Corrigendum: *Themis* is a member of a new metazoan gene family and is required for the completion of thymocyte positive selection

Andy L Johnson, L Aravind, Natalia Shulzhenko, Andre Morgun, See-Young Choi, Tanya L Crockford, Teresa Lambe, Heather Domaschenz, Edyta M Kucharska, Lixin Zheng, Carola G Vinuesa, Michael J Lenardo, Christopher C Goodnow, Richard J Cornall & Ronald H Schwartz
***Nat. Immunol.* 10, 831–839 (2009); published online 13 July 2009; corrected after print 19 August 2009**

In the version of this article initially published, the top right graph in Figure 7b is incorrect. The error has been corrected in the HTML and PDF versions of the article.

Erratum: Themis, a T cell–specific protein important for late thymocyte development

Renaud Lesourne, Shoji Uehara, Jan Lee, Ki-Duk Song, LiQi Li, Julia Pinkhasov, Yongqing Zhang, Nan-Ping Weng, Kathryn F Wildt, Lie Wang, Remy Bosselut & Paul E Love
***Nat. Immunol.* 10, 840–847 (2009); published online 13 July 2009; corrected after print 19 August 2009**

In the version of this article initially published, citation of the linked articles published in the same issue (ni.1769 and ni.1766) is missing. These should be cited on page 841 at the end of the first paragraph of the Results section. The error has been corrected in the HTML and PDF versions of the article.

Corrigendum: Thymic self-reactivity selects natural interleukin 17–producing T cells that can regulate peripheral inflammation

Benjamin R Marks, Heba N Nowyhed, Jin-Young Choi, Amanda C Poholek, Jared M Odegard, Richard A Flavell & Joe Craft
***Nat. Immunol.* 10, 1125–1132 (2009); published online 6 September 2009; corrected after print 5 October 2009**

In the version of this article initially published, two relevant papers are not cited. The following brief description of the findings of these papers has been added to the end of the fourth full paragraph on page 1131, and the citations below are now included at the end of the reference list: "Our observations follow the identification in human thymi and umbilical cord blood of $CD3^+CD4^+CD161^+$ cells that express RORγt, IL-23R and CCR6 and produce IL-17 after activation and stimulation with IL-1 and IL-23 (ref. 54). This work suggested that thymus-derived cells could be precursors of peripheral T_H-17 cells in humans, an idea supported by the finding that $CD161^+IL\text{-}17^+$ cells can be isolated from the intestinal tissue of patients with Crohn's disease[55]."

54. Cosmi, L. *et al.* Human interleukin 17-producing cells originate from a $CD161^+CD4^+$ T cell precursor. *J. Exp. Med.* **205**, 1903–1916 (2008).
55. Kleinschek. M.A. *et al.* Circulating and gut-resident human Th17 cells express CD161 and promote intestinal inflammation. *J. Exp. Med.* **206**, 525–534 (2009).

The error has been corrected in the HTML and PDF versions of the article.

Corrigendum: Toll-like receptor 2 and poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase 1 promote central nervous system neuroinflammation in progressive EAE

Mauricio F Farez, Francisco J Quintana, Roopali Gandhi, Guillermo Izquierdo, Miguel Lucas & Howard L Weiner
***Nat. Immunol.* 10, 958–964 (2009); published online 16 August 2009; corrected after print 18 September 2009**

In the version of this article initially published, two citations were not included. These citations, together with text describing their content, have been added to page 958, column 2, as follows: "As neuronal loss is thought to contribute to the pathogenesis of progressive multiple sclerosis[5], and as PARP-1 inhibitors suppress the incidence and severity of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE)[36,37], we investigated the function of 15-oxysterols in multiple sclerosis and EAE." The added references are as follows:

36. Scott, G.S. *et al.* Role of poly(ADP-ribose) synthetase activation in the development of experimental allergic encephalomyelitis. *J. Neuroimmunol.* **117**, 78–86 (2001).
37. Scott, G.S. *et al.* The therapeutic effects of PJ34 [N-(6-Oxo-5,6-dihydrophenanthridin-2-yl)-N,N-dimethylacetamide.HCl], a selective inhibitor of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase, in experimental allergic encephalomyelitis are associated with immunomodulation. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* **310**, 1053–1061 (2004).

The error has been corrected in the HTML and PDF versions of the article.