Biomaterials Science



View Article Online

CORRECTION



Cite this: Biomater. Sci., 2020, 8, 2040

Correction: Opposite responses of normal hepatocytes and hepatocellular carcinoma cells to substrate viscoelasticity

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DOI: 10.1039/d0bm90022b

Correction for 'Opposite responses of normal hepatocytes and hepatocellular carcinoma cells to substrate viscoelasticity' by Kalpana Mandal *et al., Biomater. Sci.,* 2020, **8**, 1316–1328.

After publication, the authors found an error in Fig. 5(b and c) in the main paper. The corrected Fig. 5 is shown below.



Fig. 5 Model explains the viscoelastic regulation results for different cells. (A) Schematic of motor clutch model for a cell spreading on an elastic or viscoelastic substrate (collagen I coated only on elastic PAA components). Myosin motors pull the actin bundle towards the cell center at a retrograde flow velocity V_f . Clutches connect the actin bundle to the substrate based on the reaction rates r_{on} and r_{off} and resist the retrograde flow. The spreading speed V_s is the difference between polymerization speed V_p and retrograde flow V_f . The viscoelastic substrate is represented as a generalized Maxwell model with two relaxation timescales $\left(\tau_{s1} = \frac{\eta_1}{k_{a1}}, \tau_{s2} = \frac{\eta_2}{k_{a2}}\right)$. (B–C) Spreading speed V_s of PHH cells (B) and Huh7 cells (C) on elastic (black) and viscoelastic (orange) substrates. Error bars represent the standard deviation (N = 10 simulations).

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

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