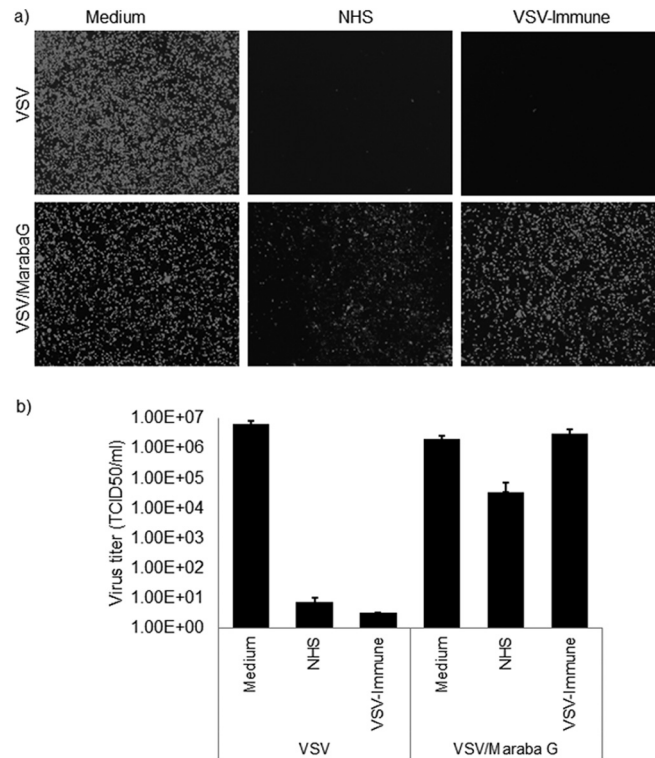


FIG 6 Maraba G-pseudotyped VSV escapes serum neutralization. VSV-GFP or VSV/Maraba G (5- μ l volume with 1×10^8 TCID₅₀) was incubated with 100 μ l undiluted nonimmune human serum that contained 10% standard guinea pig complement (Cedarlane) or heat-inactivated VSV-immune serum at 37°C for 1 h, followed by determination of the virus titer (TCID₅₀/ml) on Vero cells (1×10^4 cells/well). As a control, virus was incubated with medium only and plated on Vero cells. The neutralization assay result was read at 48 h after infection with virus that was treated or not with serum. Alternatively, virus treated in the presence or absence of serum was plated on 12-well plates of Vero cells (1×10^5 cells/well) and fluorescence images were taken at 24 h postinfection for each condition. **VSV serum neutralization data from Fig. 4a (upper panel, VSV) and Fig. 4b (left, VSV) are included here for comparison (Fig. 6a upper panel, VSV; Fig. 6b left, VSV), as all three viruses were tested at the same time.** All virus neutralization assay experiments were conducted in triplicate. The error bars represent standard deviations.

Page 6155, column 2, line 6: “(Fig. 2)” should read “(Fig. 1).”

The authors regret these errors.