



## Erratum for Murer et al., “MicroRNAs of Epstein-Barr Virus Attenuate T-Cell-Mediated Immune Control *In Vivo*”

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Volume 10, no. 1, e01941-18, 2019, <https://doi.org/10.1128/mBio.01941-18>. After careful review of Fig. 3, it was noted that for the middle panels of Fig. 3C and D *P* values instead of *r* values had been reported. The revised Fig. 3 shown here reports the corrected *r* values for the correlations of  $\Delta$ miR EBV DNA copies/spleen with the percentage of splenic HLA-DR<sup>+</sup> CD45RO<sup>+</sup> CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (Fig. 3C) and with the percentage of splenic HLA-DR<sup>+</sup> CD45RO<sup>+</sup> CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells (Fig. 3D).

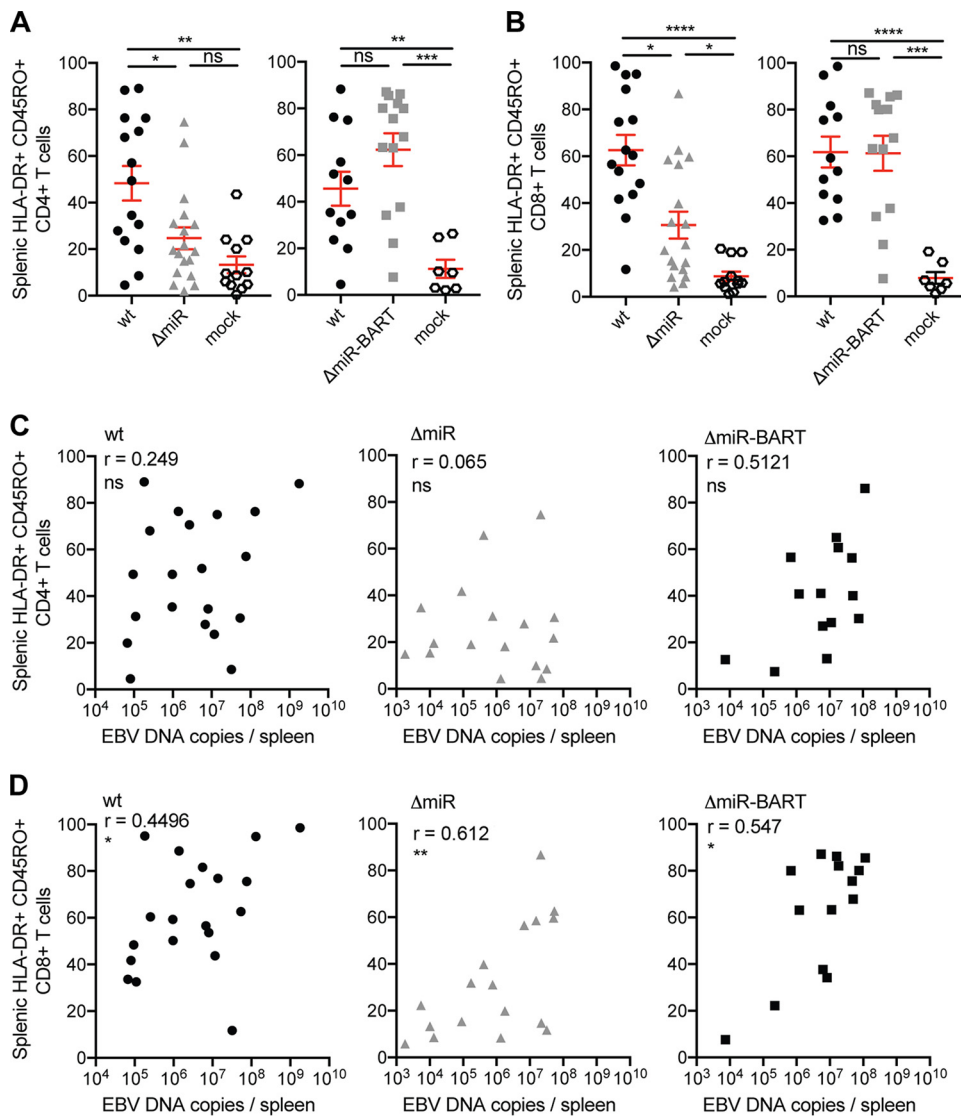
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**FIG 3** Activation and memory formation of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells correlate with EBV viral load. (A and B) The frequency of splenic HLA-DR<sup>+</sup> CD45RO<sup>+</sup> CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (A) and splenic HLA-DR<sup>+</sup> CD45RO<sup>+</sup> CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells (B) of huNSG mice infected with either 10<sup>5</sup> RIU of wt, ΔmiR, or ΔmiR-BART EBV 5 to 7 weeks p.i. or mock huNSG mice (n = 7 to 18/group) was determined by flow cytometry. (C and D) Correlation of the frequencies of activated memory CD4<sup>+</sup> (C) and activated memory CD8<sup>+</sup> (D) T cells, from panels A and B, respectively, with the splenic endpoint viral DNA loads as determined by qPCR for each infected group. (A and B) Pooled data from 4 wt and ΔmiR-BART and 5 wt and ΔmiR experiments with mean ± SEM. \*, P ≤ 0.05; \*\*, P ≤ 0.01; \*\*\*, P ≤ 0.001; \*\*\*\*, P ≤ 0.0001, Mann-Whitney U test. (C and D) Pooled data from 4 to 7 experiments. \*, P ≤ 0.05; \*\*, P ≤ 0.01, Spearman correlation.