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Correction: Co-inhibition of TIGIT and PD-1/ PD-L1 in Cancer Immunotherapy: Mechanisms and Clinical Trials

Xianjing Chu^{1†}, Wentao Tian^{1†}, Zigi Wang¹, Jing Zhang^{1*} and Rongrong Zhou^{1,2,3*}

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Following publication of the original article [1], the author reported that in the submitted version of their manuscript and the proofed version of their paper they explicitly stated that Rongrong Zhou and Jing Zhang were co-corresponding authors, although they were unable to add another corresponding author during proofing. The correct co-corresponding authorship has now been emphasized in the author list of this correction note article.

Furthermore, the error of Fig. 2, which is apparently an editing error, as per checking, it needs to be corrected to maintain the conscientiousness of their publication as well as Molecular Cancer. The correct figure is given below.

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Reference

 Chu X, Tian W, Wang Z, et al. Co-inhibition of TIGIT and PD-1/PD-L1 in Cancer Immunotherapy: Mechanisms and Clinical Trials. Mol Cancer. 2023;22:93. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12943-023-01800-3.

[†]Xianjing Chu and Wentao Tian contributed equally to this work.

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*Correspondence: Jing Zhang zj782@csu.edu.cn Rongrong Zhou zhourr@csu.edu.cn

¹ Department of Oncology, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, No. 87 Xiangya Road, Kaifu District, Changsha 410008, China

² Present Address: Xiangya Lung Cancer Center, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha 410008, China

³ National Clinical Research Center for Geriatric Disorders, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Hunan Province, Changsha 410008, People's Republic of China



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Chu et al. Molecular Cancer (2023) 22:101 Page 2 of 2

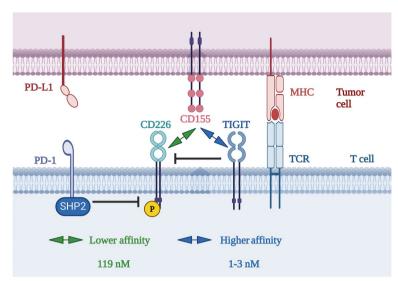


Fig. 2 Mechanism of co-inhibition by TIGIT and PD-1. The TIGIT/CD226 pathway and the PD-1/PD-L1 pathway have an intersecting crossroad. On the one hand, upon activation by PD-L1, the intracellular domain of PD-1 recruits Shp2 to dephosphorylate CD226, inhibiting the immune activation function of CD226. On the other hand, TIGIT has a higher affinity (dissociation constant 1–3 nM) to CD155 than that of CD226 (dissociation constant 119 nM) [25], thus competitively antagonizes and blocks CD226 homodimerization through its extracellular domain, inhibiting the immune activation function of CD226