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Correction: Deep-LUMEN assay – human lung epithelial spheroid classification from brightfield images using deep learning

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Correction for ‘Deep-LUMEN assay – human lung epithelial spheroid classification from brightfield images using deep learning’ by Lyan Abdul *et al.*, *Lab Chip*, 2020, DOI: 10.1039/d0lc01010c.

An incorrect version of Fig. 1 was included in the article at proofing stage. The correct version is shown herein.

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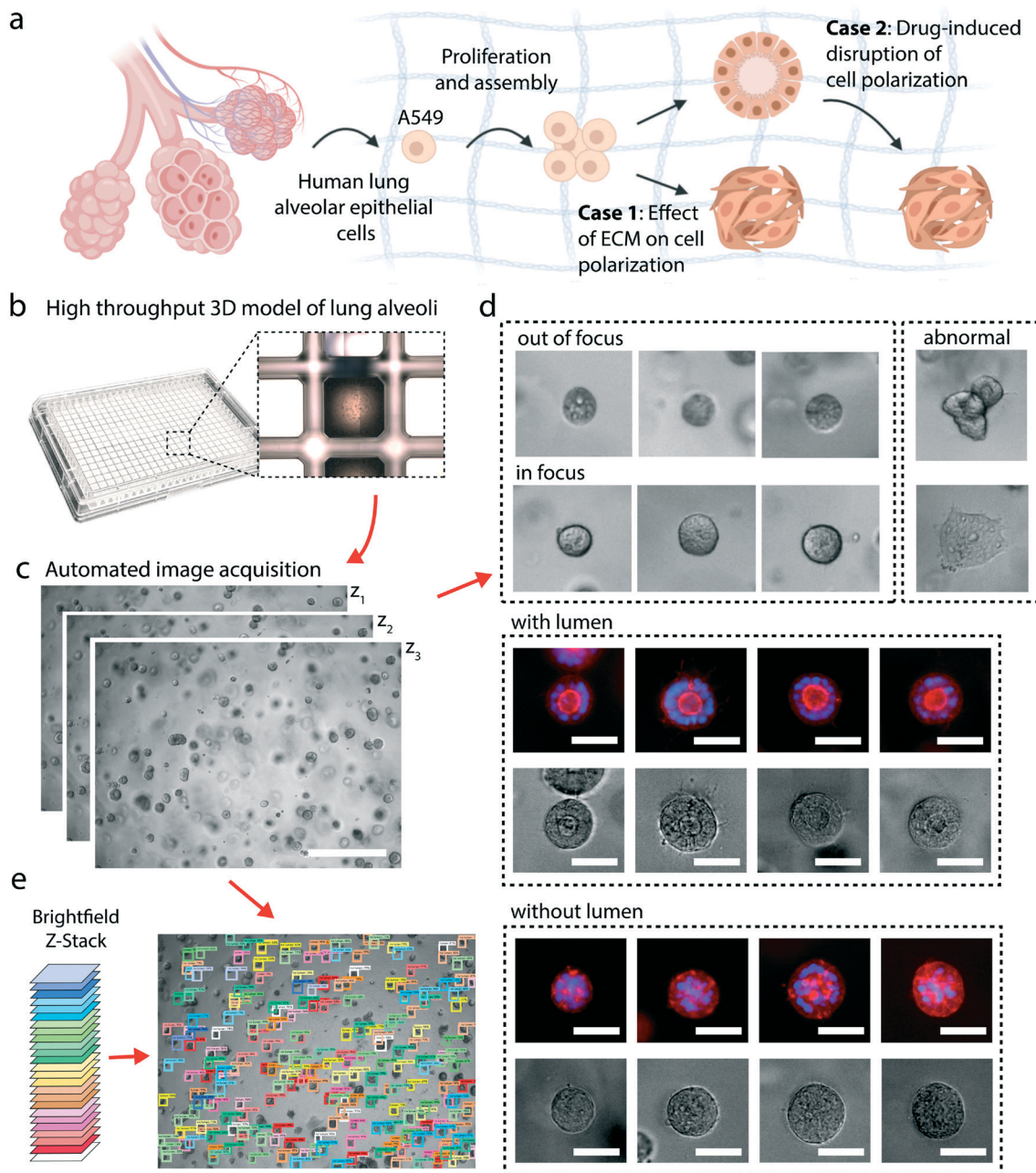


Fig. 1 Differential formation of hollow lung alveolar spheroids. **a**, Illustration of lung epithelial cells proliferating and assembling into either hollow or solid spheroids in a 3D matrix. **b**, Tissue culture setup where 25 μ L of Matrigel® embedded with cells are cast in standard 384-well plates. **c**, Acquired z-stack transmitted-light images. **d**, Example scenarios of lung spheroids seen from the collected images. Corresponding fluorescent images stained for F-actin (red) and DAPI (blue) of lung spheroids with or without a lumen (representative images from $n = 6$ samples). Scale bar, 50 μ m. **e**, z-Stack acquisition allows for spheroid morphology assessment throughout entire hydrogel. Spheroids on different focal planes were detected with developed deep-LUMEN algorithm from z-stack images and then labeled with different colors for visualization.

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

