



Corrigendum: Type I Interferon Regulates the Survival and Functionality of B Cells in Rainbow Trout

Ottavia Benedicenti¹, Tiehui Wang², Esther Morel¹, Christopher J. Secombes², Irene Soleto¹, Patricia Díaz-Rosales¹ and Carolina Tafalla^{1*}

OPEN ACCESS

Edited and reviewed by:

Lluís Tort,
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona,
Spain

*Correspondence:

Carolina Tafalla
tafalla@inia.es

Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Comparative Immunology,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Immunology

Received: 16 September 2021

Accepted: 29 September 2021

Published: 18 October 2021

Citation:

Benedicenti O, Wang T, Morel E, Secombes CJ, Soleto I, Díaz-Rosales P and Tafalla C (2021) Corrigendum: Type I Interferon Regulates the Survival and Functionality of B Cells in Rainbow Trout. *Front. Immunol.* 12:778085. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2021.778085

¹ Animal Health Research Center (CISA-INIA), Madrid, Spain, ² Scottish Fish Immunology Research Centre, School of Biological Sciences, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom

Keywords: teleost fish, B cells, interferon (IFN), IgM, phagocytosis

A Corrigendum on

Type I Interferon Regulates the Survival and Functionality of B Cells in Rainbow Trout

By Benedicenti O, Wang T, Morel E, Secombes CJ, Soleto I, Díaz-Rosales P and Tafalla C (2020). *Front. Immunol.* 11:1494. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2020.01494

In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figure 1** as published. Although the numbers were correct, all dot plots in **Figure 1A** were the same. The corrected **Figure 1** appears below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

Publisher's Note: All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.

Copyright © 2021 Benedicenti, Wang, Morel, Secombes, Soleto, Díaz-Rosales and Tafalla. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

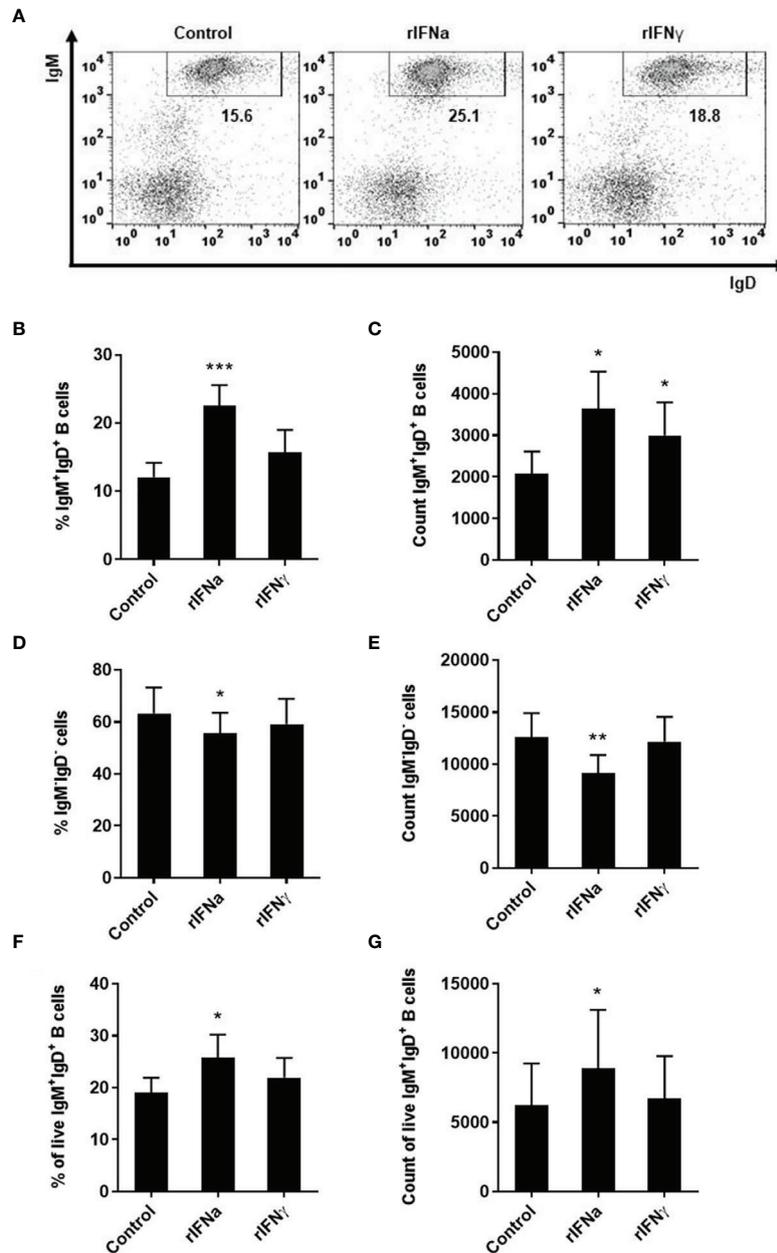


FIGURE 1 | Survival of blood IgM+IgD+ B cells in response to type I and type II IFNs. PBLs were stimulated with 50 ng/ml rIFN α , 20 ng/ml rIFN γ or media alone (control) and cultured at 20°C for 72 h. Leukocytes were then labeled with specific monoclonal antibodies against trout IgM and IgD and analyzed by flow cytometry. Cells were gated on the basis of their FSC and SSC and percentages of IgM+IgD+ cells determined on singlet and live (DAPI negative) cells. Representative dot plots from one individual fish are shown (A) along with mean percentages and total number of cells detected for IgM+IgD+ B cells (B) and IgM-IgD- cells (C) (mean + SEM; n = 9). In an independent experiment, B cells were sorted from blood leukocytes using a biotinylated Fab fragment of anti-IgM 1.14 and then incubated with the rIFNs as described above. After 72 h, the percentage of live IgM+IgD+ B cells and the total number of live IgM+IgD+ B cells determined by flow cytometry as described in the Materials and Methods section (mean + SEM; n = 7) (D). Asterisks denote significant differences between samples treated with rIFNs and control samples (*P \leq 0.05, **P \leq 0.01, ***P \leq 0.001).