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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to caffeic acid, a coffee-related organic acid, inhibits infection by severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome virus in vitro [J Infect Chemother 24 (8) (2018) 597–601]

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The authors regret the following errors that were committed in the first version of their article.

Materials and methods

Cells and viruses

A Chinese isolate of SFTSV strain HB29, was propagated in the Huh7.5.1–8 cell line, a highly permissive derivative of human hepatoma Huh7 cells [10]. HB29 was provided by Mifang Liang and Dexin Li (National Institute for Viral Disease Control and Prevention, China). Briefly, the cells were cultured at 37 °C in Dulbecco's minimum essential medium (DMEM; Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum (FCS; Sigma-Aldrich Japan Co. LLC, Tokyo, Japan) and antibiotics (DMEM-10FCS). The virus-infected cells were maintained in DMEM-10FCS. The infectious dose of SFTSV was determined as described previously [11].

Virus quantitation by quantitative reverse transcription PCR

The viral genome was quantified by quantitative reverse transcription PCR (qRT-PCR) using TaqMan-based chemistry after extracting total RNA from the medium and cells using a viral nucleic acid extraction kit (Favorgen Biotech Corporation, Changzhi, Taiwan) and the Blood/Cultured Cell Total RNA Mini kit (Favorgen Biotech Corporation). Virus-specific primers and a TaqMan probe suitable for the detection of strain HB29 were designed according to a previous report [12]: SFTS-S-F: 5′-GAGAGGATCCCTGAA AGAGTTGTA AA-3′; SFTS-S-R: 5′-TGCCTTCACCAAGACTATCAATGT-3′; SFTS-S-probe: [FAM]-5′-TCTGTCTTGCTGGCTCCGCGC-3′-[TAMRA]. qRT-PCR was performed using the THUNDERBIRD® Probe One-step qRT-PCR kit (Toyobo Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan) in a LightCycler 96 (Roche Diagnostics, Basel, Switzerland).

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