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Correction: Surfaceome CRISPR screen identifies OLFML3 as a rhinovirus-inducible IFN antagonist

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors identified an error in the author affiliations presented in additional file 1. The additional file has been updated and published in this correction.

The original article [1] has been corrected.

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-021-02534-5.

Additional file 1: Fig. S1. Construction of CRISPR genome-wide and surfaceome libraries. **Fig. S2.** Quality analyses of constructed genome-wide and surfaceome CRISPR libraries. **Fig. S3.** Evaluation of surfaceome and genome-wide CRISPR libraries. **Fig. S4.** Validation of the screening results. **Fig. S5.** Determination of gene modification efficiency. **Fig. S6.** Validation of the top 10 hits from surfaceome and genome-wide screens. **Fig. S7.** Construction and validation of single clones of ICAM-1$^{-/-}$, RAB5C$^{-/-}$, OLFML3$^{-/-}$, SLC4A7$^{-/-}$ and ATP6AP1$^{-/+}$ H1-Hela cells. **Fig. S8.** Validation of the effects of ICAM-1, RAB5C and OLFML3 on RV infection, related to Fig. 3. **Fig. S9.** Dissection of the functions of RAB5C and OLFML3 in RV infection. **Fig. S10.** RNA-seq analyses of the effects of RAB5C knockout on RV infection. **Fig. S11.** RNA-Seq analyses of the effects of OLFML3 on RV infection (related to Fig. 4). **Fig. S12.** Bar plots showing RT-qPCR quantification of ISG expression in mock and OLML3−/− cells at 24 h post infection of RV-B14 (a) and RV-A16 (b) at an MOI of 2

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