



Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.

Correction

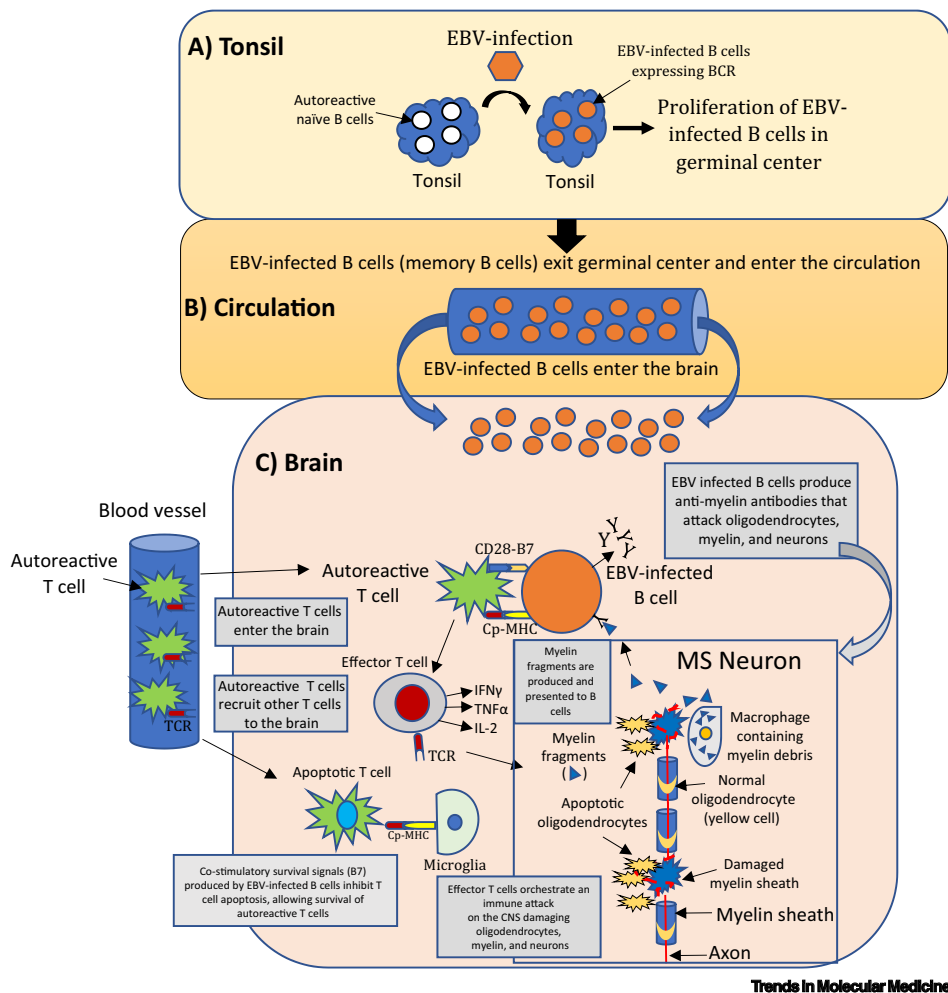
Epstein–Barr Virus in Multiple Sclerosis: Theory and Emerging Immunotherapies

Amit Bar-Or, Michael P. Pender, Rajiv Khanna, Lawrence Steinman, Hans-Peter Hartung, Tap Maniar, Ed Croze,* Blake T. Aftab, Gavin Giovannoni, and Manher A. Joshi

*Correspondence: ed.croze@iris-bay.com (Ed Croze).
DOI of original article: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molmed.2019.11.003>
(Trends in Molecular Medicine, 26:3 p:296-310, 2020)

In our above review there is an error at the bottom of Figure 1 on the left: the text insert “Co-stimulatory survival signals (CD28-B7) inhibit T cell apoptosis allowing interaction with antigen-presenting cells (astrocytes/microglia)” should be replaced with “Co-stimulatory survival signals (B7) produced by EBV-infected B cells inhibit T cell apoptosis, allowing survival of autoreactive T cells”.

Original Figure 1



The text insert “Co-stimulatory survival signals (CD28-B7) inhibit T cell apoptosis allowing interaction with antigen-presenting cells (astrocytes/microglia)” should be replaced with “Co-stimulatory survival signals (B7) produced by EBV-infected B cells inhibit T cell apoptosis, allowing survival of autoreactive T cells”