

ERRATUM

ORGANOGENESIS OF LYMPHOID TISSUES

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In Figure 5, on page 299, two items of text were incorrectly placed in the figure so that they did not convey the author's meaning. The label "IL-7R → LT" should have been placed in part b of the figure, above the arrow in the lower left-hand corner of the figure. The label "IL-7R, CXCR5, TRANCER → LT" should have been placed above the arrow in the lower right-hand corner of the figure.

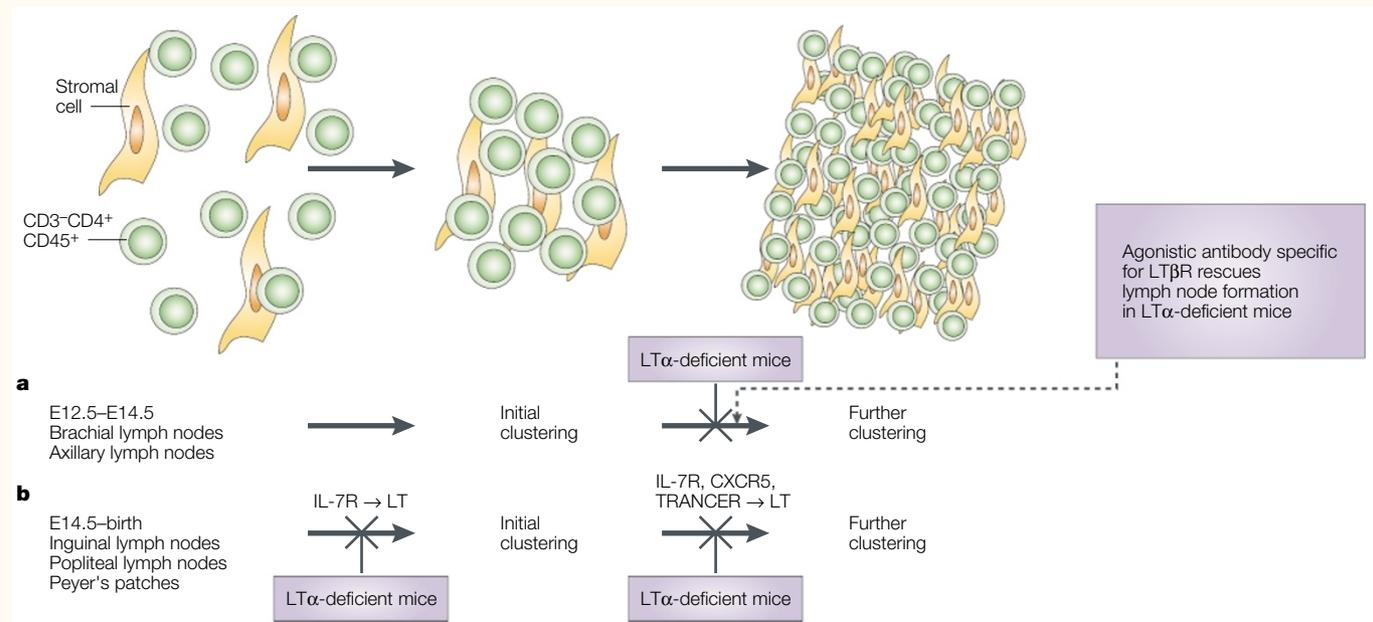


Figure 5 | Model of increasing dependency on $LT\alpha, \beta_2$ for the initial cell clustering. a | For brachial and axillary lymph nodes, which develop early during embryogenesis, the initial cell clustering might occur in the absence of lymphotoxin ($LT\alpha$). Therefore, small cell clusters can form in $LT\alpha$ -deficient mice, and after injection of an agonistic monoclonal antibody specific for lymphotoxin- β receptor ($LT\beta R$), these clusters further develop into larger clusters. Following initial clustering, expression of $LT\alpha, \beta_2$ is required for the further accumulation of cells. **b** | The first clustering of cells for the formation of lymphoid organs that develop later in gestation — that is, inguinal and popliteal lymph nodes and Peyer's patches — requires the expression of $LT\alpha$. As no cell clusters can form at these locations in $LT\alpha$ -deficient mice, induction of signalling through $LT\beta R$ does not result in further formation of large clusters. Once the first small cell clusters are formed, expression of $LT\alpha, \beta_2$ is still required for the further accumulation of cells.

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REGULATORY T CELLS UNDER SCRUTINY

Jean François Bach

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The author's name was presented incorrectly: the correct format is Jean-François Bach. The PubMed record for this article will be corrected.