



RETRACTED: 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 by Niu, L., Xuan, X., Wang, J., Li, L., Yang, D., Jing, Y., et al. (2018). Front. Immunol. 9:1940. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2018.01940

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 (n = 3 mice per group) and spleen (n = 3 mice per group). (**G**) Flow cytometry of Ki-67 cells gated on NKT17 cells in the thymus. (**F**,**F**) Percentage of Ki-67 cells gated on NKT17 cells in the thymus (n = 3 mice per group) 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 (n = 3). (**J**) Flow cytometry 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.chimerachimera *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.