


Erratum

In the article by Bang et al entitled “Unique processing pathways within recipient antigen-presenting cells determine IgG immunity against donor platelet MCH antigens,” which appeared in the March 1, 2000, issue of Blood (95:1735-1742), the references for the second paragraph should read as follows: Two recipient T-cell recognition mechanisms have been shown to initiate alloimmunity. The direct pathway occurs when recipient T-helper cells directly interact with MHC class II molecules on donor APC, whereas the indirect pathway is analogous to the normal immune response. Indirect recognition occurs when allogeneic non-APC are administered to a recipient and involves the processing and presentation of allelic donor antigens (eg, MHC class I molecules) by recipient APC to recipient T-helper cells. The indirect pathway of allorecognition has been implicated in rejection responses in various transplantation models of cardiac, kidney, and skin grafts. Within the context of indirect allorecognition, interactions between donor antigen and self-APC are critical to T-cell activation and subsequent antibody formation. In 1995, 2 laboratories using different animal models (murine versus rat) of platelet immunity suggested that allogeneic platelets stimulated IgG antidonor immunity via indirect recognition. We subsequently demonstrated that the indirect alloimmunity against platelets was dependent on the activation of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) within recipient macrophages.