

Correction

UV irradiation drives lineage-specific MITF-mediated transcription of *PD-L1* to confer immune tolerance to UV-mutated melanocytes

Jennifer A. Lo, Inbal Rachmin, Jessica L. Flesher, Xunwei Wu, Akinori Kawakami, Miroslav Hejna, Judith R. Boozar, Nhu Nguyen, Andrew D. King, Yawen Ji, Sharon Germana, Lajos V. Kemeny, Anita A.J. van der Sande, Jeffrey B. Cheng, Michal Lotem, Torrey R. Utne, Yao Zhan, Elisabeth M. Roider, Nisma Mujahid, Elizabeth H. Byrne, Shailbala Singh, Manoubia Saidani, Sabrina Martineau, Nathalie Holic, Christine Baldeschi, Cécile Martinat, Gordon J. Freeman, Nir Hacohen, Keith T. Flaherty, Genevieve M. Boland, Jun S. Song, Arlene H. Sharpe, Shadmehr Demehri, Cassian Yee, Jennifer Allouche,* and David E. Fisher*

*Correspondence: jeallouche@gmail.com (J.A.), dfisher3@mgh.harvard.edu (D.E.F.)
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In the originally published version of this article, an error during figure assembly resulted in an unintended image duplication in the lower row (mel-PD-L1–/–) of Figure 4C. This has now been corrected using the correct images from the original experimental data. Minor image formatting errors affecting image sizing, aspect ratios, and alignment were also identified and corrected in Figures 1E, 1G, 2D, 3D, 4B, 4D, 4E, S3C–S3F, S4A, S4C, S4D, S6A, S6C, S6G, and S7A–S7C. In Figure 4D, one arrow was also removed from the lower (mel-PD-L1–/–) zoomed image because the corresponding HMB-45 signal did not warrant annotation. In addition, the E-cadherin antibody (Abcam, Cat# ab231303) was incorrectly listed as a rabbit antibody in the Key Resources Table and has been corrected to mouse anti-E-cadherin. These corrections do not affect the results or conclusions of the study. The authors regret these errors.

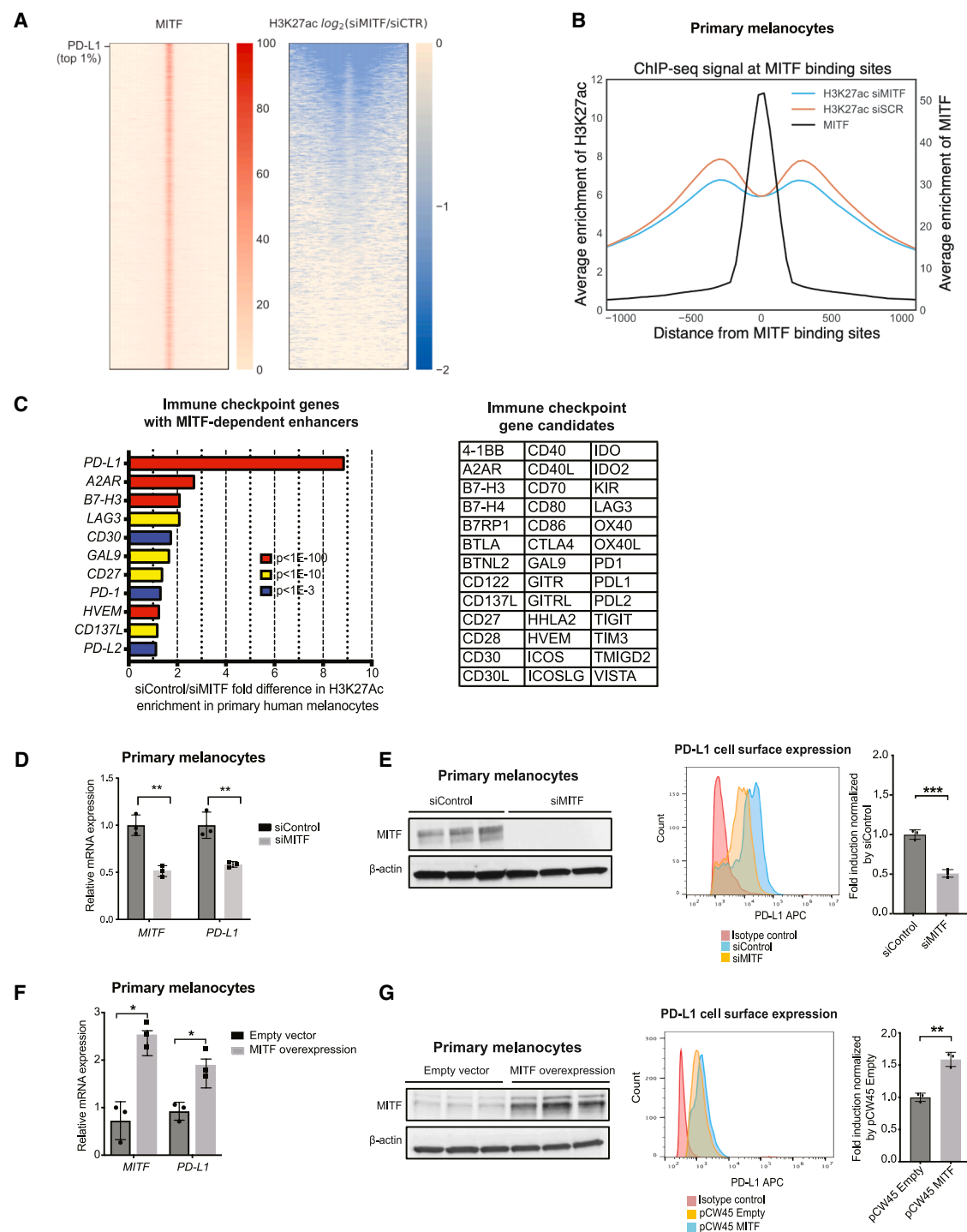


Figure 1. PD-L1 mRNA and protein is regulated by MITF in melanocytes (corrected)

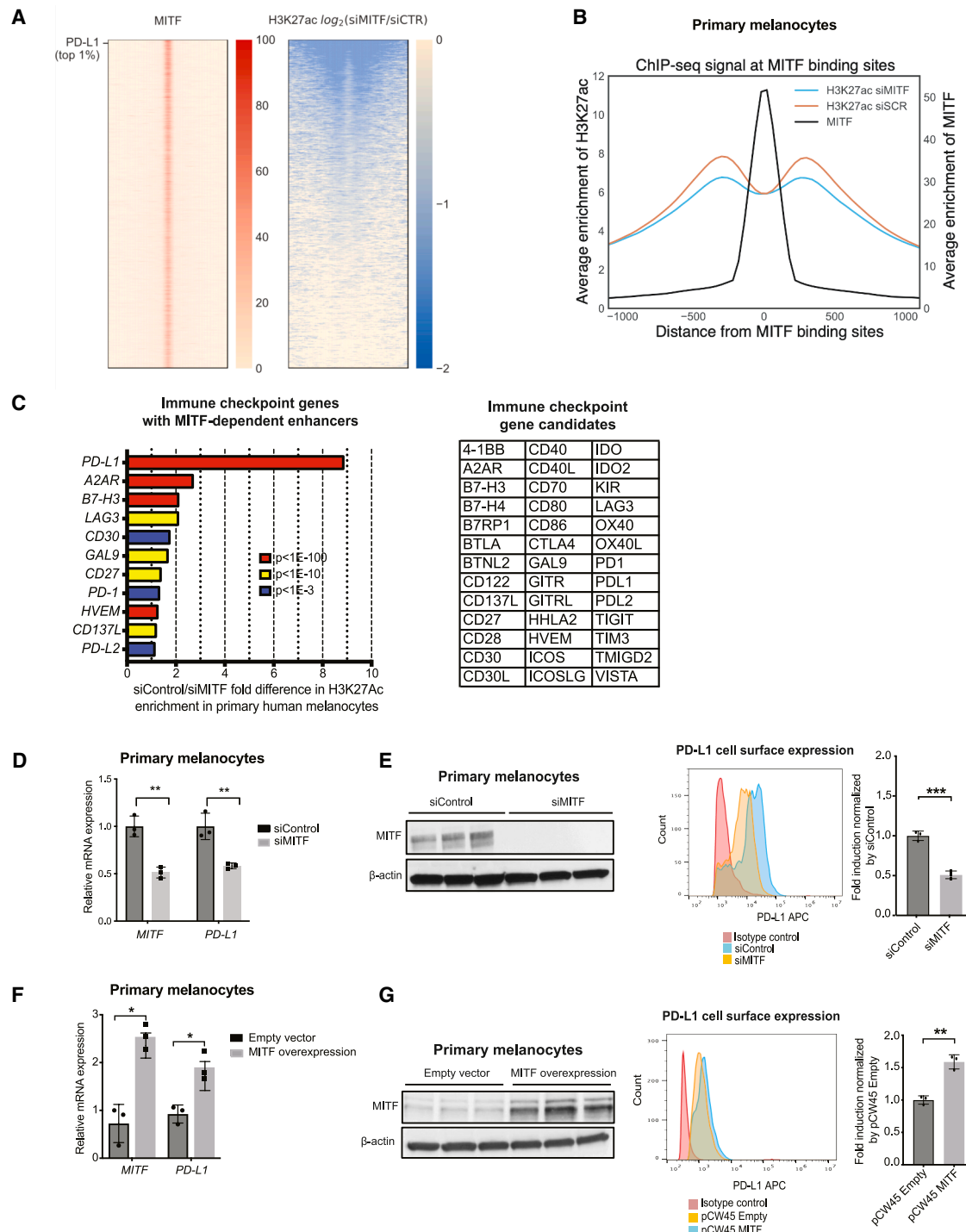


Figure 1. PD-L1 mRNA and protein is regulated by MITF in melanocytes (original)

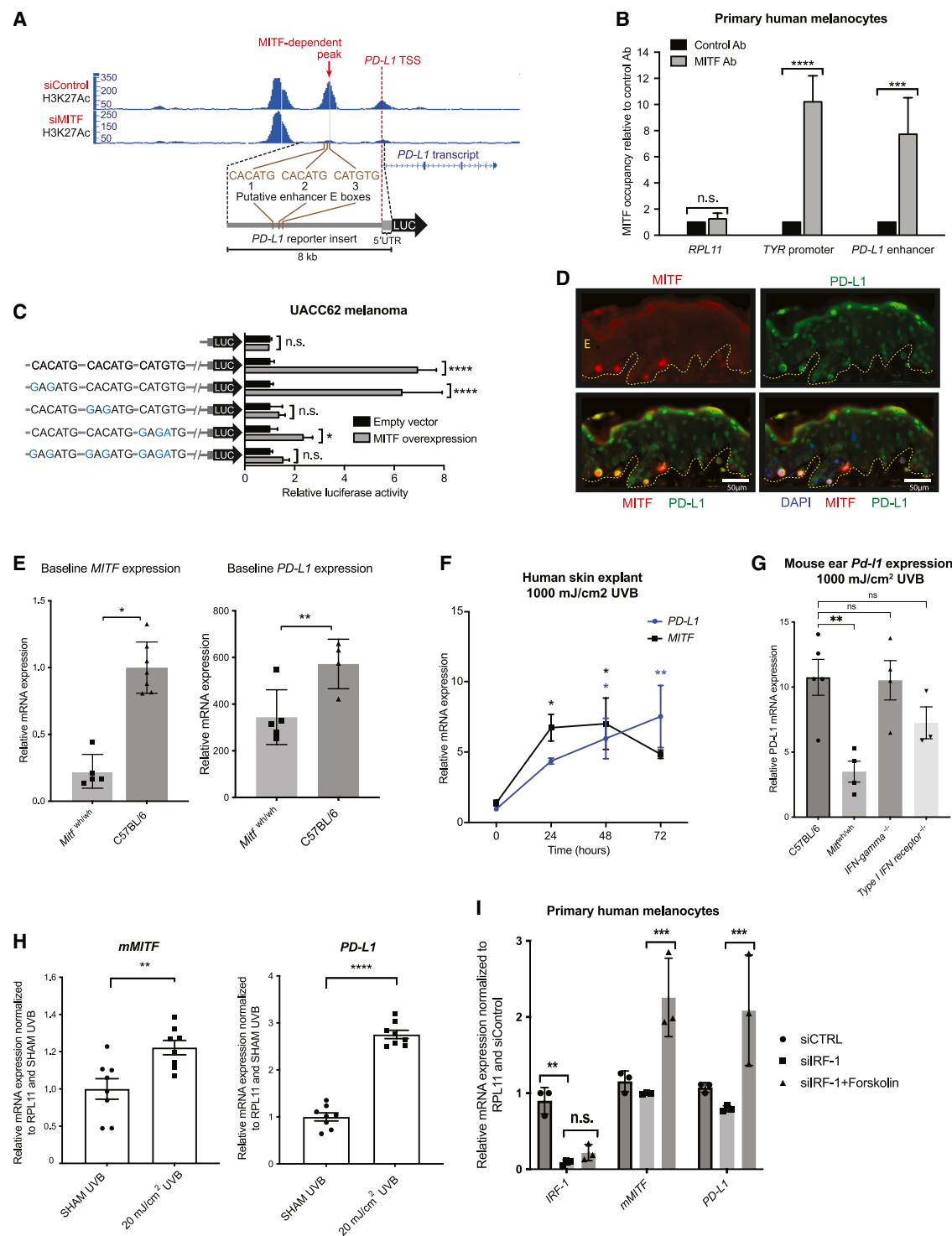


Figure 2. MITF regulates transcription of PD-L1 by binding an upstream enhancer (corrected)

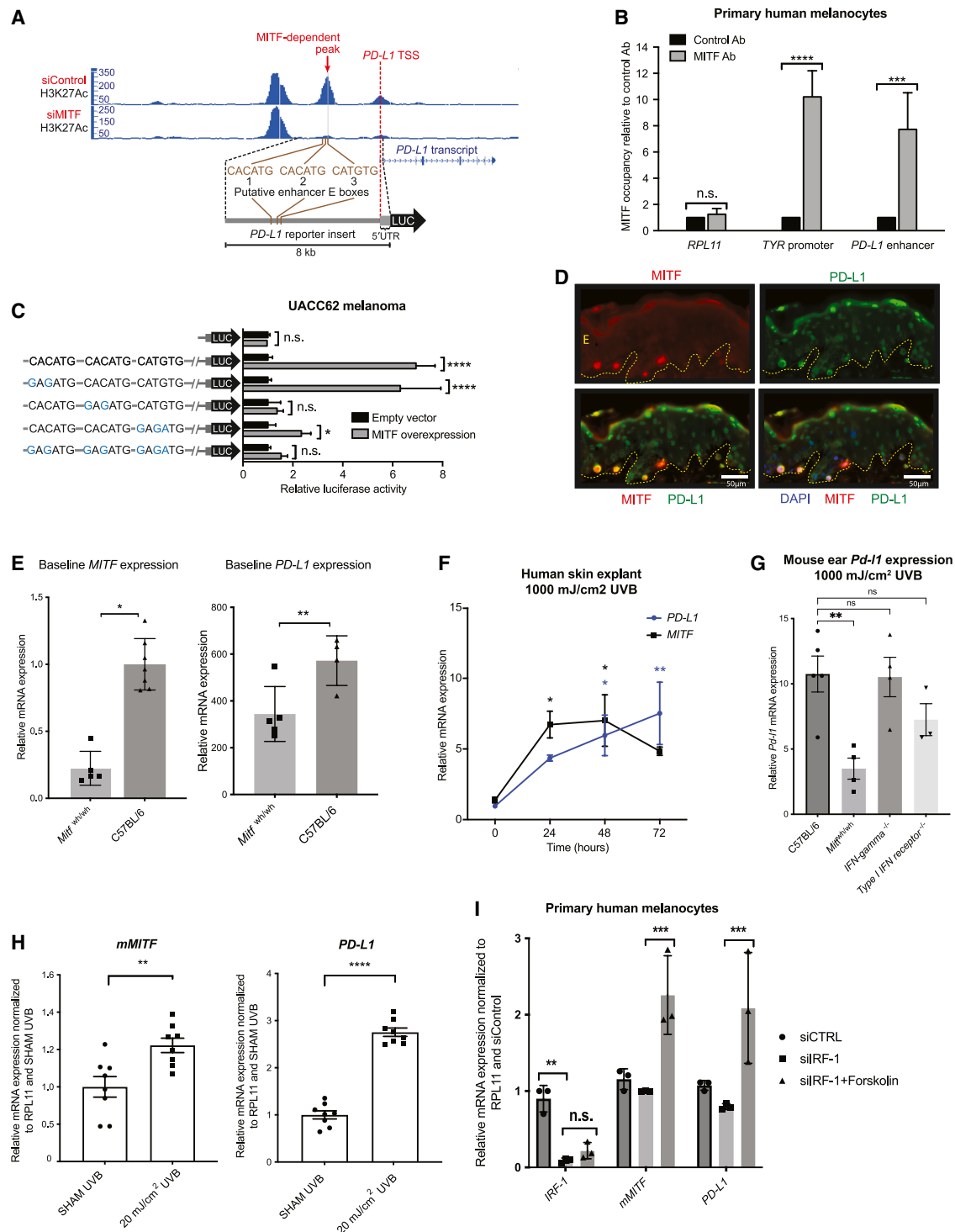


Figure 2. MITF regulates transcription of PD-L1 by binding an upstream enhancer (original)

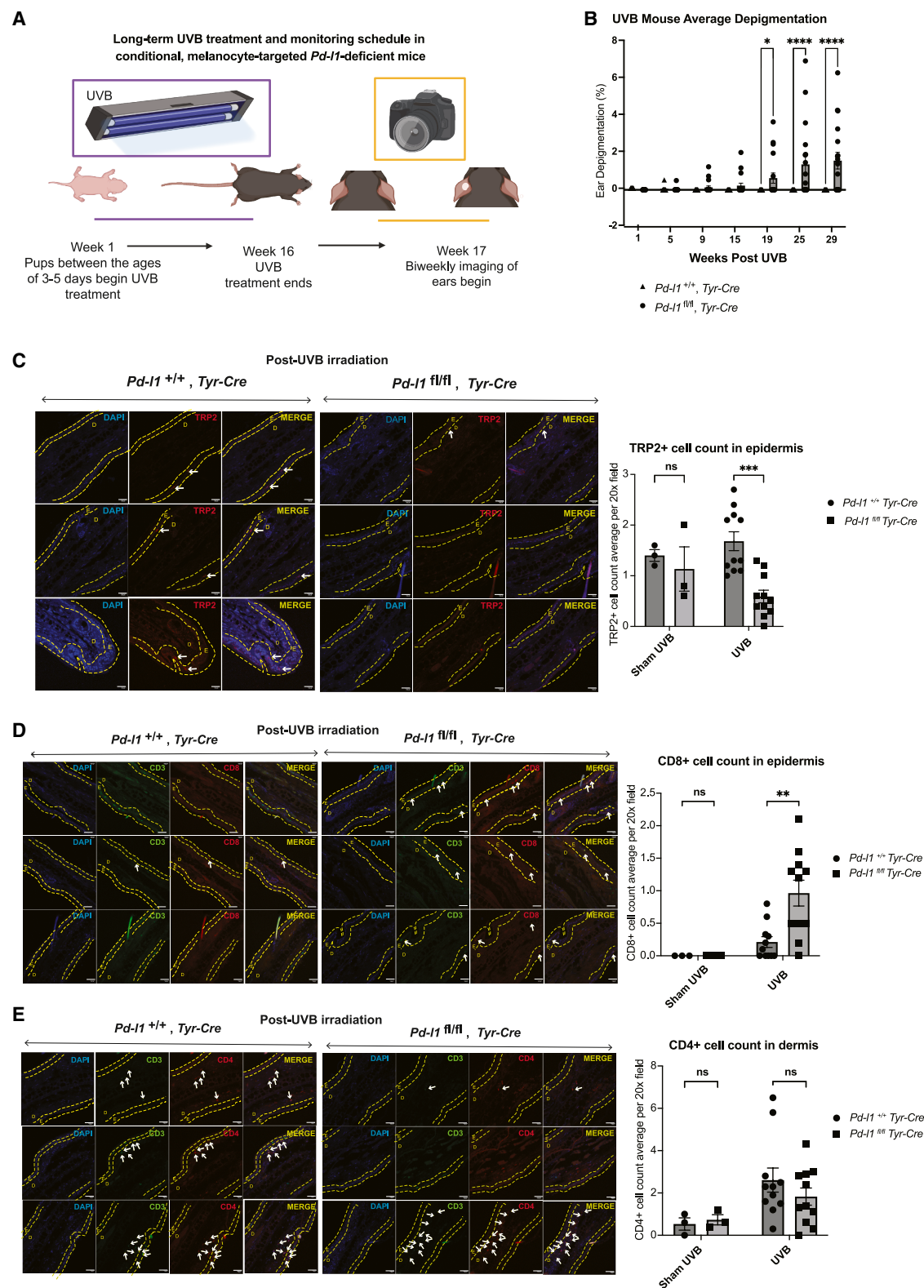


Figure 3. Loss of melanocytic PD-L1 leads to vitiligo-like depigmentation after UVR exposure (corrected)

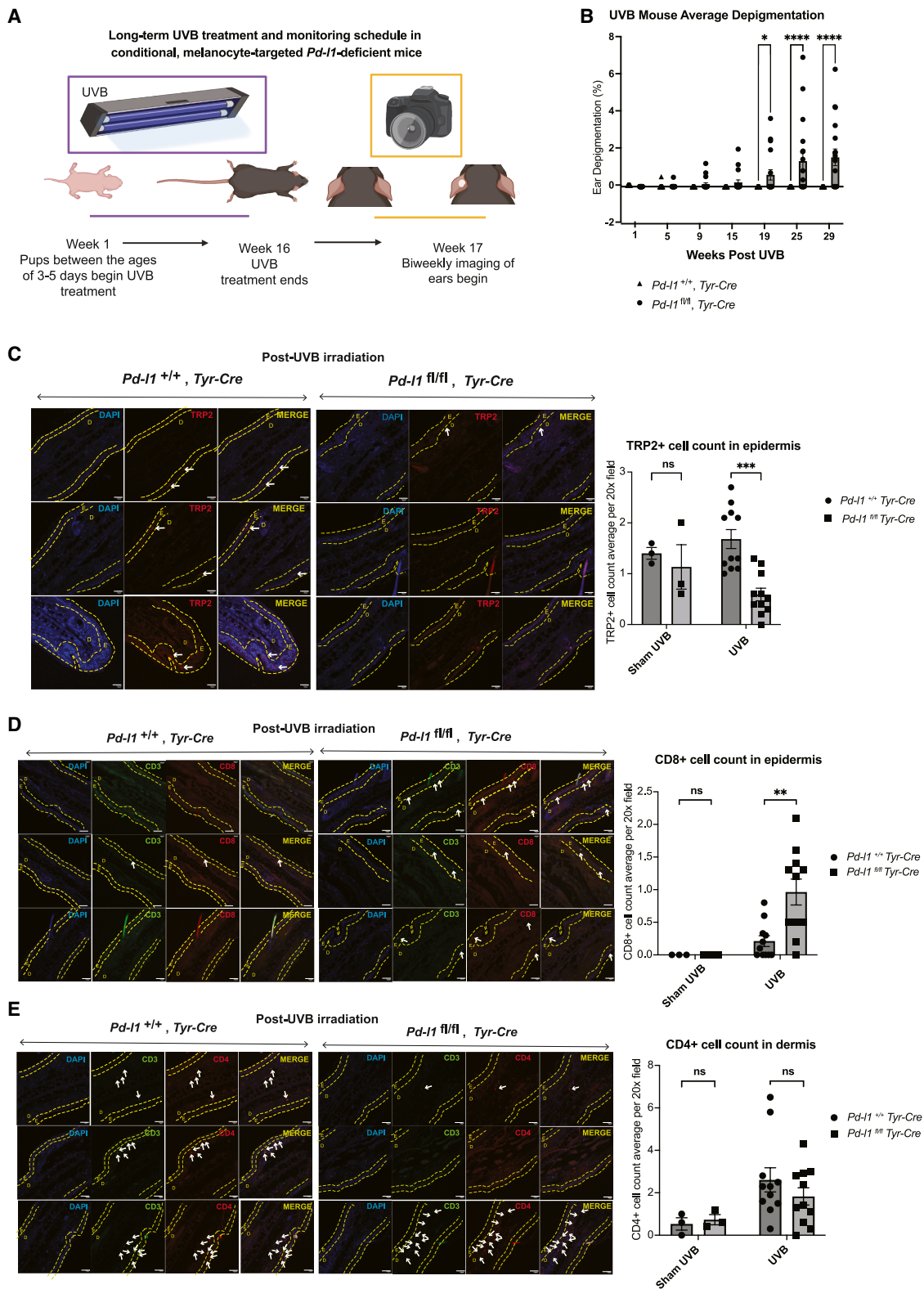


Figure 3. Loss of melanocytic PD-L1 leads to vitiligo-like depigmentation after UVR exposure (original)

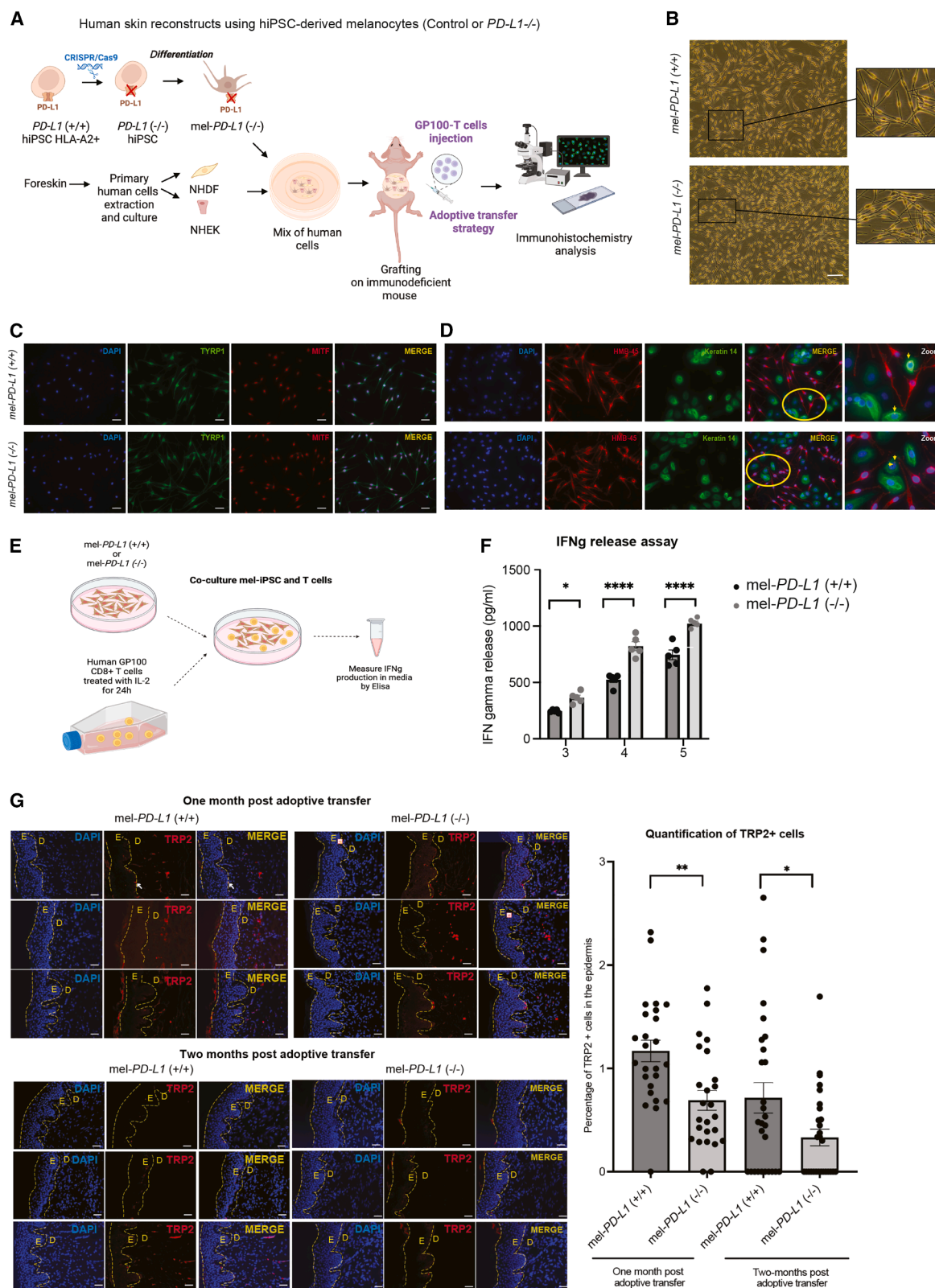


Figure 4. *PD-L1* modulates immune responses against melanocytes in an in vivo humanized skin model using hiPSCs (corrected)

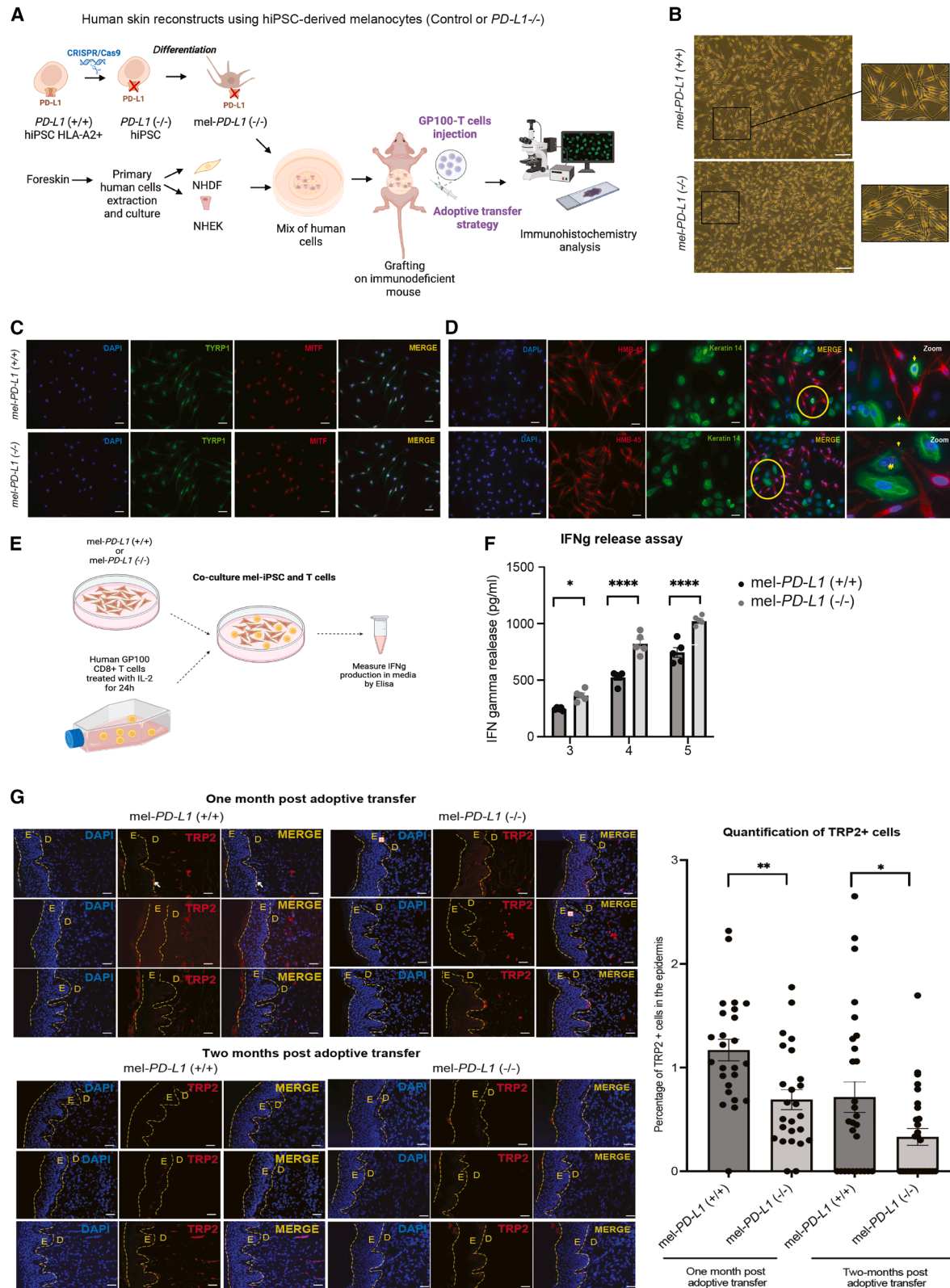


Figure 4. PD-L1 modulates immune responses against melanocytes in an in vivo humanized skin model using hiPSCs (original)

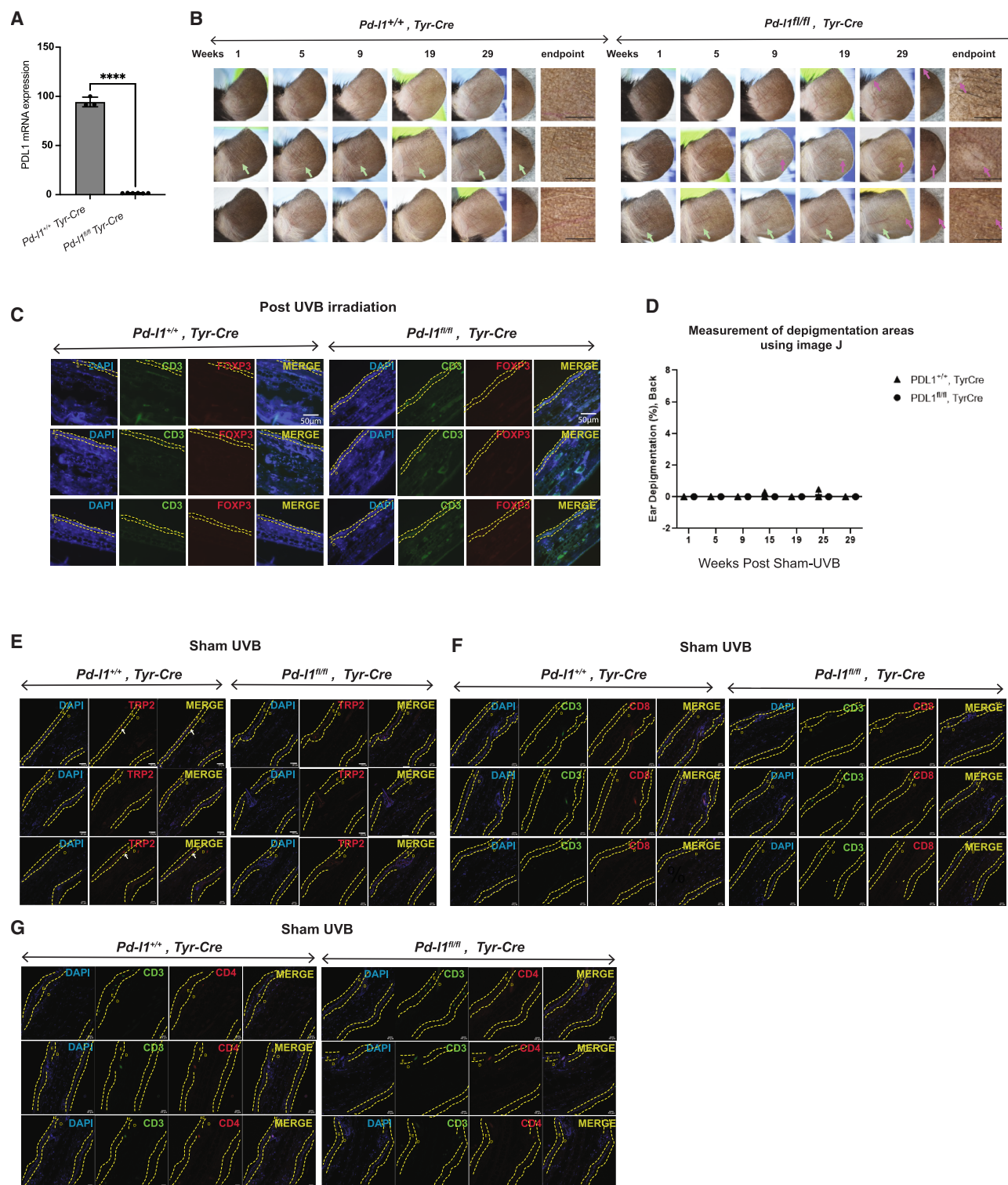


Figure S3. Loss of PD-L1 does not affect skin pigmentation or T cell infiltration in the absence of UVR (corrected)

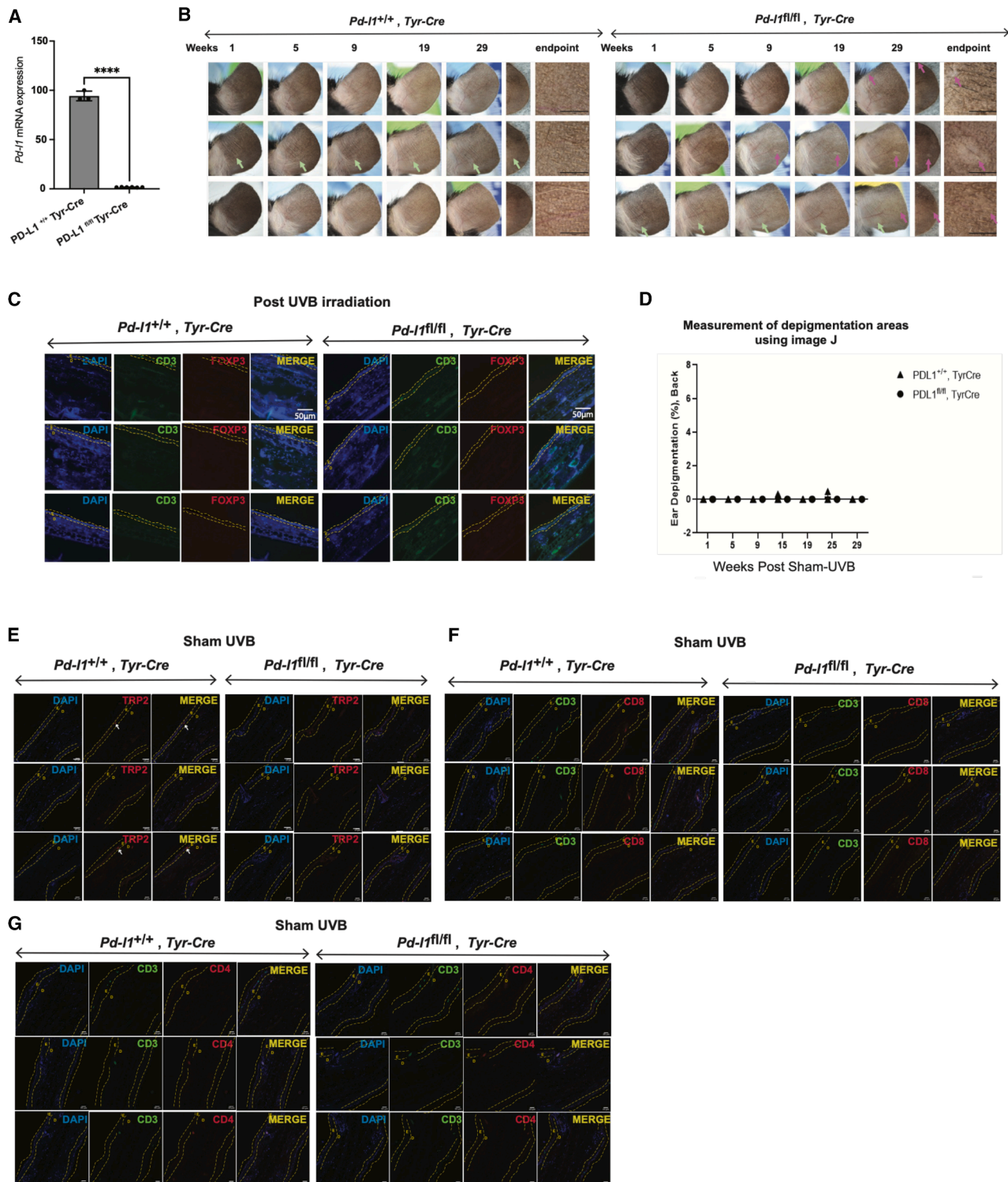


Figure S3. Loss of PD-L1 does not affect skin pigmentation or T cell infiltration in the absence of UVR (original)

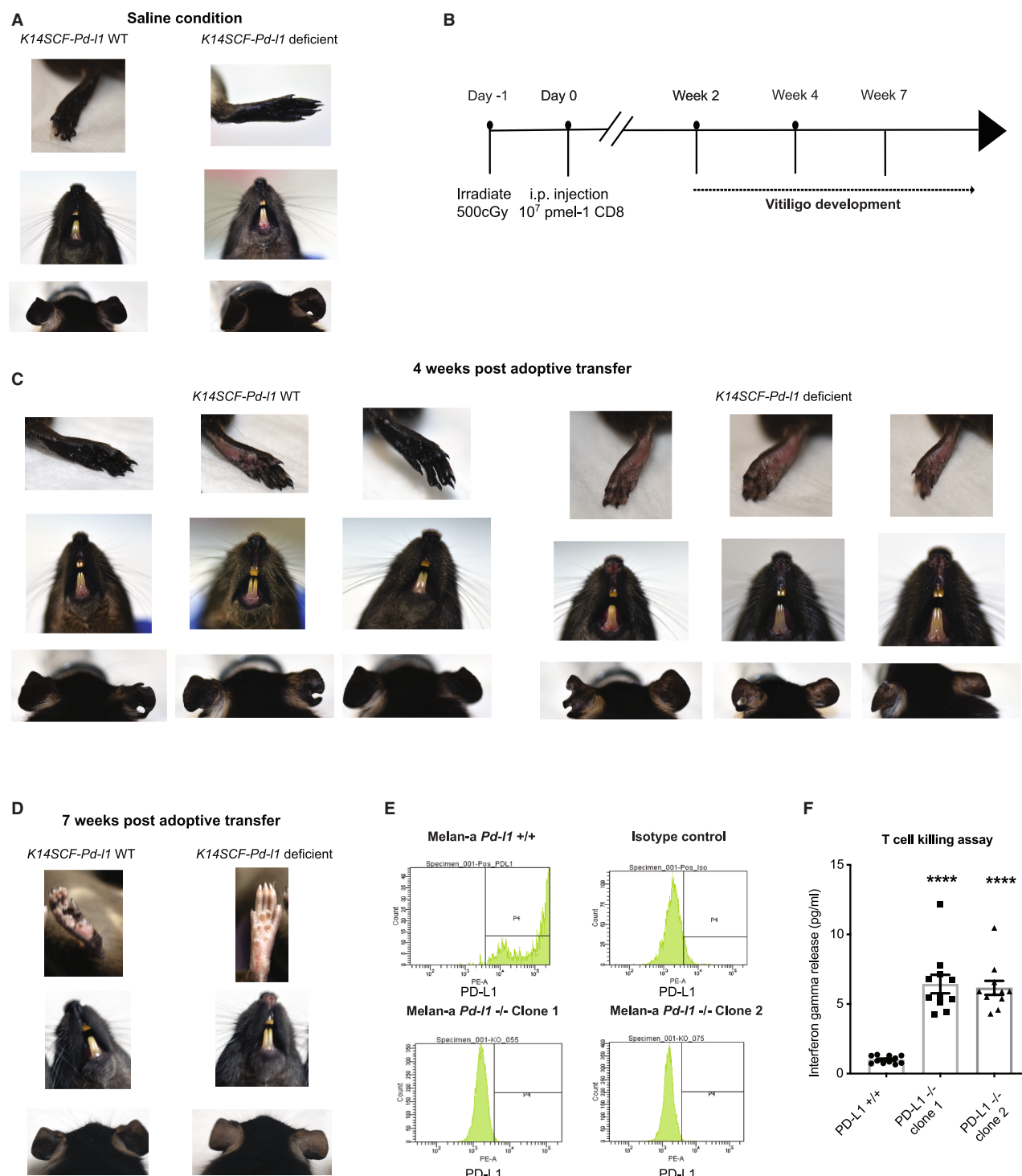


Figure S4. Loss of PD-L1 disrupts immune tolerance towards melanocytes in a K14-SCF vitiligo mouse model (corrected)

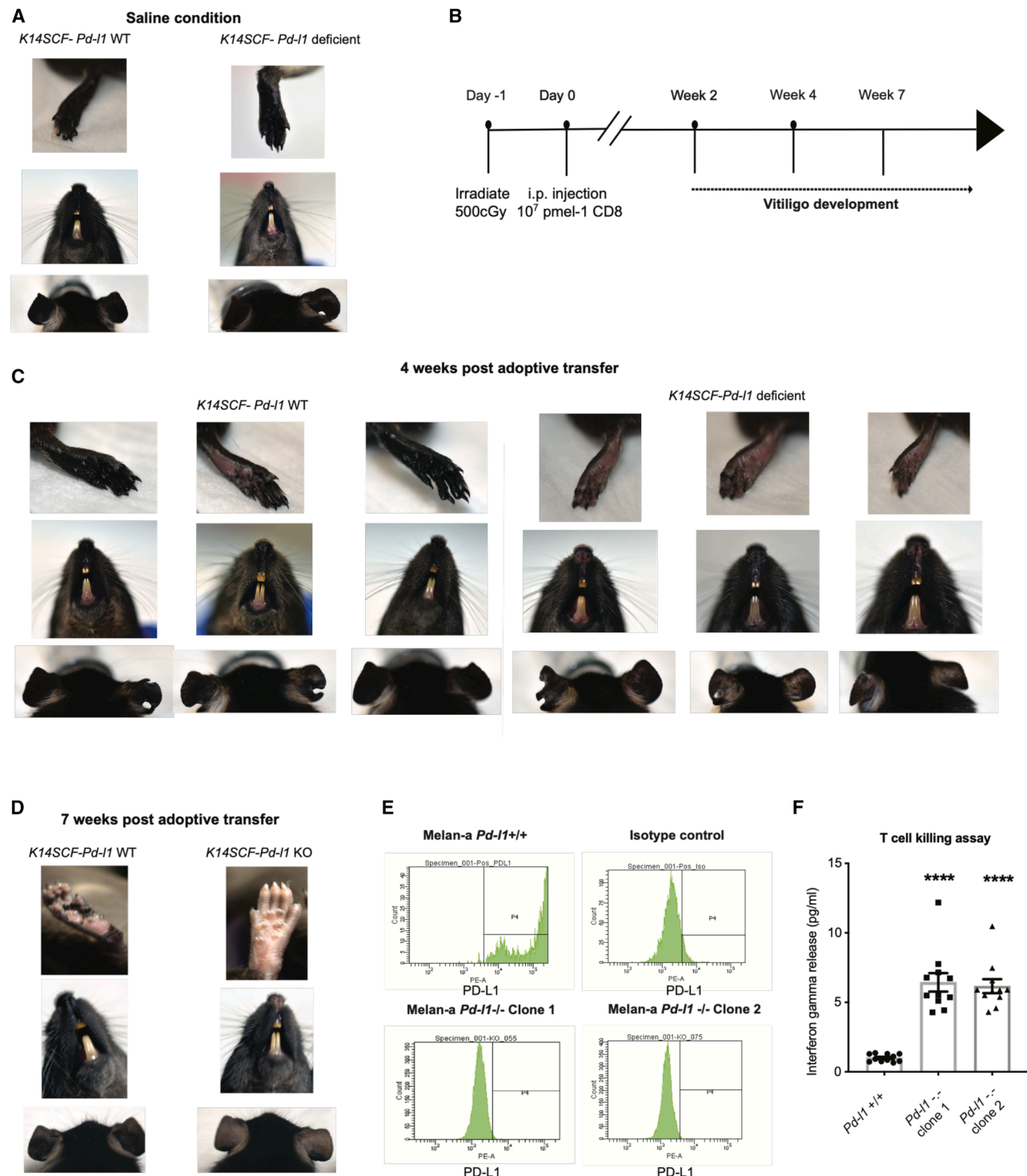


Figure S4. Loss of PD-L1 disrupts immune tolerance towards melanocytes in a K14-SCF vitiligo mouse model (original)

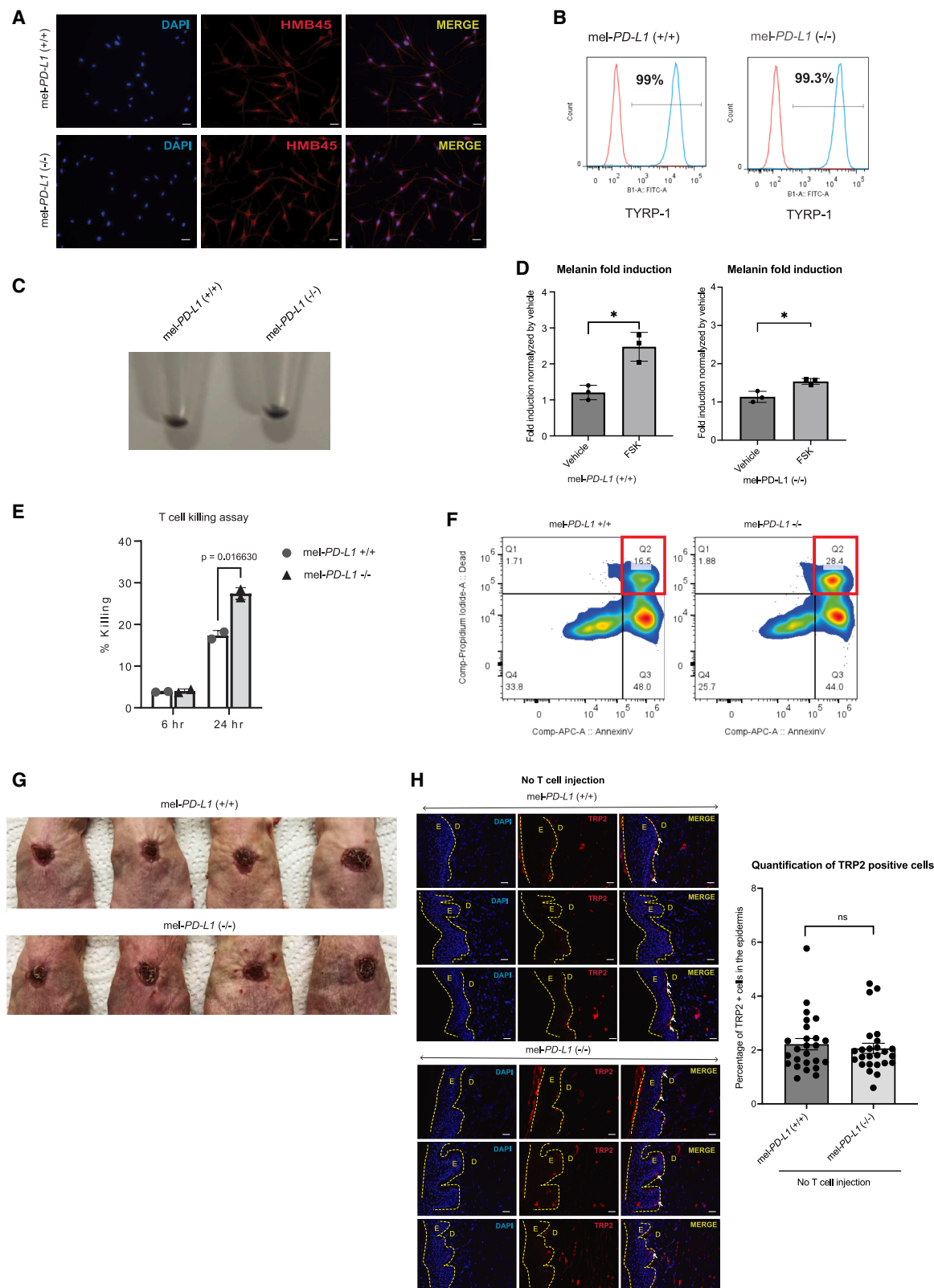


Figure S6. Generation of matched hiPSC-derived PD-L1 (+/+) and PD-L1 (-/-) melanocytes and human reconstituted pigmented skin grafts demonstrates increased CD8⁺ T cell-mediated killing of PD-L1^{-/-} melanocytes (corrected)

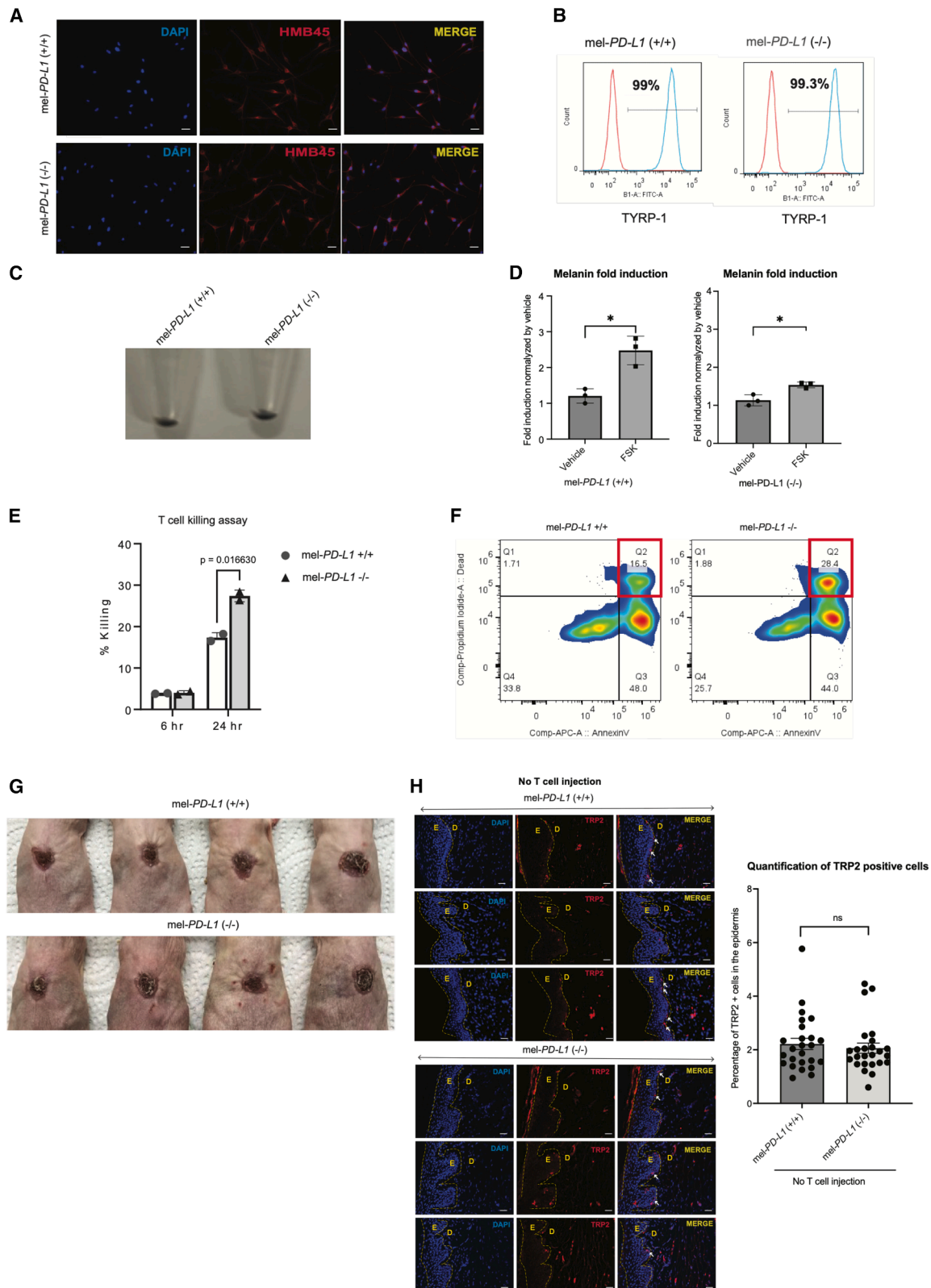


Figure S6. Generation of matched hiPSC-derived PD-L1 (+/+) and PD-L1 (-/-) melanocytes and human reconstituted pigmented skin grafts demonstrates increased CD8⁺ T cell-mediated killing of PD-L1^{-/-} melanocytes (original)

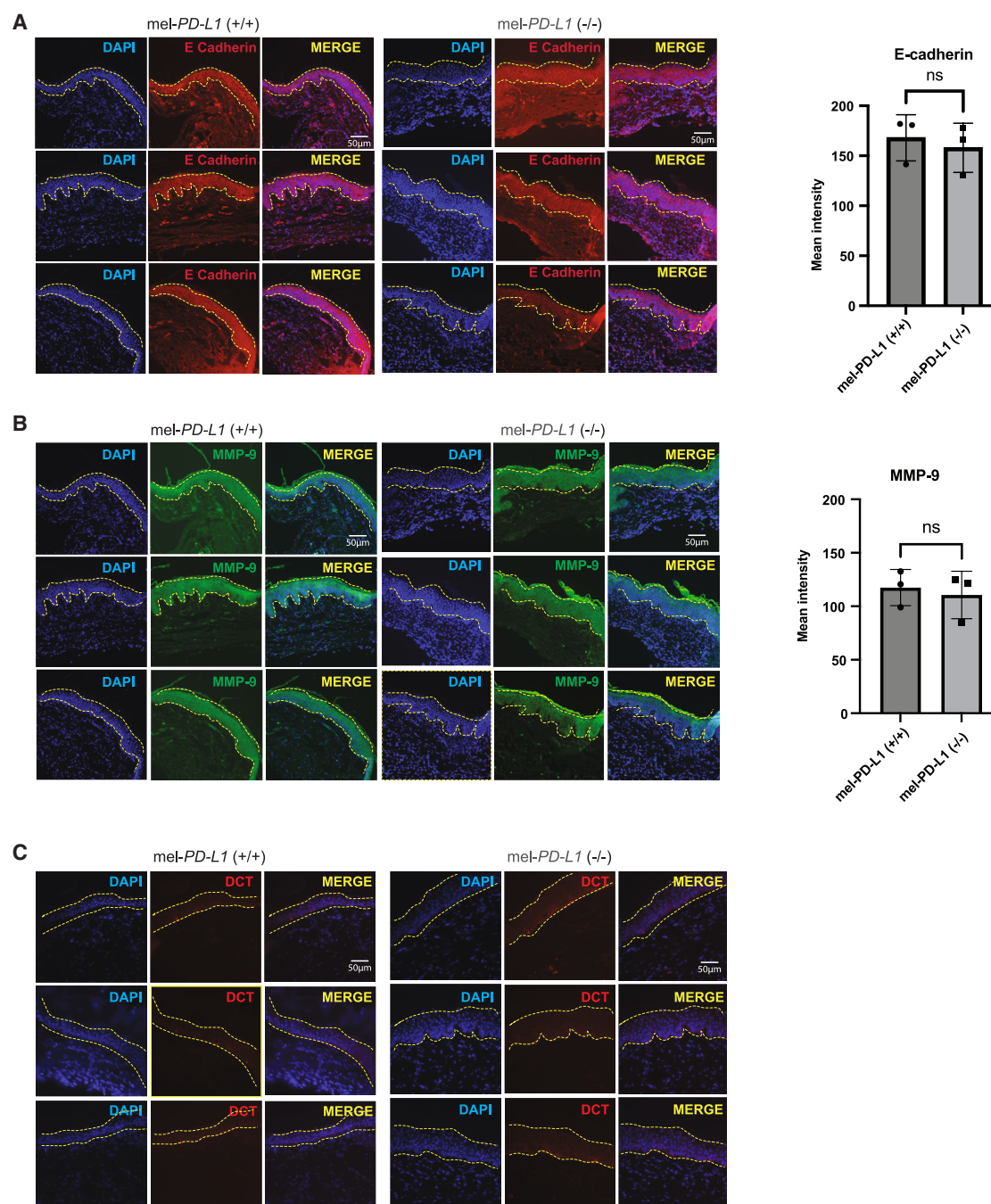


Figure S7. Tissue-level evaluation of adhesion and matrix remodeling in PD-L1-deficient grafts (corrected)

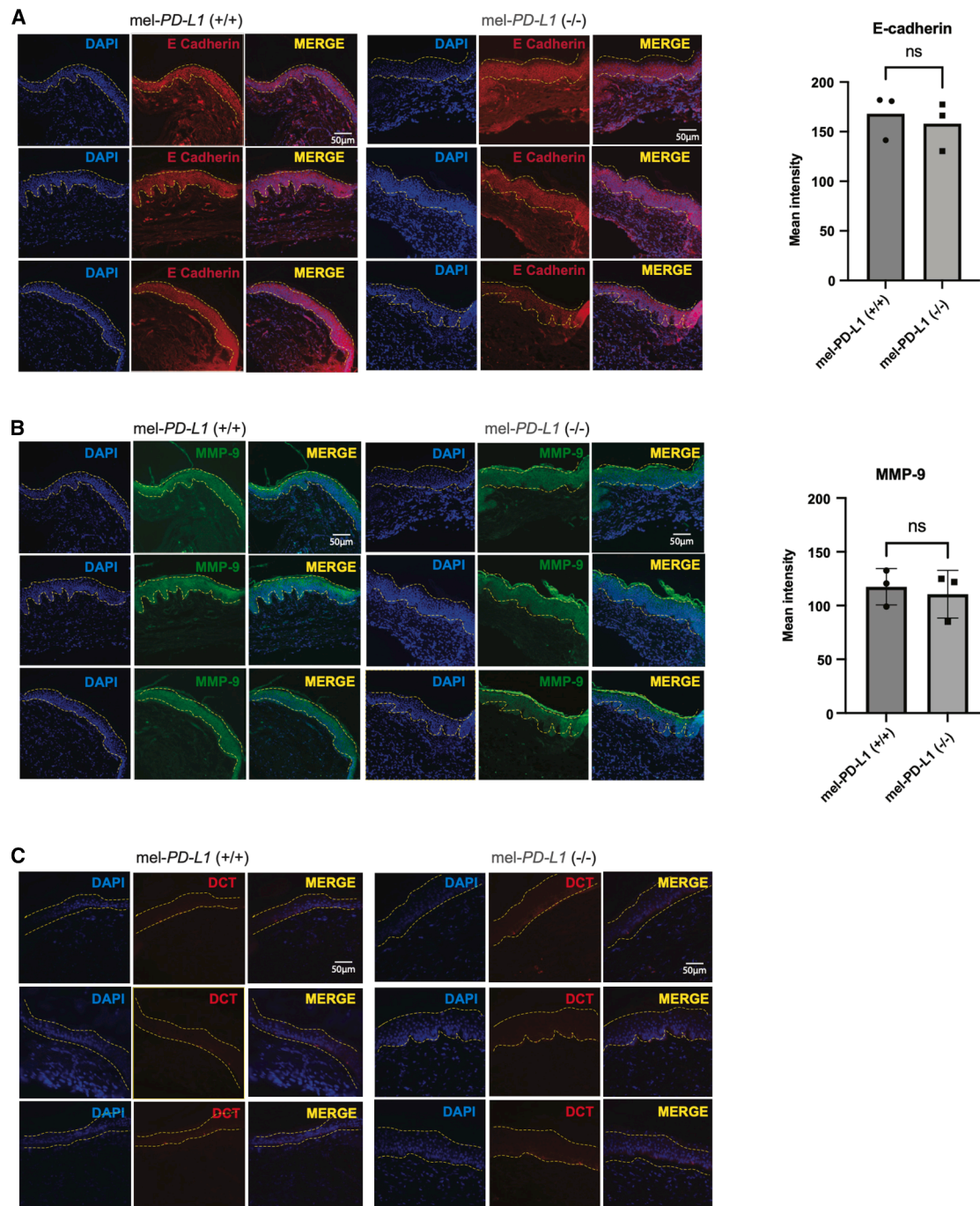


Figure S7. Tissue-level evaluation of adhesion and matrix remodeling in PD-L1-deficient grafts (original)