AUTHOR'S CORRECTION

The Multiplicity of Infection of a Plant Virus Varies during Colonization of Its Eukaryotic Host

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Volume 83, no. 15, p. 7487–7494, 2009. Page 7491: The multiplicity of infection (MOI) estimated for *Tobacco mosaic virus* (TMV), which appears as m in Table 3, has a calculation error. Estimates of m were obtained using a simple model that assumed that the probability of infection of each cell by each of two TMV genotypes in the inoculum was independent and binomially distributed according to their respective frequencies, p and $q = 1 - p$, in the inoculum, with m virus genotypes, on average, infecting a cell; m was an estimate of the MOI. The calculation error was that frequencies of cells infected by each TMV genotype, and of double-infected cells, were calculated over the total number of leaf cells (i.e., considering noninfected cells). The rationale for this calculation was that the number of available uninfected cells contacting infected ones decreases as infection progresses, which we tried to take into account. The correct calculation should have considered only infected cells. Thus, Table 3 should appear as shown below.

TABLE 3. MOI levels during colonization of *Nicotiana benthamiana* plants by TMV

Source of cells analyzed and d.p.i.	Result for ^a			
	p	q	m	m_p
Inoculated leaves				
2	0.518 (0.563, 0.472)	0.482 (0.527, 0.437)	1.13 ± 0.05	1.08
4	0.451 (0.500, 0.402)	0.549 (0.598, 0.499)	1.13 ± 0.06	1.11
7	0.437 (0.483, 0.389)	0.563 (0.610, 0.516)	1.15 ± 0.06	1.12
11	0.376 (0.420, 0.331)	0.624 (0.668, 0.579)	1.01 ± 0.05	0.85
Systemically infected leaves				
9	0.110 (0.194, 0.024)	0.890 (0.976, 0.805)	1.18 ± 0.19	1.18
13	0.148 (0.262, 0.033)	0.852 (0.966, 0.737)	1.06 ± 0.14	1.22
17	0.265 (0.656, 0.000)	0.735 (1.000, 0.343)	1.99 ± 0.63	1.08

^a p and q , respectively, are frequencies of TMV-GFP and TMV-RFP in the virus population. Data are mean values and confidence intervals (in parentheses) for six replica leaves. m is MOI estimated by a maximum likelihood approach to the binomial distribution from the frequency of cells infected with TMV-GFP, TMV-RFP, or both simultaneously in double-infected plants (see Table 1). Data are mean values $\pm$ SEs for six replica leaves. m_p is MOI level estimated from the pooled data from all six replica leaves.

Note that now the MOI values are constant over the progress of infection. Also, the correctly computed MOI values have errors that derive from considering that the probability of infection of noninfected cells is constant as infection progresses. Thus, at present we cannot state with certainty whether MOI varies during colonization or whether it stays constant. The other conclusions of this paper remain unaffected.