Dexamethasone exerts profound immunologic interference on treatment efficacy for recurrent glioblastoma

E T Wong, E Lok, S Gautam and K D Swanson

Correction to: *Br J Cancer* (2015) **113**, 232–241; doi:10.1038/bjc.2015.238

Following publication of the above paper in issue 113, number 2 of the journal, the authors spotted a number of errors, two relating to Figure 1, and one relating to Table 1. There is one further typographical error in the text.

On page 3, Figure 1, section 1D: the heading for the y-axis should add '(' before 'cm²', as in 'Tumor size (cm²)'.

Again on page 3, Figure 1, legend, lines 12–13: there is a typographical error and '11.2' should be '106.1'. The sentence should read as '...had a median tumour size of 4.2 (range 0.0–106.1) cm² as compared with ...'.

On Table 1, under heading of Absolute T-cell subsets: '+' in superscript should appear after CD3, CD4 and CD8, as in 'CD3⁺', 'CD4⁺' and 'CD8⁺'.

On page 7, left column, line 2: 'C3' should be 'CD3'.

© 2015 Cancer Research UK. All rights reserved 0007–0920/15

Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor receptor signalling via Janus kinase 2/signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 in ovarian cancer

J Kumar, F W Fraser, C Riley, N Ahmed, D R McCulloch and A C Ward

Correction to: *British Journal of Cancer* (2014) **110**, 133–145; doi:10.1038/bjc.2013.673

The authors have become aware of an error in Figure 1 in which one of the images (panel E, α -G-CSFR) was inadvertently duplicated (in panel H, α -pSTAT3). The corrected Figure 1 is reproduced below.

Figure 1. Expression of G-CSF/G-CSFR in ovarian cancer. (A, B) Expression of G-CSF/G-CSFR in primary ovarian cancers. RNA derived from the indicated patient samples were analysed with primers specific for G-CSF, G-CSFR, IL-6, IL-6R and β-ACTIN as a control. This analysis used either semi-quantitative RT-PCR with expression of G-CSF, G-CSFR, IL-6 and IL-6R scored on a five-point scale on the indicated tumour samples (A), or by qRT-PCR for G-CSFR relative to β-ACTIN on Grade 3 tumour samples (B). (C–J) Detection of G-CSFR and phospho-STAT3 in ovarian cancer. Immunohistochemical staining of normal ovary (C, F), benign tumour (D, G) or Grade 3 (E, H) tumour samples with anti-G-CSFR (C–E) or anti-pSTAT3 (F–H) as indicated. Arrows indicate scattered epithelial staining with both antibodies in Grade 3 tumours, and arrowheads indicate vessel-associated staining. Immunohistochemical staining with anti-G-CSFR or anti-pSTAT3 was scored on a scale of 0–5, and represented as a scatter-plot for normal ovary, benign and pooled tumour groups, with the level of statistical significance indicated (I, J, *P<0.05, NS: not significant). (K–M) Expression of G-CSF/G-CSFR in a panel of ovarian cancer cell lines. Cells were analysed by RT-PCR for expression of the indicated genes (K), subjected to FACS analysis using anti-G-CSFR-PE (red line) or an isotype control (black line) (L), or conditioned media obtained and analysed for G-CSF by ELISA (M).