FcγRIIIa polymorphisms and cetuximab induced cytotoxicity in squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck

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It has been brought to author's attention that Fig. 2 contains major error. Specifically, in Fig. 2a, the 'F/V' and the 'V/V' figures are identical. The correct version is given below:

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:[10.1007/s00262-008-0613-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00262-008-0613-3).

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Fig. 2 NK Fc γ RIIIa polymorphisms influencing cytotoxic activity on cetuximab-treated SCCN TU167. **a** NK cells from individual donors expressing either *F/F*, *V/F* or *V/V* alleles were tested for cytotoxicity against TU167 in a standard ^{51}Cr -release assay. Before addition of effector cells, TU167 target cells were pretreated with media alone (filled diamond), human IgG1 isotype control at 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ (filled square) or cetuximab 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ (filled triangle). Data are representative of independent experiments performed in triplicates, with error bars indicating SEM. **b** NK cells from 17 donors expressing either

F/F, *V/F* or *V/V* alleles were tested for cytotoxicity against the TU167 SCCN cell line using a standard ^{51}Cr -release assay. Before addition of effector cells TU167 targets were pretreated with media alone, human IgG1 isotype control at 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$, or cetuximab at 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$. Donors with either Fc γ RIIIa *V/V* or Fc γ RIIIa *V/F* demonstrated significantly higher % cytotoxicity compared to Fc γ RIIIa *F/F*, when incubated with 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ cetuximab ($P=0.04$ and 0.004 , respectively). Shown is the mean of $n=7$, 7 and 3 for *FF*, *VF* and *VV*, respectively, with error bars representing SEM