Corrigendum: Akt2 Regulates the Differentiation and Function of NKT17 Cells via FoxO-1-ICOS Axis

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A Corrigendum on

Akt2 Regulates the Differentiation and Function of NKT17 Cells via FoxO-1-ICOS Axis

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In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figure 3J** and **Figure 4R** as published. We used the wrong flow plot of KO thymus in the upper panel of **Figure 3J** and **Figure 4R** due to an accidental error. The corrected **Figure 3** and **Figure 4** appear 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.

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FIGURE 3 | Loss of Akt2 reduces the proliferation and apoptosis of iNKT cells. **(A)** Flow cytometry of Ki-67 cells gated on iNKT cells in the thymus. **(B,C)** Percentage of Ki-67 cells in the thymus and spleen ($n = 3$ mice per group). **(D)** Flow cytometry of Ki-67 cells gated on NKT17 cells in the thymus. **(E,F)** Percentage of Ki-67 cells gated on NKT17 cells in the thymus and spleen ($n = 3$ mice per group). **(G)** Flow cytometry of Annexin V cells gated on the iNKT in the thymus. **(H,I)** Percentage of Annexin V cells in the thymus and spleen of WT ($n = 3$), KO ($n = 3$), WT chimera mice ($n = 4$) and Akt2 KO chimera mice ($n = 3$). **(J)** Flow cytometry of Annexin V cells gated on the stage2 (CD24⁻CD44⁺NK1.1⁺) iNKT cells in the thymus of WT, KO, and chimera mice. **(K,L)** Percentage of Annexin V cells of stage2 iNKT cells in the thymus and spleen of WT ($n = 3$), KO ($n = 3$), WT chimera mice ($n = 4$), and Akt2 KO chimera mice ($n = 3$). **(M)** Flow cytometry of CD1d cells gated on 7AAD cells in the thymus. **(N,O)** Percentage of CD1d cells in the thymus ($n = 3$ mice per group) and spleen ($n = 3$ mice per group). **(P)** Flow cytometry of Bcl2 cells gated on iNKT cells in the thymus. **(Q,R)** Overlaid histograms show expression of Bcl2. $*p < 0.05$; $**p < 0.01$, Student's *t*-test.

FIGURE 4 | Akt2 regulates the NKT17 differentiation by promoting the expression of ICOS. **(A–F)** The percentages of ICOS of WT and Akt2 KO cells in thymus ($n = 3$ mice per group) and spleen ($n = 3$ mice per group) is shown. **(C,F)** Overlaid histograms show expression of ICOS in the thymus and spleen. **(G–L)** The percentages of ICOS of CD45.2⁺ cells in thymus and spleen of WT chimera mice ($n = 4$) and Akt2 KO chimera mice ($n = 3$) is shown. **(I,L)** Overlaid histograms show expression of ICOS in the thymus and spleen of chimeras. **(M,N)** The Flow cytometry of c-Maf and expression of c-Maf in the thymus. **(O,P)** Flow cytometry of IL-23R and expression of IL-23R in the thymus. **(Q–S)** mRNA levels of indicated molecules in WT and Akt2 KO iNKT cells. Expression of indicated mRNA from MACS- and FACS-sorted WT and Akt2 KO iNKT cells from freshly isolated thymocytes was quantified by real-time qPCR from three independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$, Student's *t*-test. **(T)** Flow cytometry analysis of the pSTAT3 for MFI in thymocytes from WT ($n = 3$) and Akt2 KO mice ($n = 3$). **(U)** Overlaid histograms show expression of pSTAT3 after α-GalCer stimulated 72 h. **(V)** Airway response to methacholine of WT ($n = 3$) and Akt2 KO mice ($n = 3$). LR, lung resistance from two independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$, Student's *t*-test.