Cancer Research

Correction: Conditional Regulatory T-Cell Depletion Releases Adaptive Immunity Preventing Carcinogenesis and Suppressing Established Tumor Growth

In this article (Cancer Res 2010;70:7800–9), which was published in the October 15, 2010 issue of *Cancer Research* (1), the legend for Fig. 2 is incomplete. The complete legend is provided below.

Figure 2. Dose titration of DT in DEREG mice defines functional depletion of Treg. Groups of 10 to 15 DEREG mice were inoculated s.c. with either 3×10^6 EG7 lymphoma (A, C, E, G, and I) or 1×10^6 MC38-OVA^{dim} colon adenocarcinoma (B, D, F, H, and J) cells. Mice were treated with either PBS (A and B) or DT (1 ng, C and D; 10 ng, E and F; 100 ng. G and H; 1,000 ng, I and J) on day 0 (the day of tumor inoculation). Mice were then monitored for tumor growth every second day as described, and results were recorded as the tumor growth curves (size in cm^2) of individual mice in each group. The number of cured mice is indicated in parentheses in each panel.

Reference

1. Teng MW, Ngiow SF, von Scheidt B, McLaughlin N, Sparwasser T, Smyth MJ. Conditional regulatory T-cell depletion releases adaptive immunity preventing carcinogenesis and suppressing established tumor growth. Cancer Res 2010;70:7800–9.

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