



## Corrigendum

## Corrigendum to “Recombinant fowlpox virus vector-based vaccine completely protects chickens from H5N1 avian influenza virus” [Antiviral Res. 81 (3) (2009) 234–238]

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The authors regret that in the published article, there were mistakes in Table 1 and Table 2. The tables have now been modified and the details of the modification and the corrected tables are appearing below:

1. In Table 1, the data of MDT in the fourth row (0) was deleted in line 1, 2 and 3, respectively, because no chicken was dead within the observation period.
2. In Table 2, the data of MDT in the fifth row (0) was also deleted in line 3, 5 and 7, respectively, also for the same reason.

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience this may have caused to the authors of this article and the readers of the journal.

Table 1 Protective efficacy in SPF chickens with  $2 \times 10^3$  PFU of rFPV-HA-NA vaccine administered by different routes.

Administration route	HI antibody titer 3 weeks p.v. ( $\log_2$ ) <sup>a</sup>	Manifestations in chickens	
		Virus shedding 4 days p.c.: shedding/total ( $\log_{10}$ EID <sub>50</sub> )	No. dead/total (MDT)
Wing-web puncture	$6.8 \pm 0.8^c$	0/8 (<0.5) <sup>b,c</sup>	0/8
Intramuscular injection	$6.6 \pm 0.4^c$	0/8 (<0.5) <sup>b,c</sup>	0/8
Subcutaneous injection	$6.3 \pm 0.5^c$	0/8 (<0.5) <sup>b,c</sup>	0/8
Eye-drop	<1	8/8 ( $2.1 \pm 0.5$ )	8/8 (6.0)
Intranasal inoculation	<1	8/8 ( $2.0 \pm 0.6$ )	8/8 (5.8)
Unvaccinated control	<1	8/8 ( $2.1 \pm 0.4$ )	8/8 (5.9)

Each group of 8 4-week-old SPF chickens was vaccinated with  $2 \times 10^3$  PFU rFPV-HA-NA vaccine by wing-web puncture, eye-drop, intranasal inoculation, intramuscular or subcutaneous injection, respectively. Another group was kept as a control for challenge. All the chickens were bled for HI antibody detection and challenged 3 weeks p.v. cloacal swabs were collected from all chickens 4 days p.c. for virus titration, and the chickens were observed daily for infection and death for 2 weeks. MDT = mean time to death in days.

<sup>a</sup> The HI antibodies are shown as mean  $\pm$  standard deviations, and “<1” indicates no corresponding HI antibody.

<sup>b</sup> “<0.5” means no virus was detected from cloacal swabs.

<sup>c</sup>  $P < 0.05$  compared with the titers in the groups administrated by eye-drop, intranasal route and unvaccinated control.

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Table 2 Protection induced by rFPV-HA-NA vaccine at different time points after vaccination.

Challenge time (p.v)	Groups	Mean HI antibody titer <sup>a</sup>	Manifestations in chickens	
			Virus shedding 4 days p.c.: shedding/total (log <sub>10</sub> EID <sub>50</sub> )	No. dead/total (MDT)
3 days	Vaccinated	<1	8/8 (1.8 ± 0.3)	8/8 (6.0)
	Control	<1	8/8 (2.0 ± 0.2)	8/8 (5.8)
1 week	Vaccinated	3.59 <sup>c</sup>	0/8 (<0.5) <sup>b,c</sup>	0/8
	Control	<1	8/8 (2.1 ± 0.1)	8/8 (6.1)
2 weeks	Vaccinated	6.99 <sup>c</sup>	0/8 (<0.5) <sup>b,c</sup>	0/8
	Control	<1	8/8 (1.9 ± 0.3)	8/8 (5.9)
40 weeks	Vaccinated	2.85 <sup>c</sup>	0/8 (<0.5) <sup>b,c</sup>	0/8
	Control	<1	8/8 (1.8 ± 0.1)	8/8 (6.2)

Four-week-old SPF chickens were vaccinated with  $2 \times 10^3$  PFU vaccine via wing-web puncture. Sera were collected from 16 chickens firstly on day 3, then on a weekly basis, to detect HI antibody. Challenge experiments were conducted at different time points: 3 days, and 1, 2 and 40 weeks p.v. Cloacal swabs were collected from all chickens 4 days p.c. for virus titration, and the chickens were observed daily for infection and death for 2 weeks. MDT = mean time to death in days.

<sup>a</sup> The values are denoted as the mean HI antibody titers, and "<1" indicates no corresponding HI antibody.

<sup>b</sup> "<0.5" means no virus was detected from cloacal swabs.

<sup>c</sup>  $P < 0.05$  compared with the titers in the control groups.