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Author Correction: Cluster-assembled zirconia substrates promote long-term differentiation and functioning of human islets of Langerhans

Alessandra Galli¹, Elisa Maffioli^{2,3}, Elisa Sogne^{3,4,6}, Stefania Moretti¹, Eliana Sara Di Cairano¹, Armando Negri^{2,3}, Simona Nonnis^{2,3}, Giuseppe Danilo Norata¹, Fabrizia Bonacina¹, Francesca Borghi⁴, Alessandro Podestà⁴, Federico Bertuzzi⁵, Paolo Milani⁴, Cristina Lenardi^{3,4}, Gabriella Tedeschi^{2,3} & Carla Perego¹

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In this Article, Figure 4B panel f) is a duplication of panel e). The correct Figure 4 is shown below as Figure 1.

¹Dipartimento di Scienze Farmacologiche e Biomolecolari, Università degli Studi di Milano, via Trentacoste 2, 20134, Milan, Italy. ²Dipartimento di Medicina Veterinaria, Università degli Studi di Milano, via Celoria 10, 20133, Milan, Italy. ³Fondazione Filarete, v.le Ortles 22/4, 20139, Milan, Italy. ⁴CIMAINA and Dipartimento di Fisica, Università degli Studi di Milano, via Celoria 16, 20133, Milan, Italy. ⁵Niguarda Hospital, Milan, Italy. ⁶Present address: Biological and Environmental Science and Engineering Division, KAUST, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Alessandra Galli and Elisa Maffioli contributed equally. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to C.P. (email: carla.perego@unimi.it)

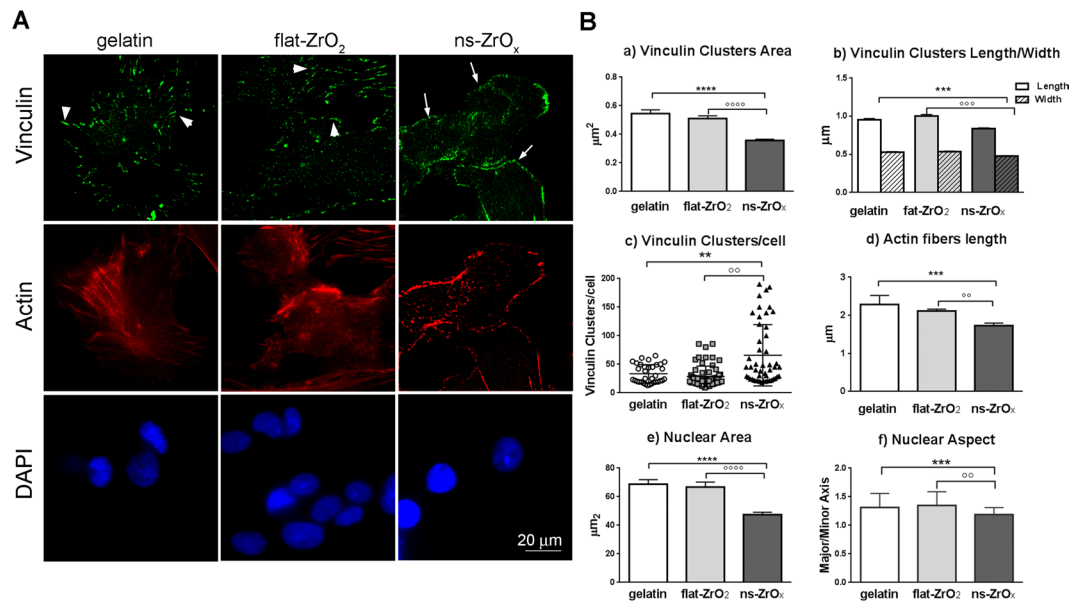


Figure 1. Nanostructured zirconia substrates promote the activation of a mechanotransduction pathway. **(A)** Cells, grown on different substrates for 15 days, were triple stained with anti-vinculin antibody (green), phalloidin (actin, red) and DAPI (blue). Representative epifluorescence (actin and DAPI) and TIRFM (vinculin) images are shown. Bar: 20 μm. Arrows indicate focal complexes, arrowheads indicate focal adhesion. **(B)** Quantitative analyses of adhesive complexes, actin fibers organization and nuclear architecture of cells grown on different substrates. (a,b) Vinculin-positive clusters area, length and width; (c) number of vinculin clusters per cell; (d) cytoskeletal actin fibers length; (e,f) nuclear area and aspect (major/minor axis). Bars illustrate the average responses ± SE (N = 40–100 cells for each substrate) in two different islet preparations. (***) $p < 0.005$, ns-ZrO_x vs gelatin; (°) $p < 0.01$, (°°) $p < 0.005$, ns-ZrO_x vs flat-ZrO₂.

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