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Correction: A system for the high-throughput measurement of the shear modulus distribution of human red blood cells

Amir Saadat, ^{†a} Diego A. Huyke, ^{†b} Diego I. Oyarzun,^{†b} Paulina V. Escobar,^c Ingrid H. Øvreeide, ^d Eric S. G. Shaqfeh ^{*abe} and Juan G. Santiago ^{*b}

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Correction for 'A system for the high-throughput measurement of the shear modulus distribution of human red blood cells' by Amir Saadat *et al.*, *Lab Chip*, 2020, 20, 2927–2936, DOI: 10.1039/D0LC00283F.

The colors of the plotted circle symbols in Fig. 5A should be interchanged. That is, the green circles indicate fresh cell data, and the blue circles indicate cells stored for 5 weeks. In the caption for this figure, the line “25th, 75th, and 75th percentiles” should read “25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles.” Note these corrections do not influence the discussions or conclusions of the article. Below is a corrected version of this figure.

^a Department of Chemical Engineering, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA

^b Department of Mechanical Engineering, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA. E-mail: juan.santiago@stanford.edu

^c Department of Mechanical Engineering, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile

^d Department of Physics, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway

^e Institute of Computational and Mathematical Engineering, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA. E-mail: esgs@stanford.edu

[†] AS, DAH, and DIO contributed equally to this work.



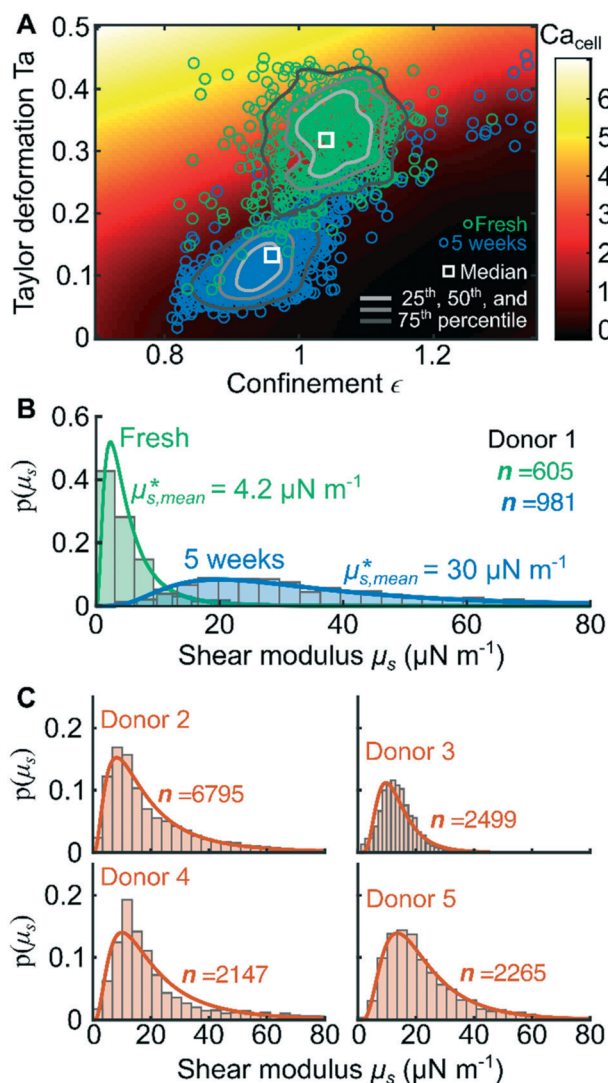


Fig. 5 (A) Experimentally measured Taylor deformation Ta versus confinement ϵ data for donor 1 RBCs that were freshly withdrawn (green, open circles) and 5 weeks stored in a 4 °C fridge (blue, open circles). The white square and the solid lines respectively denote the median Ta and ϵ and the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles of each group. The scattered data is overlaid on the computationally generated Ta versus ϵ surface which results in a single capillary number of the cell Ca_{cell} . (B) Shear modulus distributions corresponding to the same data set (fresh in green and 5 weeks stored in blue). The value $\mu_{s,mean}^*$ denotes the geometric mean shear modulus of each group. (C) Shear modulus distributions for freshly withdrawn RBCs from donors 2–5. n is the number of cells analyzed in each group.

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

