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CORRIGENDUM

Novel high-affinity EGFRvIII-specific chimeric antigen receptor T cells effectively eliminate human glioblastoma

Rebecca C Abbott, Daniel J Verdon, Fiona M Gracey, Hannah E Hughes-Parry, Melinda Iliopoulos, Katherine A Watson, Matthias Mulazzani, Kylie Luong, Colleen D'Arcy, Lucy C Sullivan, Ben R Kiefel, Ryan S Cross & Misty R Jenkins

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Figure 5 originally published in this article was incorrect, as it contained a duplicated mouse image. The corrected Figure 5 and its caption appear below.

The authors apologise for this error.

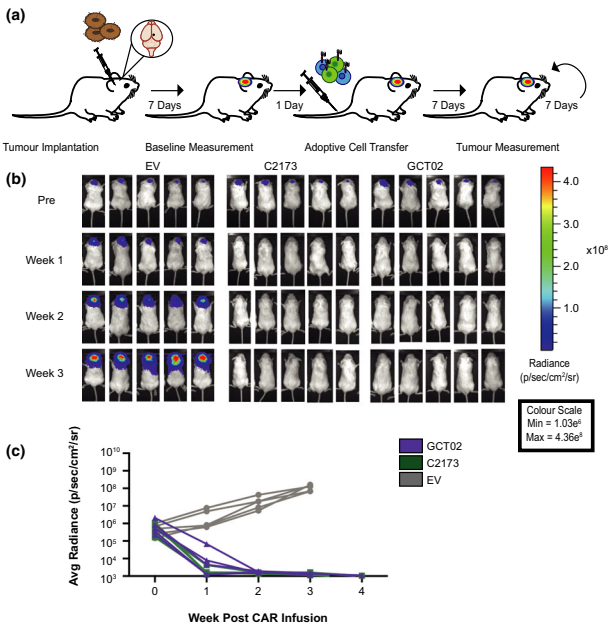

Figure 5. GCT02 CAR T cells effectively induce regression of intracranial tumors. **(a)** Schematic of the experimental protocol to evaluate the *in vivo* function of CAR T cells against EGFRvIII-expressing intracranial tumors. Mice were intracranially injected with U87-EGFRvIII GFP-Luc tumor cells and 7 days later were imaged using bioluminescence. The mice were allocated to treatment groups before delivery of a single intravenous dose of 5×10^6 $CD4^+$: 5×10^6 $CD8^+$ T cells day 8 post-activation GCT02 or C2173 CAR T cells. Empty vector T cells (EV) were injected as a negative control. Bioluminescence was examined weekly to monitor tumor size over time. The tumor injection site is indicated by black circle. **(b)** Bioluminescence imaging of U87-EGFRvIII GFP-Luc tumor-bearing NSG mice, treated with either empty vector (EV), C2173 or GCT02 CAR T cells. Individual mice from each treatment group are shown for up to 3 weeks after CAR T cell infusion. Representative of two independent experiments. **(c)** Quantification of tumor growth in the mice in panel **b**. Tumor size was quantitated in radiance (photons/sec/area/sr). Each line represents a single mouse. $n = 5$ mice per group. Data are one representative of two independent biological replicates.