

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “The Story of CD4⁺CD28⁻ T Cells Revisited: Solved or Still Ongoing?”

Kathrin Maly and Michael Schirmer

Clinic VI, Laboratory of Molecular Biology and Rheumatology, Medical University of Innsbruck, Anichstrasse 35, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria

Correspondence should be addressed to Michael Schirmer; michael.schirmer@i-med.ac.at

Received 7 May 2015; Accepted 1 June 2015

Copyright © 2015 K. Maly and M. Schirmer. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

In the article entitled “The Story of CD4⁺CD28⁻ T Cells Revisited: Solved or Still Ongoing?” [1], we wrote the following in Section 2.3. (Increased Replicative History and Reduced Apoptosis) about the telomere length and the “Hayflick limit”: “when the telomeres reach a critically short length, the cells are senescent and undergo apoptosis [47].” It has to be corrected as follows: “when the telomeres reach a critically short length, normal human cells become senescent [47].”

References

- [1] K. Maly and M. Schirmer, “The story of CD4⁺CD28⁻ T cells revisited: solved or still ongoing?” *Journal of Immunology Research*, vol. 2015, Article ID 348746, 11 pages, 2015.