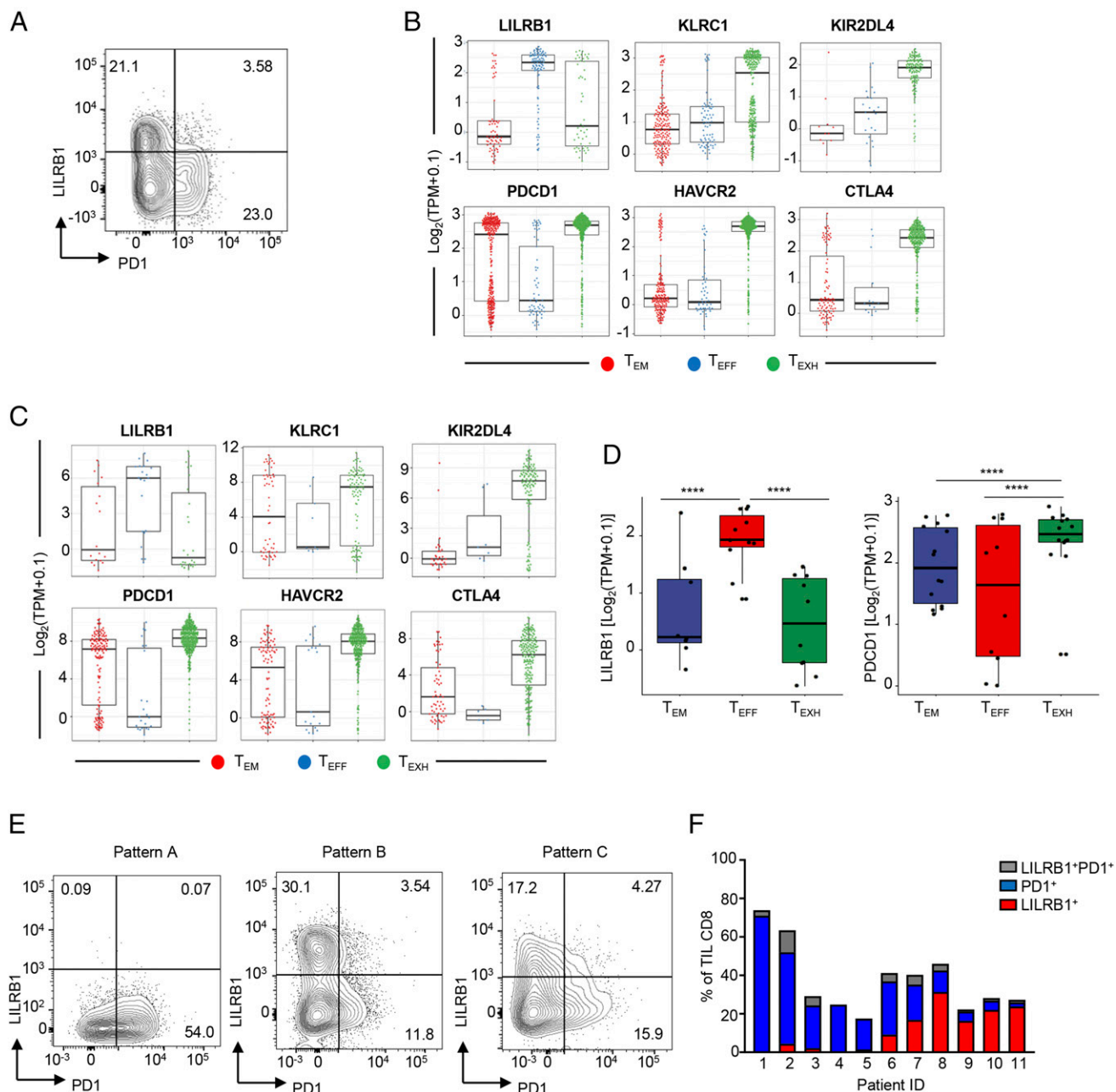


## Corrections

Kim, A., C.-J. Han, I. Driver, A. Olow, A. K. Sewell, Z. Zhang, W. Ouyang, J. G. Egen, and X. Yu. 2019. LILRB1 blockade enhances bispecific T cell engager antibody–induced tumor cell killing by effector CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells. *J. Immunol.* 203: 1076–1087.

Because of errors in the preparation of Fig. 5, several of the swarm plots from Fig. 5B were inadvertently duplicated in Fig. 5C. The corrected figure is shown below. The figure legend was correct as published and is shown below for reference. Fig. 5 also has been corrected in the online version of the article, which now differs from the print version as originally published.



**FIGURE 5.** LILRB1 and PD1 are expressed by distinct CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell subsets in tumor. **(A)** Representative FACS plot to show LILRB1 and PD1 expression on TCR-activated human CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells. Percentage of cells in each quadrant is indicated. **(B and C)** Single-cell RNAseq swarm plots showing the expression of indicated genes in tumor-infiltrated CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell clusters isolated from NSCLC (B) or hepatocellular carcinoma (C). **(D)** Boxplots of LILRB1 and PD1 gene expression in tumor-infiltrated CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell clusters from NSCLC patients. Each dot represents average gene expression from a given patient. \*\*\*\* $p < 0.0001$ , paired Student  $t$  test. **(E)** Representative FACS plots to show LILRB1 and PD1 expression on tumor-infiltrating CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells. Numbers represent percentage of cells in a given quadrant. **(F)** Quantitation of (E) from 11 NSCLC tumor patients. Percentage of total tumor CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells expressing LILRB1 (in red), PD1 (in blue), or both (in gray) in each tumor.