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Erratum

Gene Polymorphisms in CCR5, CCR2, CX3CR1, SDF-1 and RANTES in Exposed but Uninfected Partners of HIV-1 Infected Individuals in North India

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In the XML version of this article (*Journal of Clinical Immunology*, Vol. 26, No. 5, September 2006, pp. 476–484; DOI: 10.1007/s10875-006-9036-0), some of the entries in Table II were misidentified. We reprint it here in its entirety:

Springer regrets the error.

Table II. Frequency of CCR2, SDF-1, CX3CR1-249I, CX3CR1-280M, RANTES-28G, RANTES-403A Genotypes in EU Individuals and Healthy Controls and HIV Infected Controls

Genotype	EU $n = 35(\%)$	HC $n = 75(\%)$	HIV infected $n = 50(\%)$
CCR2-V64I			
Wild	24 (68.5)	56 (74.6)	36 (72)
Heterozygous	10 (28.5)	17 (22.6)	12 (24)
Homozygous	1 (2.8)	2 (2.6)	1 (2)
CX3CR1 T280M			
Wild	23 (65.7)	50 (66.6)	35 (70)
Heterozygous	12 (34.28)	25 (33.3)	15 (30)
Homozygous	0	0	0
CX3CR1 V249I			
Wild	27 (77.1)	57 (76)	37 (74)
Heterozygous	7 (20)	15 (20)	12 (24)
Homozygous	1 (2.8)	3 (4)	1 (2)
SDF1 3′A			
Wild	22 (65.7)	56 (74.6)	35 (70)
Heterozygous	11 (31.4)	16 (21.3)	13 (26)
Homozygous	2 (5.7)	3 (4)	2 (4)
RANTES 28C/G			
Wild	34 (97.1)	73 (97.3)	50
Heterozygous	1 (2.8)	2 (2.6)	0
Homozygous	0	0	0
RANTES403G/A			
Wild	23 (65.7)	59 (78.6)	36 (72)
Heterozygous	11 (31.4)	14 (18.6)	11 (22)
Homozygous	1 (2.8)	2 (2.6)	2 (4)

Note. There was no difference in the genotype frequency for any gene between the three groups.

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