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Dexamethasone exerts profound immunologic interference on treatment efficacy for recurrent glioblastoma

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Correction to: *Br J Cancer* (2015) **113**, 232–241; doi:10.1038/bjc.2015.238

Following publication of the above paper in issue 113, number 2 of the journal, the authors spotted a number of errors, two relating to Figure 1, and one relating to Table 1. There is one further typographical error in the text.

On page 3, Figure 1, section 1D: the heading for the y-axis should add '(' before 'cm^2', as in 'Tumor size (cm^2)'.

Again on page 3, Figure 1, legend, lines 12–13: there is a typographical error and '11.2' should be '106.1'. The sentence should read as '…had a median tumour size of 4.2 (range 0.0–106.1) cm^2 as compared with …'.

On Table 1, under heading of Absolute T-cell subsets: '$^+$' in superscript should appear after CD3, CD4 and CD8, as in '$CD3^+$', '$CD4^+$' and '$CD8^+$'.

On page 7, left column, line 2: 'C3' should be 'CD3'.

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Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor receptor signalling via Janus kinase 2/signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 in ovarian cancer

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Correction to: *British Journal of Cancer* (2014) **110**, 133–145; doi:10.1038/bjc.2013.673

The authors have become aware of an error in Figure 1 in which one of the images (panel E, α-G-CSFR) was inadvertently duplicated (in panel H, α-pSTAT3). The corrected Figure 1 is reproduced below.

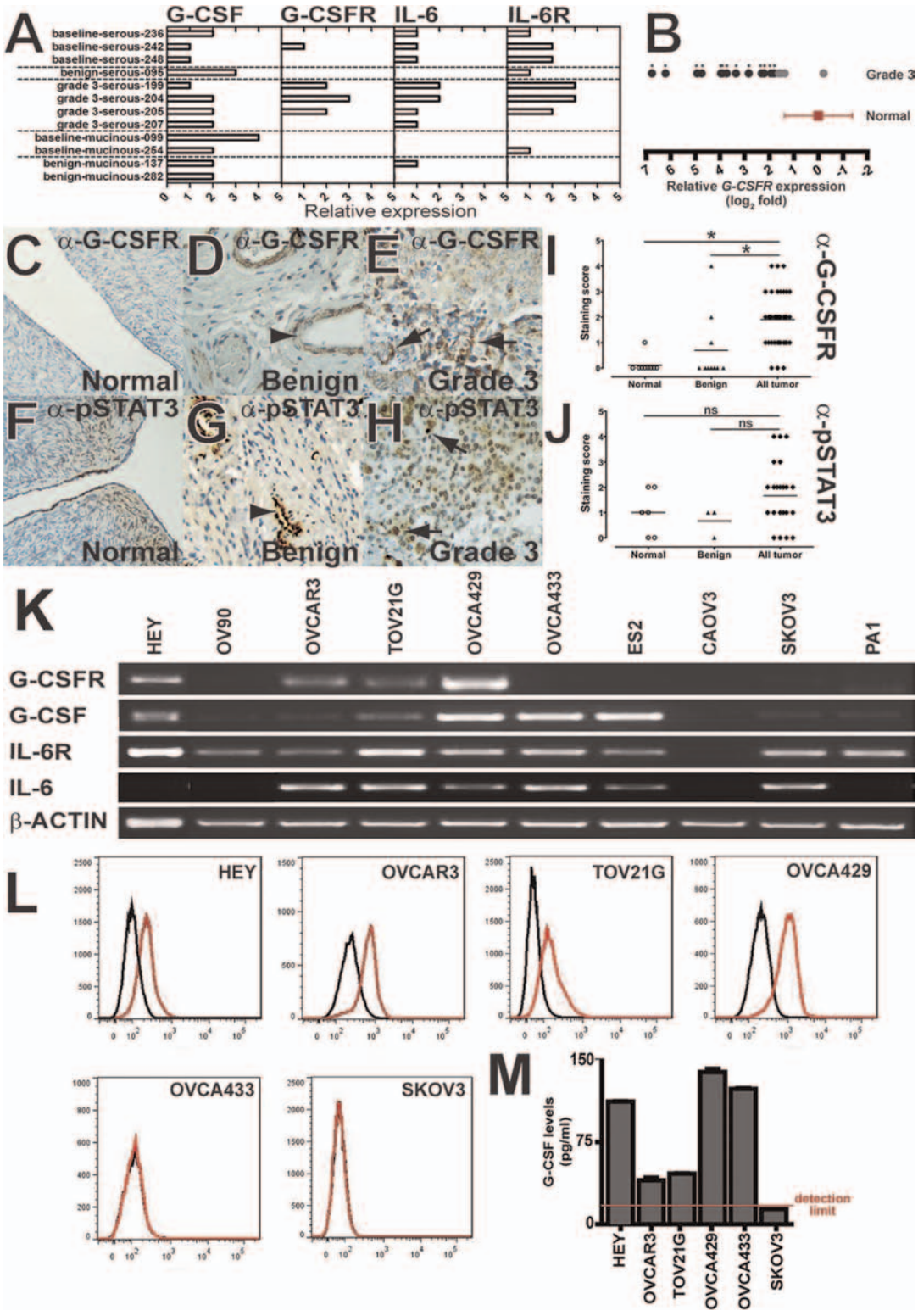

Figure 1. Expression of G-CSF/G-CSFR in ovarian cancer. (**A**, **B**) Expression of G-CSF/G-CSFR in primary ovarian cancers. RNA derived from the indicated patient samples were analysed with primers specific for *G-CSF*, *G-CSFR*, *IL-6*, *IL-6R* and *β-ACTIN* as a control. This analysis used either semi-quantitative RT–PCR with expression of *G-CSF*, *G-CSFR*, *IL-6* and *IL-6R* scored on a five-point scale on the indicated tumour samples (**A**), or by qRT–PCR for *G-CSFR* relative to *β-ACTIN* on Grade 3 tumour samples (**B**). (**C**–**J**) Detection of G-CSFR and phospho-STAT3 in ovarian cancer. Immunohistochemical staining of normal ovary (**C**, **F**), benign tumour (**D**, **G**) or Grade 3 (**E**, **H**) tumour samples with anti-G-CSFR (**C**–**E**) or anti-pSTAT3 (**F**–**H**) as indicated. Arrows indicate scattered epithelial staining with both antibodies in Grade 3 tumours, and arrowheads indicate vessel-associated staining. Immunohistochemical staining with anti-G-CSFR or anti-pSTAT3 was scored on a scale of 0–5, and represented as a scatter-plot for normal ovary, benign and pooled tumour groups, with the level of statistical significance indicated (**I**, **J**, $*P<0.05$, NS: not significant). (**K**–**M**) Expression of G-CSF/G-CSFR in a panel of ovarian cancer cell lines. Cells were analysed by RT–PCR for expression of the indicated genes (**K**), subjected to FACS analysis using anti-G-CSFR-PE (red line) or an isotype control (black line) (**L**), or conditioned media obtained and analysed for G-CSF by ELISA (**M**).