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Author Correction: Molecular mechanisms of lineage decisions in metabolite-specific T cells

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Corrections & amendments

does not change the biological and immunological conclusions of our study, which are based on four different models of in vivo transgenerational infection. Independently, the question remains of how this information is transmitted to the bone marrow compartment, so that transgenerational inheritance can be achieved. The new analysis reported here argues that the transcriptional changes at the level of bone marrow progenitors are more subtle than originally reported and most likely do not represent the most important molecular substrate of the immunological changes observed in the second generation of mice. A more comprehensive assessment of the epigenetic processes previously reported as important pathways of genetic inheritance (for example, in worms and other species), such as DNA methylation, RNA transport and histone modification, should be conducted. Collectively, these open questions warrant more in-depth studies to decipher the

molecular mechanisms behind the cross-generational transmission of host resistance described in the study.

Scripts and count tables of the updated analysis on the resequencing data are publicly available on GitHub (<https://github.com/schultzelab/Transmission-of-trained-immunity>).

References

1. Cardoso, M. S. et al. Physical interactions with bacteria and protozoan parasites establish the scavenger receptor SSC4D as a broad-spectrum pattern recognition receptor. *Front. Immunol.* <https://doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2021.760770> (2021).

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 Check for updates

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In the version of this article initially published, in Fig. 1d, the positions of the “MAITO” and “Cluster 7” labels were transposed. The correct version is shown in Fig. 1 below.

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Corrections & amendments

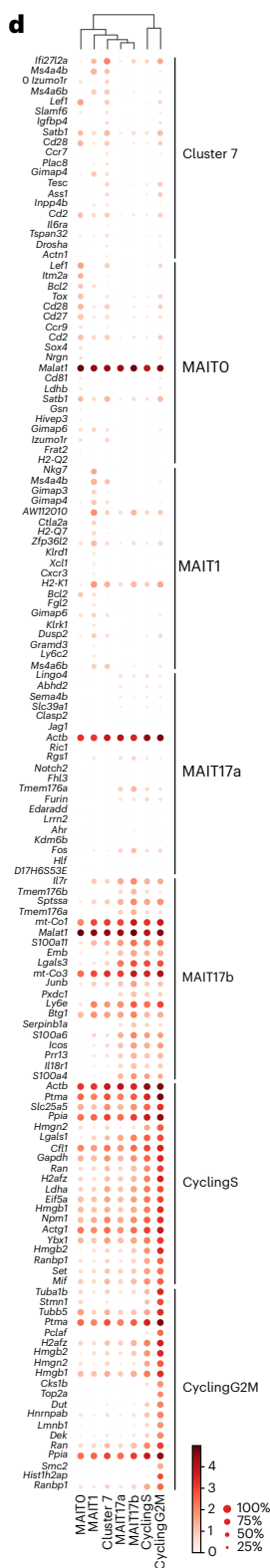


Fig. 1 | Corrected Fig. 1d.