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CORRIGENDUM

Intracellular inhibition of HIV-1 replication using a dual protein- and RNA-based strategy

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The authors wish to apologise for the inaccuracies published in the above paper. The corrections appear below.

The heavy chain of the D8 anti-Rev single chain variable fragment (SFv) has been re-analyzed and demonstrated to be an aberrant heavy chain sequence. This heavy chain sequence is very close to the aberrant heavy chain sequence published by Thammana (*Molecular Immunology* 1994, **31**: 77), who derived it via RT-PCR directly from the RNA of the NS1 cell line which is commonly used as a fusion partner to construct mouse hybridomas. Therefore, it is likely that the aberrant D8SFv heavy chain was derived from a gene originating from the fusion partner cell line used to make the original D8 hybridoma, and not from the heavy chain gene expressed by the B cell precursor to this hybridoma. This aberrant heavy chain has a deletion in the framework region 3 (FR3) leading to a frameshift in CDR3 and downstream regions of the heavy chain gene. In addition, there were some individual nucleotide changes, on re-analysis, that brought the heavy chain sequence even closer to that described by Thammana. It should also be noted that the function of the aberrant heavy chain in the D8SFv is not known. As well, the initial 12 amino acids in the D8SFv represent a portion of Vκ leader sequence. The possible effects, if any, of this segment on subcellular localization and/or secretion have not been investigated.

There was noted to be rather minimal binding data for the D8SFv available to be re-evaluated at this time, including only a single ELISA for the D8SFv to recombinant Rev and a single binding study to the activation domain peptide of Rev. Comparisons to the original D8 monoclonal antibody are not obtainable since the characteristics of the original monoclonal antibody are not fully demonstrated at the present time.

Although further studies are planned, these additional findings do not alter the previous conclusion that intracellular D8SFv inhibits HIV-1. We regret any difficulties these inaccuracies in the original publication may have caused.