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## Corrigendum

### Corrigendum to “Gap junctional communication is involved in differentiation of osteoclasts from bone marrow and peripheral blood monocytes”

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In the original published version of this article, a typographical error was present in Methods section 2.6. The pixel size displayed incorrectly as “354  $\mu\text{m}$   $\times$  354  $\mu\text{m}$ ” instead of the correct value of “0.69  $\mu\text{m}$   $\times$  0.69  $\mu\text{m}$ ”. The authors apologize for the mistake. The corrected version of section 2.6 is displayed below.

#### 2.6. Analysis of the effects of AAP10 on GJC with Fluorescence Recovery After Photobleaching (FRAP)

Osteoblast lineage MC3T3-E1 cells were obtained from LGC Standards (Teddington, UK). The cells were cultured in  $\alpha$ -MEM containing 10% FBS, 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 IU/ml penicillin and 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  streptomycin (Sigma-Aldrich) in T25 cell culture flasks and passaged every 2–3 days. For the FRAP experiment,  $3.95 \times 10^4$  cells/cm<sup>2</sup> were cultured in 4 compartment glass bottom cell culture dishes (Cellview; Greiner Bio-One, Kremsmünster, Austria) in 500  $\mu\text{l}$   $\alpha$ -MEM per compartment. 100  $\mu\text{M}$  AAP10 was added to the cultures once daily and finally after staining with calcein red-orange. The cells were cultured for 3 days, after which the media were removed and replaced with phenol red free D-MEM (Gibco/Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA) containing 5  $\mu\text{M}$  calcein red-orange, AM

(Molecular Probes/Thermo Fisher Scientific). Staining was performed at +37 °C for 30 minutes after which the cells were washed 3 times with phenol red free D-MEM. FRAP experiments were performed with a Zeiss LSM 780 confocal microscope using a Plan-Apochromat 20x/0.8 objective (Carl Zeiss Microscopy GmbH, Germany). The excitation wavelength was 561 nm and emission was collected between 566 nm - 670 nm. The pixel size was set to 0.69  $\mu\text{m} \times 0.69 \mu\text{m}$ . The time-lapse imaging interval was set to 5 seconds and recovery of the fluorescence was followed for 280 seconds. All measurements were performed at +37 °C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub> maintained by an OkoLab bold line top stage incubator (OkoLab, Italy). Before analyzing the results, the fluorescence signals were corrected for acquisition bleaching and normalized by scaling the pre-bleach intensity values to 1, and the post-bleach values were scaled to 0.