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CORRECTION | DECEMBER 01 2022

Correction: Longitudinal T Cell Responses against Ancestral, Delta, and Omicron SARS-CoV-2 Variants Determined by Rapid Cytokine Release Assay in Whole Blood

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Immunohorizons (2022) 6 (12): 835–836.

<https://doi.org/10.4049/immunohorizons.2200090>

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Oliver, M. A., R. T. Meredith, B. R. Smith, M. D. Bermingham, N. F. Brackett, and M. D. Chapman. 2022. Longitudinal T cell responses against ancestral, delta, and omicron SARS-CoV-2 variants determined by rapid cytokine release assay in whole blood. *ImmunoHorizons* 6: 398–407; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4049/immunohorizons.2200044>.

On further review of the data, the authors found 11 data points in the PCR-positive cohort that were erroneously included in Fig. 1. The remaining 117 data points in Fig. 1 were collected by the InBio project team under InBio's ethical approval and therefore do not require altering. The *Results* section of the article and the figure legend have been revised accordingly. The authors are grateful to Dr. Martin Scurr of Cardiff University for drawing their attention to this mistake. The revised figure and legend appear below.

In addition, the *Acknowledgments* section of the article has been revised to credit Drs. Hoff, Bouton, Coley, and Scurr for their major contribution of blood sample acquisition. The revised *Acknowledgments* section follows.

The figure, its legend, and the *Acknowledgments* section have been corrected in the online article.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank Dr. Hanne M. Hoff (Crandall New Surgery, Farnham, Surrey, U.K.) for organizing multiple participant cohorts and blood sample

acquisition for longitudinal and vaccine studies. The authors also thank Dr. Robert Boulton (Cwmtawe Medical Group, Swansea, U.K.), Dr. Mark Coley (Brinnington Surgery, Brinnington, Stockport, U.K.), and Dr. Martin Scurr (Cardiff University, Cardiff, U.K.) for blood sample acquisition.

FIGURE 1. Measurement and diagnostic accuracy of cytokine production to determine SARS-CoV-2-specific T cell responses in naturally infected and history-negative individuals.

(A) IFN- γ and (B) IL-2 production in response to overnight stimulation with SARS-CoV-2 peptide mega pool. Results show median with 95% confidence interval. **** $p < 0.0001$. ns, not significant. (C and D) Receiver operating characteristic curves defining sensitivity and specificity readouts for (C) IL-2 and (D) IFN- γ are shown ($n = 87$). Area under the curve (AUC) and associated p values are indicated.

