

**CORRECTION**

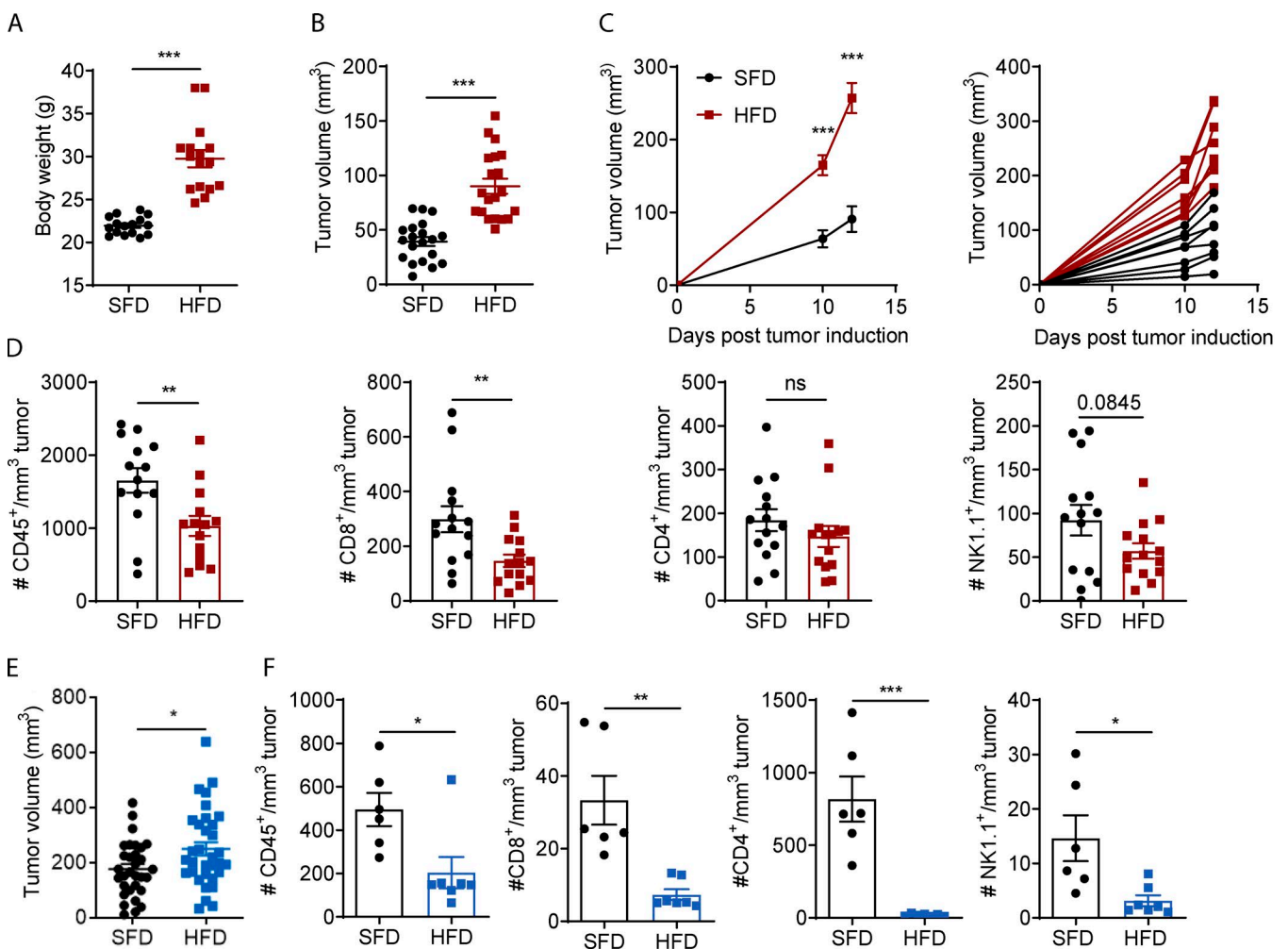
**Correction: Suppressive effects of the obese tumor microenvironment on CD8 T cell infiltration and effector function**

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The authors regret that in the original version of their article, the graph in Fig. 1 E was accidentally duplicated from Fig 1 F. The corrected Fig. 1 and corresponding legend are shown here.

The error appears in PDFs downloaded before February 7, 2022.



**Figure 1. HFD-induced obesity increases tumor growth and decreases immune cell infiltration in mice. (A–D)** C57BL/6 mice were fed an HFD ( $n = 14–16$ ) or an SFD ( $n = 14–16$ ) for 6–9 wk, and MC38 tumors were injected. Graphs depict weight at 9 wk for HFD (A), tumor volume on day 7 after tumor inoculation (B), and tumor growth progression (C). **(D)** Tumors from C were dissected, and immune cell infiltration was analyzed by flow cytometry. **(E)** C57BL/6 mice were fed an HFD or SFD for 10–13 wk, and mice were injected s.c. with B16-F10 tumor cells. Graph indicates tumor volume on day 11 after tumor inoculation from five pooled experiments (SFD,  $n = 31$ ; HFD,  $n = 33$ ). **(F)** Tumors from one experiment in E were dissected, and immune cell infiltration was analyzed by flow cytometry (SFD,  $n = 6$ ; HFD,  $n = 7$ ). Data are shown as individual mice (dots) and mean  $\pm$  SEM. **(A, B, D, and E)** Unpaired Student’s t test. **(C)** Two-way ANOVA. \*,  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$ . This experiment was performed five times in the MC38 model and six times in the B16 model.