T-Cell Repertoire in Combination with T-Cell Density Predicts Clinical Outcomes in Patients with Merkel Cell Carcinoma

Journal of Investigative Dermatology (2021) 141, 1371; doi:10.1016/j.jid.2021.03.001


The stated p-value for Figure 4D (p=0.25) was incorrect in the published article. The correct p-value is p=0.025. This is reflected in the corrected figure below.

**Figure 4.** Quantity and quality of the tumor-associated T-cell infiltrate correlates with survival in primary Merkel cell carcinoma. (a) SDom in patients alive (blue) or dead from disease (red). (b) KMA of DSS in patients with SDom ≥ median (solid line) versus SDom < median (dashed line). (c) CD3+ T cells/mm² in patients alive (blue) or dead from disease (red). (d) KMA of DSS in patients with CD3+ T cells/mm² ≥ median (solid line) versus CD3+ T cells/mm² < median (dashed line). (e) Correlation between SDom and CD3 density in patients alive (blue) or dead from disease (red) (horizontal and vertical lines correspond to median values). (f) KMA of DSS in patients with SDom ≥ median + CD3+ T cells/mm² ≥ median (solid line) versus SDom < median + CD3+ T cells/mm² < median (dashed line). DSS, disease-specific survival; KMA, Kaplan-Meier analysis; SDom, Simpson’s Dominance index.