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CORRECTION

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Correction: Confocal Raman microspectroscopy for skin characterization: a comparative study between human skin and pig skin

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Correction for 'Confocal Raman microspectroscopy for skin characterization: a comparative study between human skin and pig skin' by Sana Tfaili *et al.*, *Analyst*, 2012, **137**, 3673–3682, DOI: 10.1039/C2AN16292J.

The authors regret that the assignment of the Raman vibration at 1047 cm^{-1} in Table 2 is incorrect in the original article. The correct version of Table 2 is shown below.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

Table 2 Raman band assignment[a]

SC surface		SC/epidermis		Epidermis		
Transkin	Pig skin	Transkin	Pig skin	Transkin	Pig skin	Assignment
	427					Cholesterol[12]
459	457	457		457		Polysaccharides[13]
	486	486		486		Glycogen[14]
	519	519				Phospholipids[13]
	529	529		527		ν(S–S) in keratin, ν(S–S) disulfide in proteins,[14,15] ceramides,[16] ν(S–S) *gauche–gauche–trans* (amino acid cysteine)[17]
546	545	541		543		Glucose–saccharide band, cholesterol[17]
	564	564		564		Polysaccharides[13]
		582		582		δ OH out of plane[18]
	597	597		597		Phospholipids[17]
	605	605	607	605		Glycerol[17]
				619		γ_t C–C (protein)[19]
624	622	624	622	624		γ_t C–C mode of phenylalanine (proteins)[14,15,20]
	646	646		646		γ_t C–C mode of tyrosine, cysteine[12]
	667	667		667		T, G (DNA/RNA)[20]
	701	701		701		ν(C–S) *trans* (amino acid methionine),[21] cholesterol, cholesterol ester[17]
	724	722		724		DNA[22]
	745	747	749	749		T (ring breathing mode of DNA/RNA bases),[19] DNA,[22] symmetric breathing of tryptophan (protein assignment)[12,14,15,23]
	803	803		803		Uracil-based ring breathing mode[24]
829	828	828	826	828	827	Out-of-plane ring breathing, tyrosine (1st peak of the Fermi doublet),[14,15] phosphodiester,[25] ν O–P–O DNA/RNA[20]
	854	854		854		Tyrosine (1st peak of the Fermi doublet) and polysaccharide[26]
	897	898		896	898	Saccharide band,[17] monosaccharides (β-glucose), (C–O–C) skeletal mode,[25] phosphodiester, deoxyribose[21]
		930				ν(C–C), probably in amino acids (protein band)[27]
936	937	937		936	937	ν(C–C), α-helix (proteins), amino acid side chain vibrations[12]
	987	987		983		ν(C–C), β-sheet (proteins)[20]
	1003	1003		1003		Phenylalanine[12]

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Table 2 *(Contd.)*

SC surface		SC/epidermis		Epidermis		
Transkin	Pig skin	Transkin	Pig skin	Transkin	Pig skin	Assignment
	1031		1031		1031	O–CH_3 ν of methoxy groups[18]
						δ(C–H), phenylalanine (protein assignment)
						Phenylalanine, ν(C–N) of proteins[23]
1047						ν PO_4^{3-},[12] C–C and C–O stretching in HA
	1062	1062	1059		1062	ν(C–C) skeletal, lipids[28]
	1082		1082		1082	ν(C–C) or ν(C–O), phospholipids (lipid assignment),[23] phosphate vibrations (phosphodiester groups in nucleic acids),[29] nucleic acids[30]
			1095		1095	Lipid,[31] ν(C–N),[12] phosphodioxy group in nucleic acids[20]
	1128		1128	1127	1129	ν(C–N),[32] ν(C–C) skeletal *trans* conformation,[33] phospholipid[34]
	1155		1155		1155	ν(C–C) & (C–N) of proteins (also carotenoids),[14,15] glycogen[30]
1173	1175		1175	1173	1175	Cytosine, guanine[25]
	1207	1206	1205		1205	ν(C–C_6H_5), tryptophan, phenylalanine (protein assignment)[23,26]
			1244		1244	One of the two most distinct peaks for RNA (with 813 cm^{-1}),[19] (C, T)[14]
	1255		1255		1256	Lipids[30] (doublet with the 1297 peak), amide III, adenine, cytosine[14]
	1271	1268	1271		1271	Amide III,[14] C–H (lipid)[29]
					1294	Cytosine[25]
	1297	1299	1301		1302	δ CH_2 lipid,[13] adenine, cytosine[14]
					1309	γ_t CH_3/CH_2[21]
	1339	1336	1339	1338	1339	Nucleic acid mode[6,35]
	1389		1387		1389	CH_3 band,[14] δ CH_3 symmetric (lipid)[26]
			1393		1393	CH rocking[20]
	1416					ν(C═O) of COO^- (amino acids aspartic & glutamic acid)[21]
1442	1441					Cholesterol,[32] fatty acids,[30,37] δ CH_2, δ CH_3[38]
		1449	1451	1449	1451	δ CH_2, δ CH_3,[12,29,38] C–H vibration (proteins), C–H vibration (lipids)[20]
1526		1526		1526		–C═C– carotenoid[14]
	1545		1545		1546	Tryptophan[14,15]
	1561				1562	Tryptophan[27]
	1588		1585		1586	δ C═C mode of phenylalanine,[12,27] ν(C═C) olefinic (protein assignment)[26]
	1604		1604		1604	δ C═C in-plane mode of phenylalanine & tyrosine,[14,15] cytosine (NH_2)[25]
	1613		1613		1613	Tyrosine[12]
1652	1653		1653		1653	ν(C═O) amide I,[23] amide I α-helix,[39] lipid ν(C═C),[14,29] carbonyl ν(C═O)[24] and elastin (protein assignment)[23,26]
	1671		1671		1671	Amide I band (ν C═O coupled to a δ N–H),[17,40] ceramides[17]
			1724		1724	ν(C═O)OH (amino acids aspartic & glutamic acid)[21]
	1742		1742		1742	
	2724		2727		2724	ν CH[41]
	2724		2727		2724	ν CH_2 symmetric of lipids, ν CH_3 symmetric of lipids[42]
	2849		2850		2849	ν CH_2 asymmetric of lipids and proteins[42]
	2880		2880		2880	ν CH_2 asymmetric of lipids and proteins[42]
	2889		2889		2889	ν CH_2 asymmetric[42]
	2934		2934		2934	ν CH[43]

[a] γ_t: twisting (torsion), δ: bending or deformation, ν: stretching, ρ: rocking, A: adenine, C: cytosine, G: guanine, T: thymine.