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OX40 triggering blocks suppression by regulatory T cells and facilitates tumor rejection
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The authors regret that two of the flow cytometry histograms in Fig. 3 C were inadvertently duplicated. The corrected figure and its legend appear below.

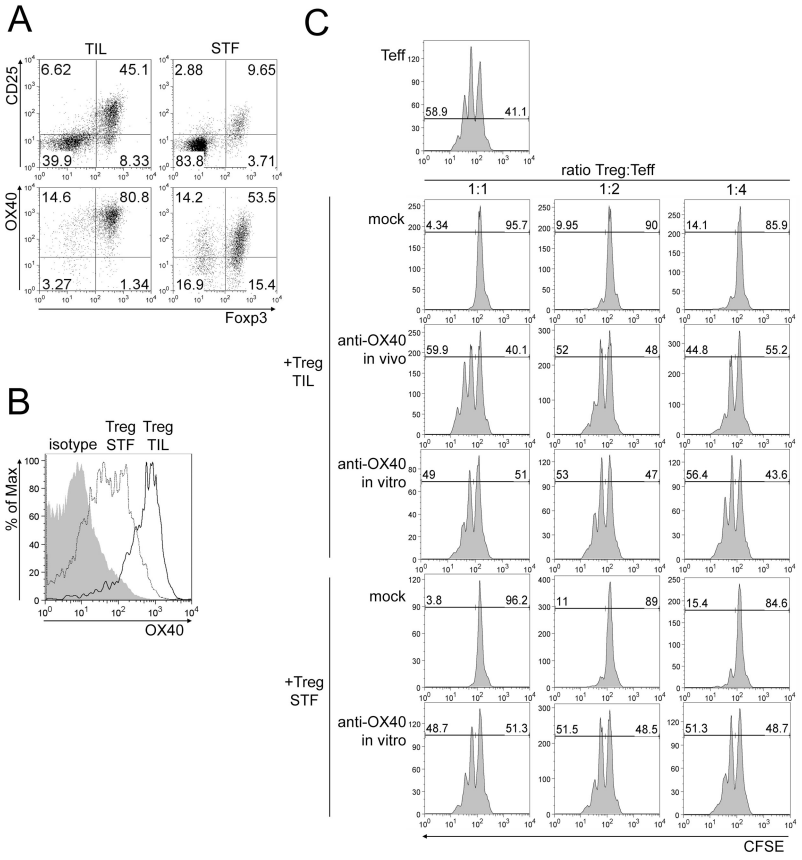

Figure 3. Tumor-infiltrating T reg cells express functional OX40. (A) TILs were purified from a pool of CT26 tumor nodules, and the $CD4^+$ cell population was analyzed by flow cytometry (percentages are shown). As controls, $CD4^+$ T cells were purified from the spleens of tumor-free mice (STF). (top) On gated $CD4^+$ T cells, the expression of Foxp3 versus CD25 was evaluated. (bottom) Among $CD4^+$ $CD25^+$ T cells, Foxp3 versus OX40 expression is shown. (B) OX40 expression was evaluated on gated $CD4^+$ $Foxp3^+$ T cells from TILs of tumor-bearing mice. As controls, isotype staining on $Foxp3^+$ TILs and OX40 staining on $Foxp3^+$ $CD4^+$ splenocytes from tumor-free mice are shown. (C) $CD4^+$ $CD25^-$ T cells (Teff), obtained from the spleens of tumor-free mice, were CFSE labeled and seeded either alone or combined at 1:1, 1:2, or 1:4 ratios with unlabeled $CD4^+$ T cells purified from TILs (T reg TIL) of tumor-bearing mice, either untreated or 6 h after intratumor OX86 injection (anti-OX40 in vivo). No major differences in the composition of tumor-infiltrating $CD4^+$ T cells or in Foxp3 expression were evident 6 h after treatment. As controls, $CD4^+$ $CD25^+$ T cells from spleens of tumor-free mice were used (T reg STF). T reg cells were either pretreated with anti-OX40 mAb in vitro or with rat IgG as mock control. After 72 h, effector T cells were tested for CFSE dilution as a marker of proliferation. Representative plots of one out of three independent experiments are shown and indicate percentages of proliferating ($CFSE^{low}$) versus resting ($CFSE^{high}$) effector T cells.