



Corrigendum: *Staphylococcus epidermidis* Boosts Innate Immune Response by Activation of Gamma Delta T Cells and Induction of Perforin-2 in Human Skin

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A Corrigendum on

Staphylococcus epidermidis Boosts Innate Immune Response by Activation of Gamma Delta T Cells and Induction of Perforin-2 in Human Skin

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In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figure 1B** as published. The incorrect contour plots for the conditions Control 24 h and *S. epidermidis* 48 h were mistakenly included into **Figure 1B**. The correct representative contour plots in **Figure 1B** 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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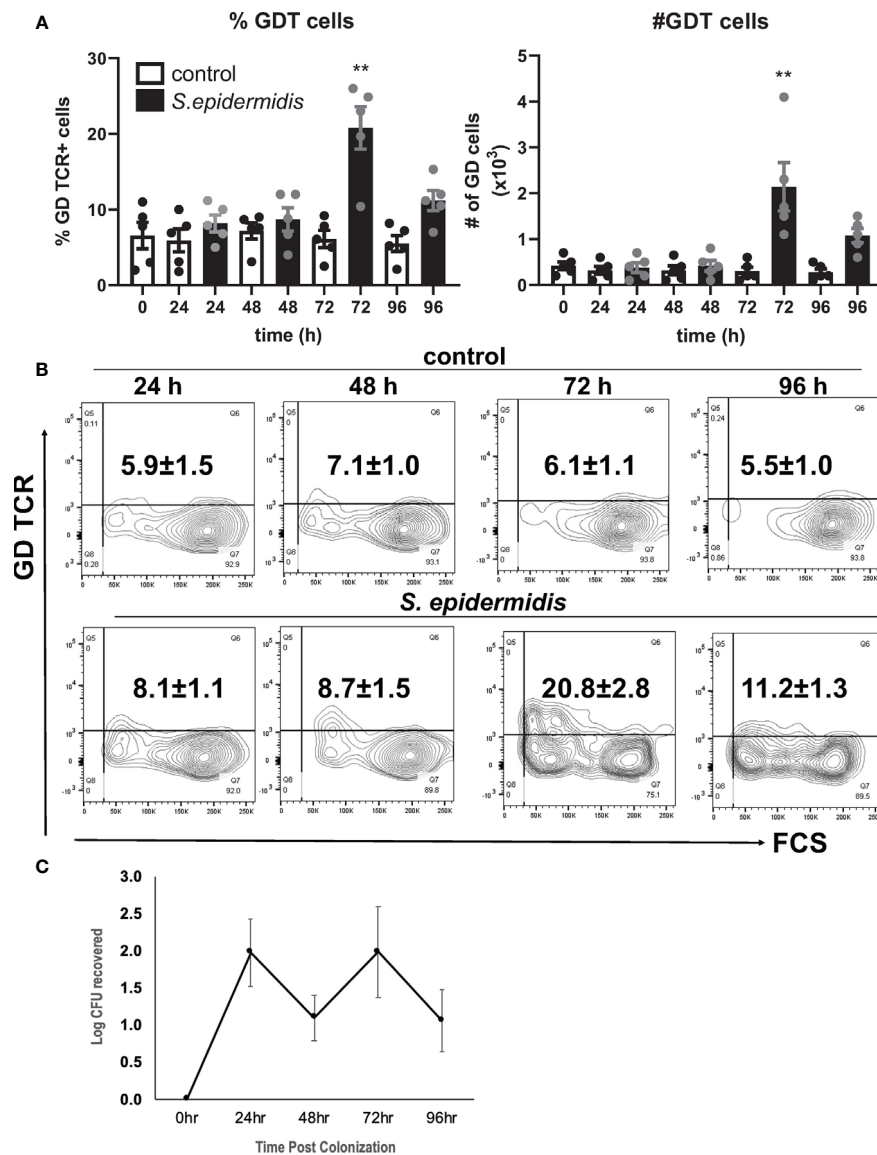


FIGURE 1 | *Staphylococcus epidermidis* increases the number of GD T cells in human skin ex vivo. Control, uncolonized, and *S. epidermidis* colonized skin was maintained on air liquid interface and collected at indicated time points (0, 24, 48, 72, and 96 h). Single cell suspensions were obtained and labeled with live/dead stain, CD45, CD3, and GD TCR. **(A)** Cells were analyzed using flow cytometry and gated on the CD45+ CD3+ GDT+ population. Bar graphs show SEM frequency (%) and SEM number (#) of skin GD T cells (n = 5). **(B)** Representative contour plots showing frequency of GD TCR in control and *S. epidermidis* colonized skin. **(C)** Number of *S. epidermidis* colony forming units (CFU) recovered from ex vivo skin explants colonized with *S. epidermidis* CCN021 on day 0 through day 4. Data represent at least two technical replicates and five independent biological replicates per group. **p < 0.01 (two-way ANOVA with Holm-Sidak multiple-comparison test).