Correction

IMMUNOLOGY AND INFLAMMATION

Correction for “Paired quantitative and qualitative assessment of the replication-competent HIV-1 reservoir and comparison with integrated proviral DNA,” by Julio C. C. Lorenzi, Yehuda Z. Cohen, Lillian B. Cohn, Edward F. Kreider, John P. Barton, Gerald H. Learn, Thiago Oliveira, Christy L. Lavine, Joshua A. Horwitz, Allison Settler, Mila Jankovic, Michael S. Seaman, Arup K. Chakraborty, Beatrice H. Hahn, Marina Caskey, and Michel C. Nussenzweig, which appeared in issue 49, December 6, 2016, of *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* (113:E7908–E7916; first published November 21, 2016; 10.1073/pnas.1617789113).

The authors note that Fig. 3 appeared incorrectly. The corrected figure and its legend appear below.

Fig. 3. *Env* sequences from archived proviral DNA. (A) Maximum likelihood phylogenetic trees of full-length *env* sequences derived by SGA from primary CD4⁺ T cells from four individuals. Viruses from time point 1 are green, and viruses from time point 2 are red. Asterisks indicate nodes with significant bootstrap values (bootstrap support $\geq 70\%$). (B) Pie charts depict the distribution of archived *env* sequences from the two time points. The number in the inner circle indicates the total number of *env* sequences analyzed. White represents unique sequences isolated only once across both time points, and colored areas represent identical sequences that appear more than once. The size of the pie slice is proportional to the number of sequences in the clone. Clones found at both time points are the same color and denoted by asterisks. Percentages of identical sequences are displayed at the bottom right of each pie chart. (C) Representation of overlapping sequences between the two time points. The size of the hemisphere is proportional to the number of sequences. Light blue hemispheres represent overlapping sequences and gray hemispheres represent the total number of sequences. The percentage of overlap is indicated at the bottom of each hemisphere.

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