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Title

Correction: Effects of Combined CCR5/Integrase Inhibitors-Based Regimen on Mucosal Immunity in HIV-Infected Patients Naïve to Antiretroviral Therapy: A Pilot Randomized Trial.

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/1sc900c6>

Journal

PLoS pathogens, 13(5)

ISSN

1553-7366

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Publication Date

2017-05-01

DOI

10.1371/journal.ppat.1006368

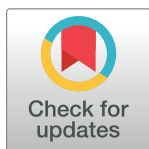
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CORRECTION

Correction: Effects of Combined CCR5/Integrase Inhibitors-Based Regimen on Mucosal Immunity in HIV-Infected Patients Naïve to Antiretroviral Therapy: A Pilot Randomized Trial

Sergio Serrano-Villar, Talia Sainz, Zhong-Min Ma, Netanya S. Utay, Tae Wook-Chun, Surinder Mann, Angela D. Kashuba, Basile Siewe, Anthony Albanese, Paolo Troia-Cancio, Elizabeth Sinclair, Anoma Somasunderam, Tammy Yotter, Steven G. Deeks, Alan Landay, Richard B. Pollard, Christopher J. Miller, Santiago Moreno, David M. Asmuth

There are two errors in Figs 7 and 9. In Fig 7A and 7B, the Y-axis are given as percentage of plasma/tissue concentrations. However, the plasma/tissue concentration ratios were calculated as the ratio of plasma concentration measured in ng/mL over the tissue concentration measured in ng/mg. Hence, the tissue concentrations have been converted to ng/mL assuming a tissue density of 1.06 g/mL, and Y-axis are given as the plasma/tissue concentration ratio. As shown in the original figure, maraviroc reached the highest distribution to rectum and duodenum (all $P < 0.005$). These changes do not alter the findings derived from the original figure.



OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Serrano-Villar S, Sainz T, Ma Z-M, Utay NS, Wook-Chun T, Mann S, et al. (2017) Correction: Effects of Combined CCR5/Integrase Inhibitors-Based Regimen on Mucosal Immunity in HIV-Infected Patients Naïve to Antiretroviral Therapy: A Pilot Randomized Trial. *PLoS Pathog* 13 (5): e1006368. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1006368>

Published: May 3, 2017

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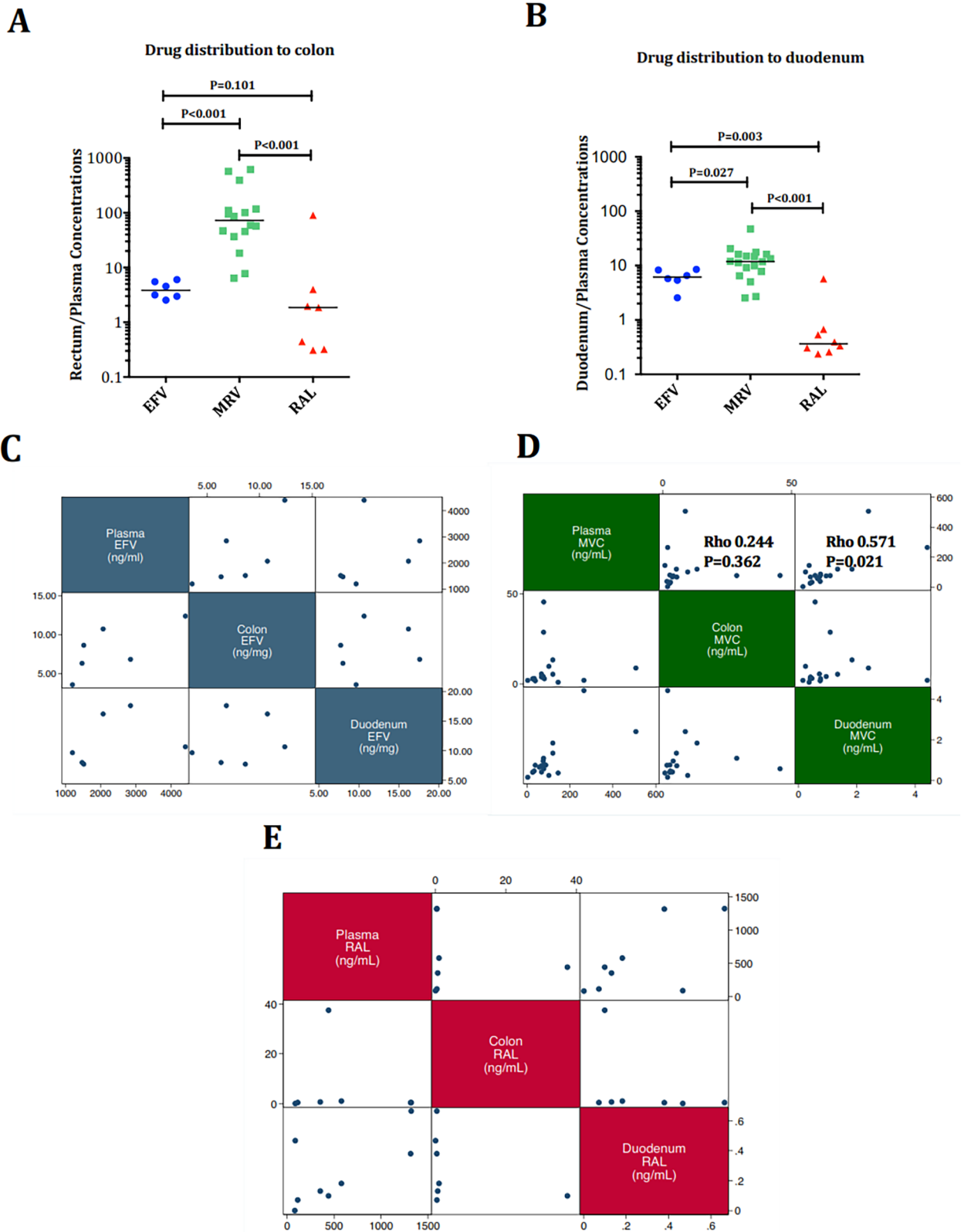


Fig 7. Tissue drug distribution. Panels A-B. Rectum/plasma (A) and duodenum/plasma (B) drug concentration ratios. The tissue concentrations converted to ng/mL assuming a tissue density of 1.06 g/mL. Maraviroc reached the highest distribution to rectum and

duodenum (all $P < 0.005$). Panel C-E. Correlations between plasma, rectum and duodenal levels of EFV (C), MVC(D) and RAL (E). MVC plasma levels correlated better with tissue levels than RAL or EFV.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1006368.g001>

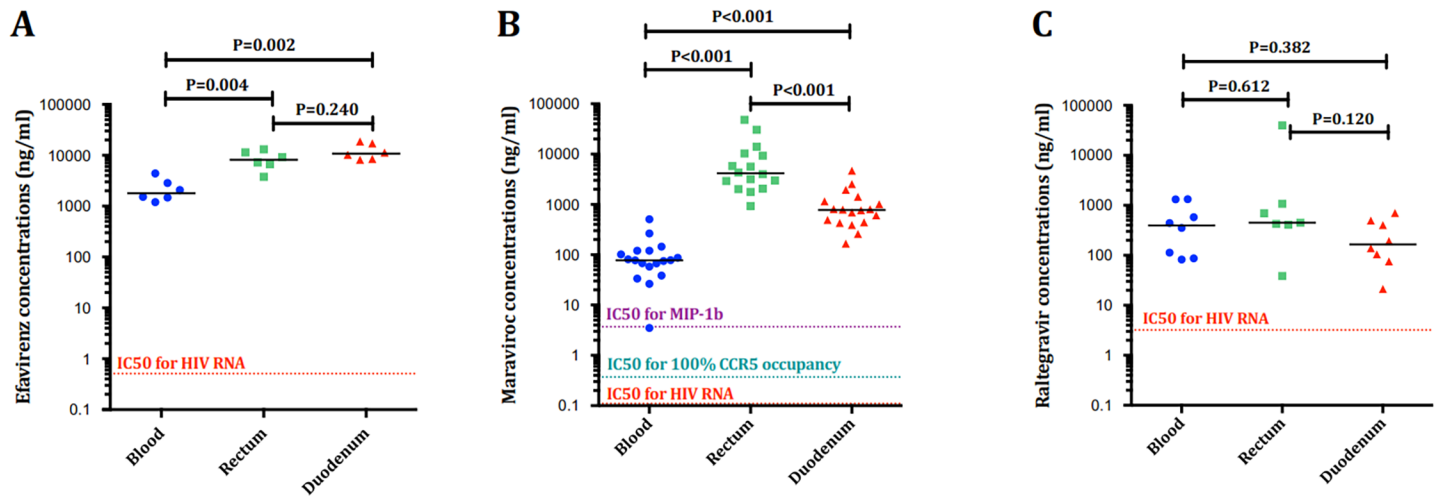


Fig 9. Absolute concentrations in each compartment of efavirenz (A), maraviroc (B) and raltegravir (C) related to the IC₅₀ for HIV-1 replication. The tissue concentrations converted to ng/mL assuming a tissue density of 1.06 g/mL.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1006368.g002>

In Fig 9B and 9C, the Y-axis and IC₅₀ values are given as ng/mL. However, the raltegravir and maraviroc concentrations are plotted as ng/mg. Hence, the values have been converted to ng/mL assuming a tissue density of 1.06 g/mL. Consequently, all the drugs reached concentrations above the IC₅₀ in all compartments, in contrast with what is shown in the original figure, in which raltegravir levels are below the IC₅₀ in rectum and duodenum. As shown in the previous version of the figure, we found higher median values of maraviroc in duodenum than in rectum [4157 ng/ml (2273–10041) vs. 778 (438–1223), $P < 0.001$, respectively]. Maraviroc concentrations reached values above the IC₅₀ for all MIP-1b inhibition, 100% CCR5 occupancy and HIV RNA.

The figure legends have also been modified to reflect the changes. The authors confirm that these changes do not alter their conclusions.

Reference

1. Serrano-Villar S, Sainz T, Ma Z-M, Utay NS, Wook-Chun T, Mann S, et al. (2016) Effects of Combined CCR5/Integrase Inhibitors-Based Regimen on Mucosal Immunity in HIV-Infected Patients Naïve to Antiretroviral Therapy: A Pilot Randomized Trial. *PLoS Pathog* 12(1): e1005381. doi:[10.1371/journal.ppat.1005381](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1005381) PMID: [26795282](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26795282/)