



Author Correction: A ferritin-based COVID-19 nanoparticle vaccine that elicits robust, durable, broad-spectrum neutralizing antisera in non-human primates

Correction to: *Nature Communications*
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-37417-9>,
published online 17 April 2023

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-023-42061-4>

Published online: 05 October 2023

 Check for updates

Payton A.-B. Weidenbacher , Mrinmoy Sanyal , Natalia Friedland, Shaogeng Tang, Prabhu S. Arunachalam , Mengyun Hu , Ozan S. Kumru , Mary Kate Morris, Jane Fontenot, Lisa Shirreff , Jonathan Do, Ya-Chen Cheng, Gayathri Vasudevan, Mark B. Feinberg, Francois J. Villinger, Carl Hanson, Sangeeta B. Joshi, David B. Volkin, Bali Pulendran  & Peter S. Kim 

The original version of this Article contained an error in the legend of Figure 2, which incorrectly read ‘Neutralization titers against Wuhan-1 SARS-CoV-2 pseudovirus for serum obtained from individual animals 21 days following immunization with DCFHP-alum’. The correct version states ‘42 days’ in place of ‘21 days’. This has been corrected in both the PDF and HTML versions of the Article.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2023