

CORRECTION

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# Correction to: Determinant roles of dendritic cell-expressed Notch Delta-like and Jagged ligands on anti-tumor T-cell immunity

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**Correction to: J Immunother (2019) 7:95**  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40425-019-0566-4>

Following publication of the original article [1], the author reported the wrong version of Figs. 5 and 7 have been published. The correct version of the figures can be found below:

The original article has been corrected as well.

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Received: 9 April 2019 Accepted: 9 April 2019

Published online: 07 May 2019

## Reference

1. Tchekneva, et al. *J ImmunoTherapy Cancer*. 2019;7:95. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40425-019-0566-4>.

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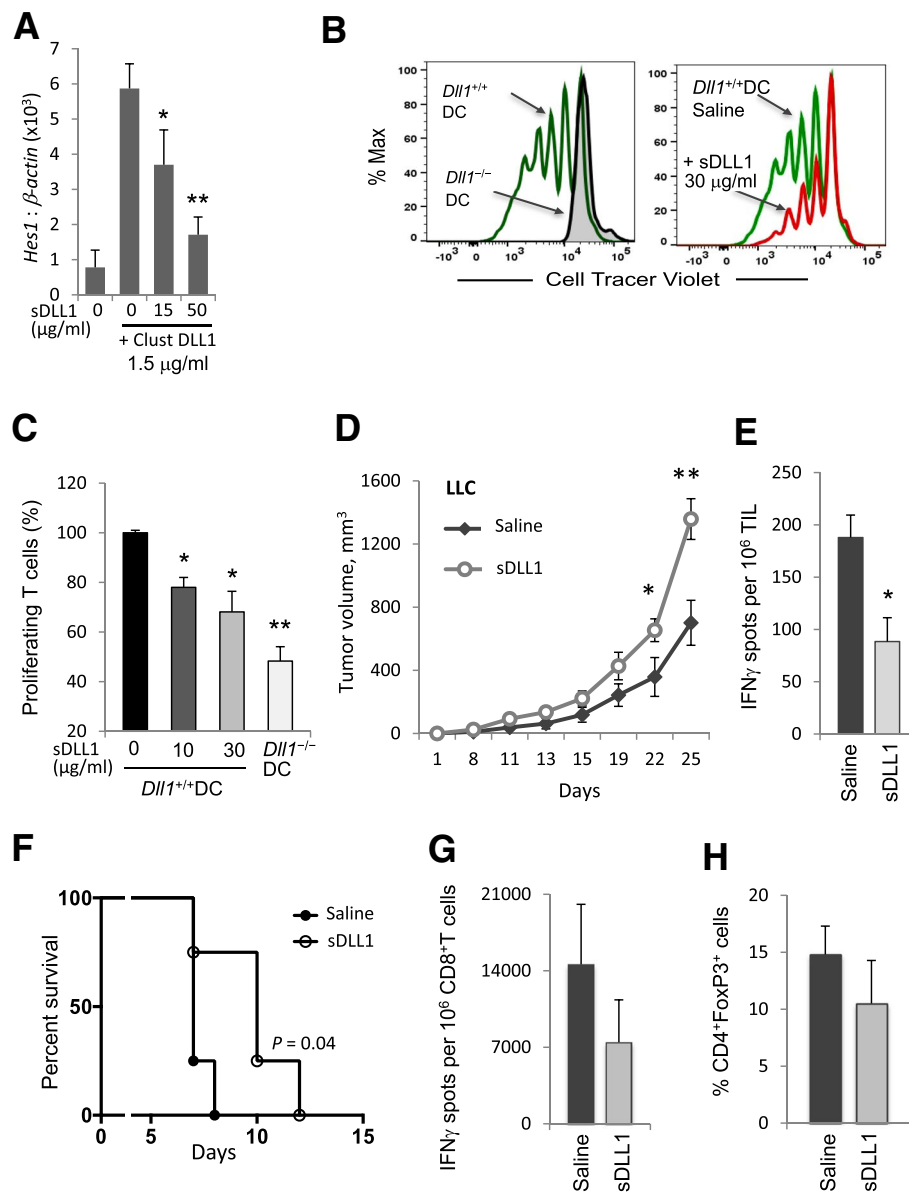
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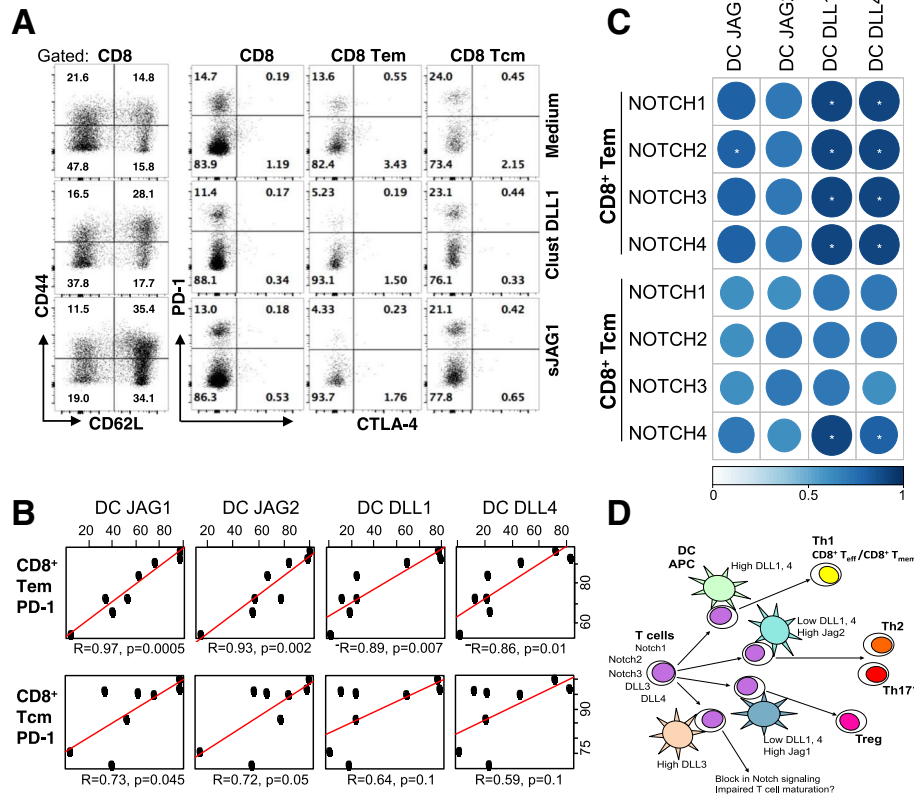
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**Fig. 5** Monomeric soluble DLL1 or *Dll1*-ablated dendritic cells restrict Notch signaling and impair T-cell cytotoxic responses. **a** Expression of Notch downstream target *Hes1* mRNA was assessed by qRT-PCR in 3T3 cells treated with clustered DLL1 in the presence of soluble DLL1 (sDLL1) construct at indicated concentrations for 16 h. **b, c** T-cell proliferation was measured after co-incubating allogeneic T-cells labeled with Cell Tracer Violet fluorescent dye with bone marrow-derived *Dll1*<sup>-/-</sup> or wild-type DC in the presence of soluble anti-CD3 for 5 days. In some T-cell cultures with wild-type DC, soluble DLL1 construct was added at the indicated concentrations. Representative Cell Tracer Violet dye dilution profile is shown (**b**). **d** Tumor volume was measured in LLC tumor-bearing mice treated with sDLL1 construct 1 mg/kg body weight, i.p. every 2 days for 20 days. **e** IFN- $\gamma$  producing tumor-infiltrating cells from these mice were enumerated by ELISPOT assay on day 18 after LLC tumor initiation. Mean  $\pm$  SEM, 8 mice per group; \*,  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $p < 0.005$ . **f, g** C57BL/6 mice were transplanted with BALB/c heart allografts on day 0 and treated with sDLL1 construct (1 mg/kg) i.p. on days -3, -1, 1, 3, 5 and 7. **f** Heart allografted C57BL/6 mice log-rank survival. **g** IFN- $\gamma$  ELISPOT assay on recipient CD8<sup>+</sup>T cells isolated after heart allograft and re-stimulated with mitomycin C-treated donor spleen cells in the presence of recipient C57BL/6 splenocytes. **h** Percentage of FoxP3<sup>+</sup> cells among CD4<sup>+</sup> splenocytes after heart allograft. Mean  $\pm$  SEM, 4–8 mice per group; \*,  $p < 0.05$



**Fig. 7** Dendritic cell Jagged expression correlates with PD-1 expression on T-effector-memory cells. **a** Purified T cells were stimulated in vitro in a T:DC (3:1) stimulation co-culture with allogeneic bone marrow-derived dendritic cells in the presence of CD3/CD28 beads (1 µg/mL) for four days with or without treatment with clustered DLL1 (1.5 µg/mL) or monovalent soluble JAG1 (20 µg/mL) constructs. Expression of CD62L, CD44, CTLA-4 and PD-1 was assessed on gated populations as indicated by flow cytometry. Dot plots from a representative experiment out of two independent experiments with duplicates are shown. **b-c** Lung tumor single cell suspensions from 10 patients were evaluated for the expression of NOTCH ligands on tissue-resident CD11b<sup>+</sup>CD11c<sup>high</sup> dendritic cells and PD-1 and NOTCH receptors in populations of T cells by flow cytometry. NOTCH ligands in CD11b<sup>+</sup>CD11c<sup>high</sup> cells were compared to PD-1 positivity of Tem and Tcm cells (**b**) or to NOTCH receptor positive T cell subsets by Pearson's correlation (**c**). All *p*-values were corrected using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure; *n* = 8; \* *p* < 0.05. Color code indicates the strength of correlation. **d** Scheme summarizing available data on the regulation of T cell responses by Notch ligands