Figure 7 legend, remove: "LWT1 (B-RAF mutant) melanoma (**b**)" and "(**f**) Metastatic burden (vertical axis) in the lungs of *Cish*$^{+/+}$ and *Cish*$^{-/-}$ mice 13 d following B16F10 melanoma injection. On days 0, 3 and 6 relative to tumor inoculation, mice received either control Ig or combination anti–PD-1 and anti–CTLA-4 antibodies."

Figure 7 legend, edit to read: "(**a, b**)" and "(**a**–**d**, mean and s.e.m. … of indicated *n*). **P* > 0.05 and ****P* > 0.0001 (Mann-Witney *U* test (**a**–**c**) or unpaired Student's *t* test (**d**)", and "(**c**) …. antibodies on days –1, 0 and days 6 or 7 relative to B16F10 melanoma injection."

Page 821, right-hand column, remove: "Injection of *Cish*$^{+/+}$ and *Cish*$^{-/-}$ mice with a melanoma cell line expressing a mutated form of the serine-threonine kinase *braf* (LWT1 BRAF^{V600E})[23] also resulted in significantly reduced lung metastases in *Cish*$^{-/-}$ mice (**Fig. 7b**)."

Page 821, 822, remove: "Combination immunotherapy using antibodies to PD-1 and CTLA4 is currently one of the most effective treatments against advanced melanoma[24,25]. To compare this benchmark immunotherapy with *Cish* deletion, we injected *Cish*$^{+/+}$ and *Cish*$^{-/-}$ mice with a high dose of B16F10 melanoma (to elicit both an NK cell and CD8$^+$ T cell response) and treated them with a cIg or a combination of anti-PD-1 and anti–CTLA-4. Anti–PD-1 and anti–CTLA-4 treatment significantly reduced melanoma metastases when compared with cIg in Cish$^{+/+}$ mice, but this was inferior to the protection afforded by Cish deletion alone (*Cish*$^{-/-}$ mice + cIg; **Fig. 7f**). Notably, *Cish*$^{-/-}$ mice treated with anti–PD-1 and anti–CTLA-4 developed even fewer metastases than *Cish*$^{-/-}$ mice treated with cIg (**Fig. 7f**), highlighting the potential therapeutic benefit that could be achieved if anti–CTLA-4 and anti–PD-1 therapy was combined with loss of CIS function."

Page 823, last Discussion paragraph, remove: "…and showing greater efficacy than that observed with CTLA-4–PD-1 blockade."

Online Methods, "Experimental tumor metastasis" section, replace as follows: "Single-cell suspensions of B16F10 melanoma or RM-1 prostate carcinoma cells were injected i.v. into the tail vein of the indicated strains of mice (2.0-2.5 × 10^5 cells/mouse). Some mice also received either control Ig (50 or 250 µg i.p.; cIg, 2A3), 100 µg anti-CD8β (53.5.8) to deplete CD8$^+$ T cells, 50 µg anti-asialoGM1 to deplete NK cells, or 250 µg anti-mIFN-γ (H22) to neutralize IFN-γ, as previously described[33,61], on days -1, 0 and either day 6 or day 7, relative to tumor inoculation (day 0). Lungs were harvested on day 12 or 14 and either fixed in Bouin's solution and B16F10 metastases counted[55], or analyzed for NK cell expansion by flow cytometry."

Further, Jeffrey J. Babon's first name was misspelled in the original article (Jeffery), as is now updated via this amendment.

Author Correction: Runx factors launch T cell and innate lymphoid programs via direct and gene network-based mechanisms

Correction to: *Nature Immunology*
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In the version of the article initially published, the title of Extended Data Fig. 9 was incorrect and has been updated to "Distinct associations of transcriptional regulatory function with different groups of Runx binding sites" in the HTML and PDF versions of the article.