PLOS ONE

CORRECTION

Correction: Mouse IgG2c Fc loop residues promote greater receptor-binding affinity than mouse IgG2b or human IgG1

The *PLOS ONE* Staff

The sequences appearing in the lower panel of Fig 1E are not properly aligned due to a technical error. Please see the complete, correct Fig 1 here. The publisher apologizes for the error.

Citation: The *PLOS ONE* Staff (2018) Correction: Mouse IgG2c Fc loop residues promote greater receptor-binding affinity than mouse IgG2b or human IgG1. PLoS ONE 13(4): e0196609. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0196609

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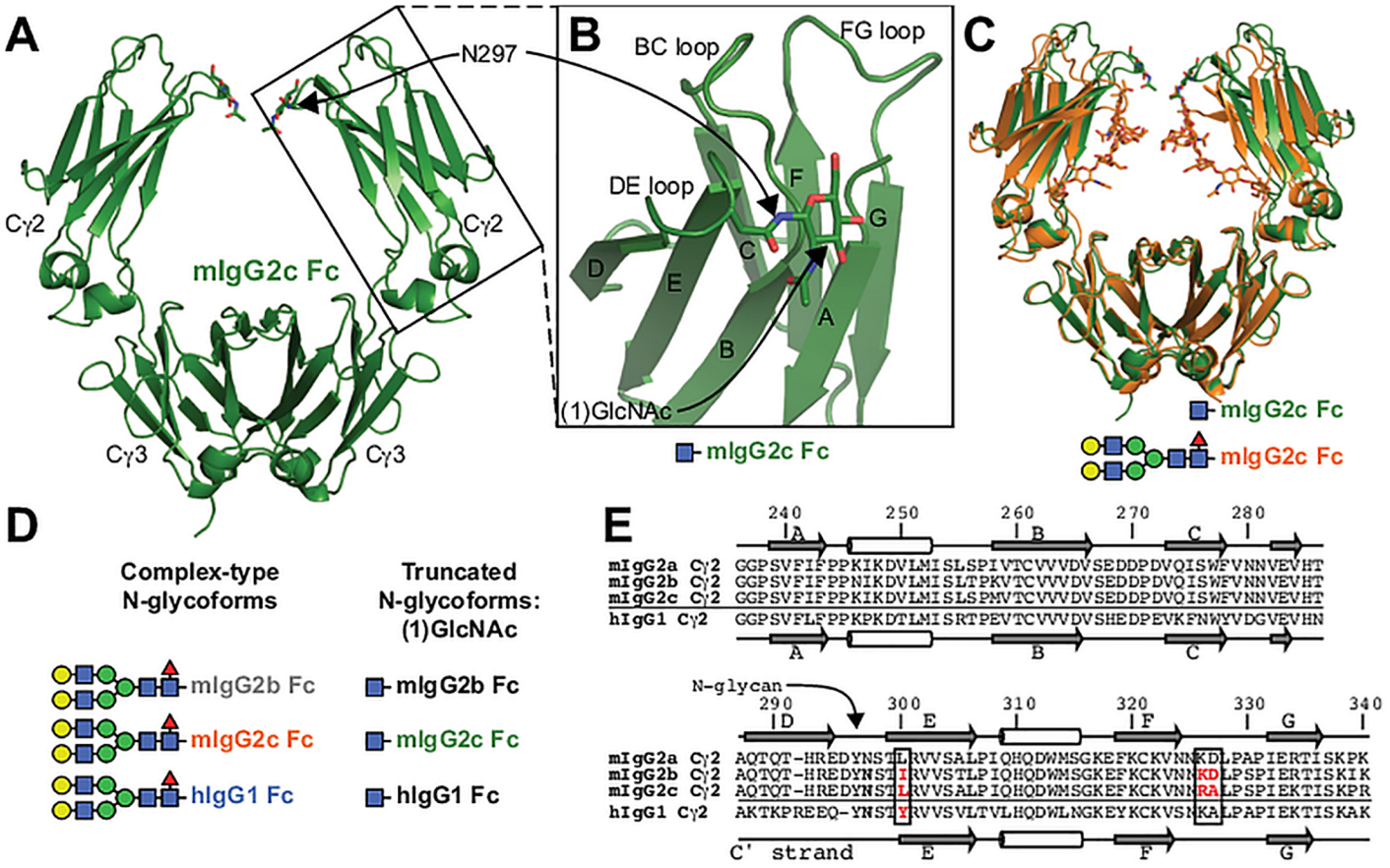

Fig 1. Mouse IgG2c Fc is comparable to other IgGs but shows differences in crucial features. A. A cartoon model of mouse IgG2c Fc solved by x-ray crystallography. Domain and secondary structure element labels (**B**.) are noted. **C**. An overlay of two mouse IgG2c Fc models with different N-glycan composition. **D**. A cartoon schematic showing the glycoforms studied here, individual carbohydrate residues are indicated by colored shapes according to the SNFG system [2]. The colors of individual Fcs will be used as indicated throughout the text to denote sequence and glycan variants. **E**. Sequence and secondary structure arrangement of the Fc Cγ2.

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0196609.g001

Reference

1. Falconer DJ, Barb AW (2018) Mouse IgG2c Fc loop residues promote greater receptor-binding affinity than mouse IgG2b or human IgG1. PLoS ONE 13(2): e0192123. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0192123 PMID: 29408873