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Publisher Correction: Combining Turing and 3D vertex models reproduces autonomous multicellular morphogenesis with undulation, tubulation, and branching

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This Article contains errors in the order of the Figures and Figure Legends. In the HTML version of the Article, Figures 8 and 9 were published in the reverse order, but not their accompanying legends. In the PDF version of the Article, the legends of Figures 8 and 9 only were published in the reverse order. The correct Figures 8 and 9 together with their accompanying legends appear below as Figures 1 and 2 respectively.

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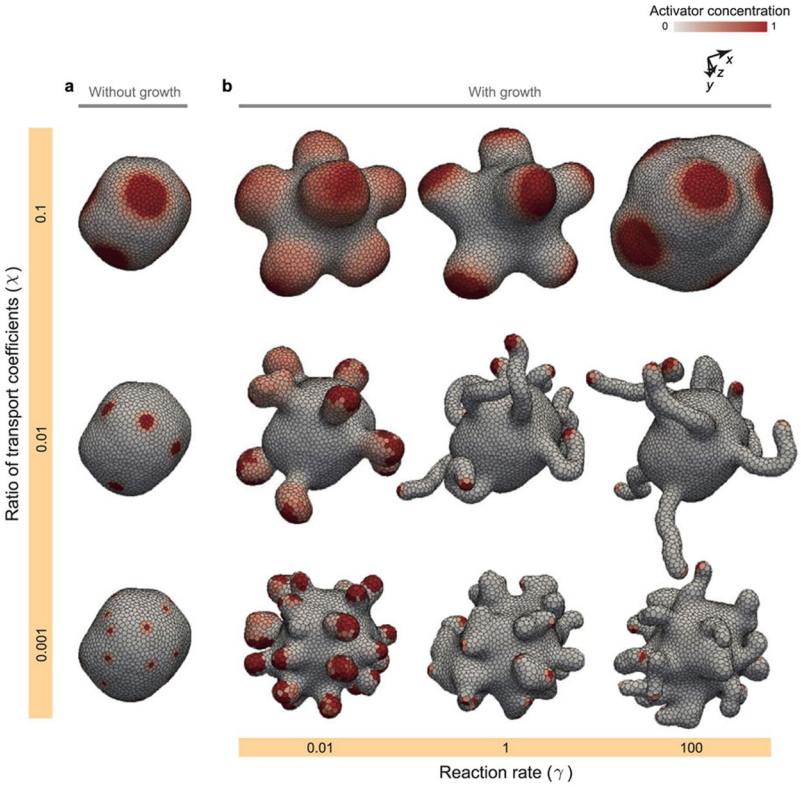

Figure 1. Morphology diagram. (**a**) Images of tissue patterns obtained by simulations without cell growth. (**b**) Morphology diagram of tissue shapes and patterns obtained by simulations with cell growth. In (**a** and **b**), cells are colored by their activator concentration. The steady tissue patterns in (**a**) were obtained by simulations during 2 cell cycles, in which physical parameters were set as $\gamma = 100$. The individual tissues in (**b**) were composed of about 4,000 cells, which were picked up on the growth process.

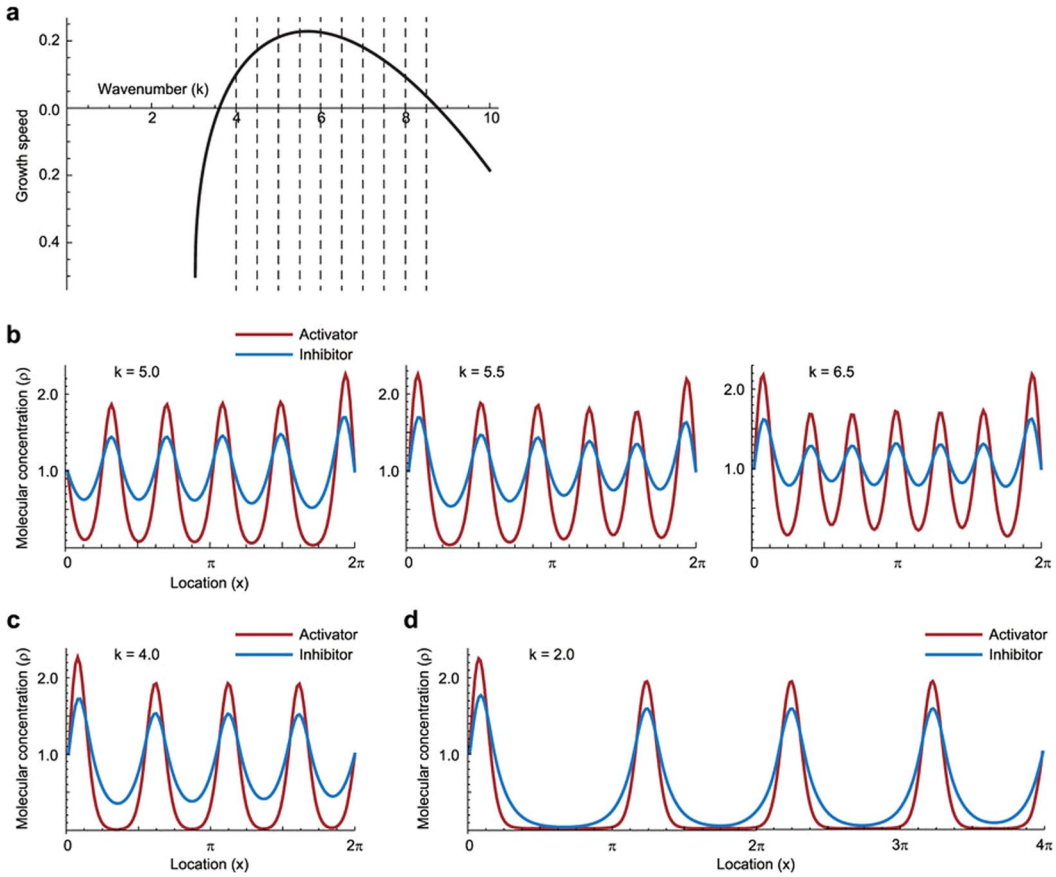

Figure 2. Multiple unstable mode of activator–inhibitor system in one-dimensional space. (**a**) Dispersion relation of the activator–inhibitor system. Growth speed of each wavenumber component is positive in the region of $4.0 \leq k \leq 8.5$. Dashed lines indicate the possible wavenumber components. (**b**) Example results of the numerical simulations for the activator–inhibitor system with respect to the different initial conditions. The initial conditions were set as a random distribution with the uniform white noise, the boundary condition was set as $\rho_A = \rho_I = 1$ at $x = 0, 2\pi$, and physical parameters were set as $D_A/\gamma = 0.01$ and $D_I/\gamma = 0.1$. Red and blue lines indicate activator and inhibitor, respectively. (**c**) Result of the numerical simulation from the initial condition with dominant number of waves 4. (**d**) Result of the numerical simulation with domain growth from the initial condition with dominant number of waves 4. The domain size grew from 2π to 4π. In (**c** and **d**), the initial condition was set as periodic as $\rho_A = \rho_I = 1 + \sin 4x$.

Additionally, this Article contains typographical errors in the Modeling Example: Cell Growth Regulation by an Activator–inhibitor System and Results sections.

Under the subheading 'Discrete Turing model for describing multicellular patterning',

"Sect. 6 in Appendix"

should read:

"Appendix A"

Under the subheadings 'Activator–inhibitor system' and 'Hysteresis in patterning emerges from the multiple unstable mode in activator–inhibitor system',

"Sect. 7 in Appendix"

should read:

"Appendix B"

Under the subheading 'Physical parameter setting',

"Sect. 8 in Appendix"

should read:

"Appendix C"

Finally, under the subheading 'Coupling patterning and deformation drives undulation, tubulation, and branching',

"As described in Sect. 3.4, the size of activator regions should be approximately proportional to $\chi^{1/4}\phi^{1/2}$; hence, the size in the case of $\chi = 0.1$ is expected to be about 1.8 times larger than that in the case of $\chi = 0.01$."

should read:

"Based on linear approximation, the size of activator regions should be approximately proportional to $\chi^{1/4}\phi^{1/2}$; hence, the size in the case of $\chi = 0.1$ is expected to be about 1.8 times larger than that in the case of $\chi = 0.01$."