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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to "The Role of Costimulation Blockade in Solid Organ and Islet Xenotransplantation"

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In the article titled "The Role of Costimulation Blockade in Solid Organ and Islet Xenotransplantation" [1], there was an error in Figure 1 and its legend. The corrected figure is shown below.

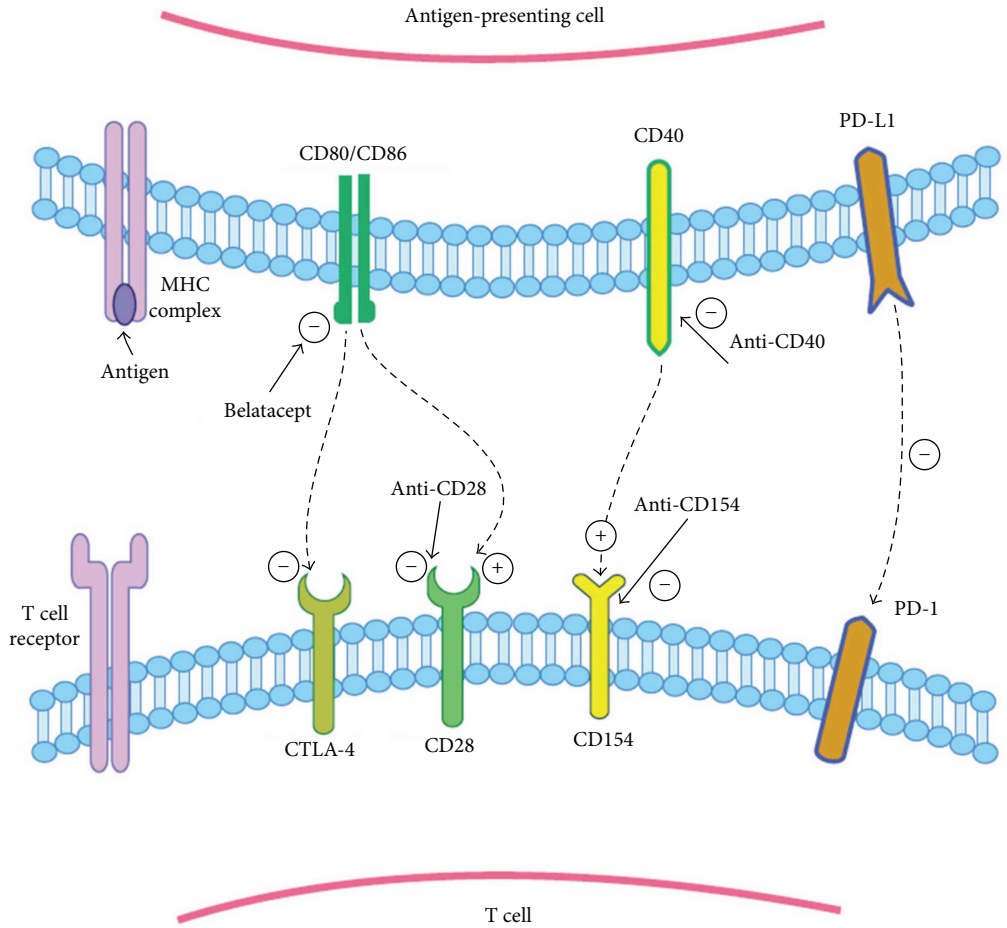

Figure 1: Costimulation pathways in T cell regulation. Upon MHC-antigen interaction with the TCR, costimulation pathways can augment or suppress the activation of the T cell. From left to right, CD28 is activated by CD80/CD86. CTLA-4 coinhibitor competes with CD28 for binding to CD80/CD86. CTLA-4Ig and belatacept work by taking advantage of their higher affinity to CD28 over CD80/CD86 and thereby block CD80/CD86 activation of CD28. CD154 and CD40 are other potent activators of T cells; monoclonal antibodies against either of these surface proteins have potential for application in transplant immunosuppression. PD-1 is expressed on T cells, and interaction with PD-1 ligand (PD-L1) produces a suppressive signal to the T cell.

References

[1] K. P. Samy, J. R. Butler, P. Li, C. DKC, and B. Ekser, "The role of costimulation blockade in solid organ and islet xenotransplantation," *Journal of Immunology Research*, vol. 2017, Article ID 8415205, 11 pages, 2017.