Open Access Full Text Article

## CORRIGENDUM

## A Hybrid Glioma Tumor Cell Lysate Immunotherapy Vaccine Demonstrates Good Clinical Efficacy in the Rat Model [Corrigendum]

Li XL, Zeng S, He HP, Zeng X, Peng LL, Chen LG. Onco Targets Ther. 2020;13:8109-8124.

The authors have advised due to an error that occurred inadvertently at the time of the resubmission process, Figure 11 on page 8121 is incorrect.

The immunohistochemical images were removed from the revised manuscript and the histograms were provided as both Figure 11 and 12. This error has also affected the Figure 11 and 12 citations in the text on pages 8118 and 8119.

Page 8118 and 8119, Hybrid Vaccine Treatment-Induced Increase in the Infiltration of CD4+ T, CD8+ T, and CD161+ NK Cells in Rat Glioma Tissue section, the paragraph should read as follows.

We subsequently assessed the infiltration (relative abundance) of CD4+ T, CD8+ T, and CD161+ NK cells in rat glioma tissue of the five treatment groups. The changes of CD4 + T, CD8 + T and CD161 + NK cells in glioma tissues of rats in the five treatment groups were evaluated by immunohistochemistry (Figure 11). Increased infiltration of CD4+ T cells was observed in the 9L + C6, thymosin, and 9L + C6 + thymosin treatment groups compared with the blank control group (Figure 12A; p < 0.05). No significant difference in the abundance of CD4+ T cells was observed in the tumor group. The abundance of CD8+ T cells was increased in the 9L + C6 and 9L + C6 + thymosin treatment groups compared with the blank control group (Figure 12B; p < 0.05). No significant change in CD8+ T-cell abundance was observed in the tumor and thymosin treatment groups (Figure 12B). Higher infiltration of CD161+ NK cells was observed in the 9L + C6 and 9L + C6 + thymosin treatment groups (Figure 12B). No significant change was observed in the 9L + C6 and 9L + C6 + thymosin treatment groups (Figure 12B). No significant change was observed in the 12C; p < 0.05). No significant change was observed in the infiltration of CD161+ NK cells in the tumor and thymosin treatment groups (Figure 12B). No significant change was observed in the infiltration of CD161+ NK cells was observed in the 12C; p < 0.05). No significant change was observed in the infiltration of CD161+ NK cells in the tumor and thymosin treatment groups (Figure 12C).

Page 8121, Figure 11, the correct figure is as follows.

The authors wish to apologize for the error and advise it does not change the results of the paper.

521

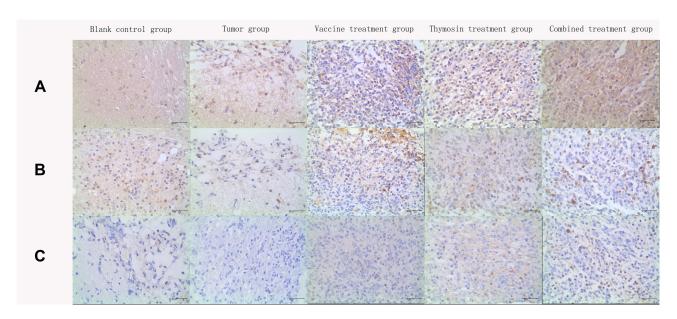


Figure 11 Immunohistochemical images of the abundance of (A) CD4+ T cells, (B) CD8+ T cells, and (C) CD161+ natural killer (NK) cells in rat tumor tissues for the five treatment groups.

**OncoTargets and Therapy** 

**Dove**press

Publish your work in this journal

OncoTargets and Therapy is an international, peer-reviewed, open access journal focusing on the pathological basis of all cancers, potential targets for therapy and treatment protocols employed to improve the management of cancer patients. The journal also focuses on the impact of management programs and new therapeutic agents and protocols on patient perspectives such as quality of life, adherence and satisfaction. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: https://www.dovepress.com/oncotargets-and-therapy-journal

https://doi.org/10.2147/OTT.\$372818

522 **F Dove**Press

OncoTargets and Therapy 2022:15