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Author Correction: Rapid susceptibility profiling of carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

K. T. Mulroney[1], J. M. Hall[2], X. Huang[2,3], E. Turnbull[2], N. M. Bzdyl[2], A. Chakera[1], U. Naseer[4], E. M. Corea[5], M. J. Ellington[6], K. L. Hopkins[6], A. L. Wester[4], O. Ekelund[7], N. Woodford[6] & T. J. J. Inglis[2,3,8]

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In this Article, the images for Figures 2 and 3 were inadvertently switched. The correct Figures 2 and 3 appear below with their accompanying figure legends as Figures 1 and 2, respectively. The Figure legends are correct.

[1]Harry Perkins Institute of Medical Research, School of Medicine, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, the University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia, Australia. [2]Marshall Centre, School of Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, the University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia, Australia. [3]Department of Microbiology, PathWest Laboratory Medicine, WA, Nedlands, Australia. [4]Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Oslo, Norway. [5]Department of Microbiology, University of Colombo, Kynsey Road, Colombo, Sri Lanka. [6]Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare Associated Infections (AMRHAI) Reference Unit, National Infection Service, Public Health England, London, NW9 5EQ, UK. [7]Department of Clinical Microbiology and EUCAST Development Laboratory, Region Kronoberg, Växjö, Sweden. [8]Division of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, School of Medicine, Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences, the University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia, Australia. K.T. Mulroney and J.M. Hall contributed equally to this work. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to T.J.J.I. (email: tim.inglis@health.wa.gov.au)

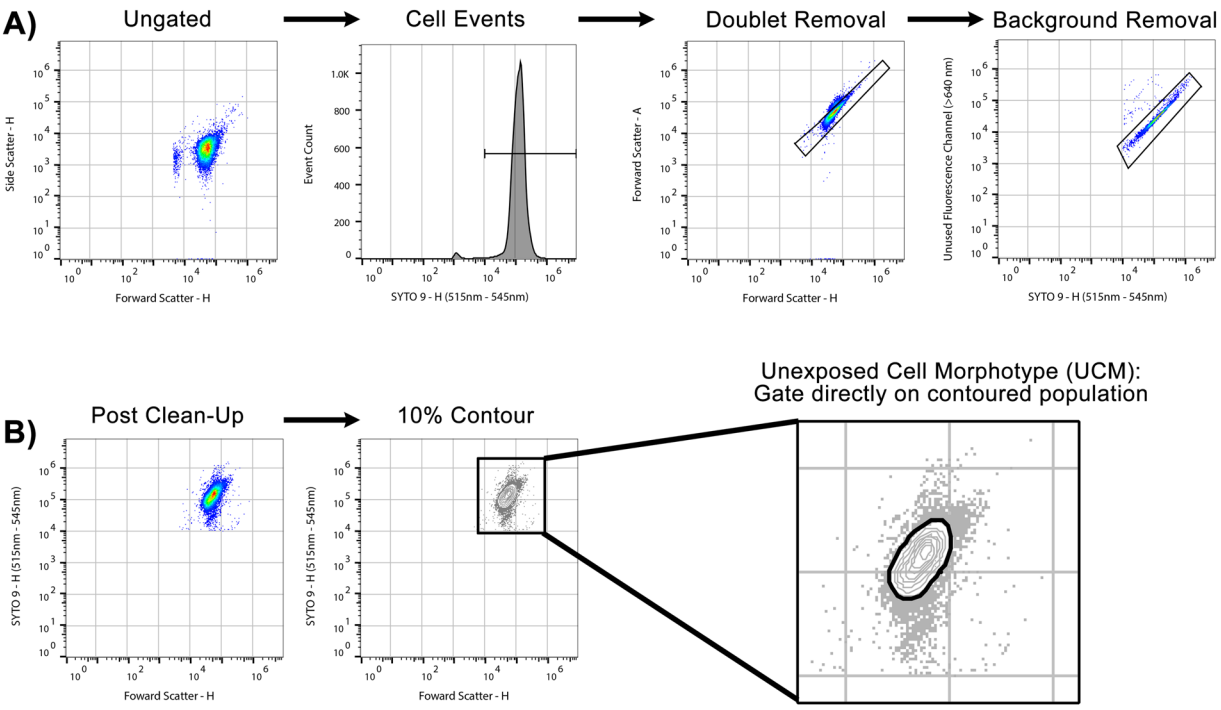

Figure 1. Standardised gating applied to raw data. (**A**) Collected events were gated to include only those with a SYTO®9 (BL1 - 530/30 nm) fluorescence of 10^4 arbitrary fluorescence units or higher. Doublets were removed via a FSC-A vs FSC-H plot. Background was removed by plotting specific SYTO®9 fluorescence (BL1 – 530/30) against an unused channel (BL3 – 640 LP). (**B**) In the antibiotic unexposed sample, 10% nearest-neighbour contouring was applied, and a gate (referred to as Unexposed Cell Morphotype) was set to include all clustered events. This gate was then applied to all samples across the antibiotic dilution series.

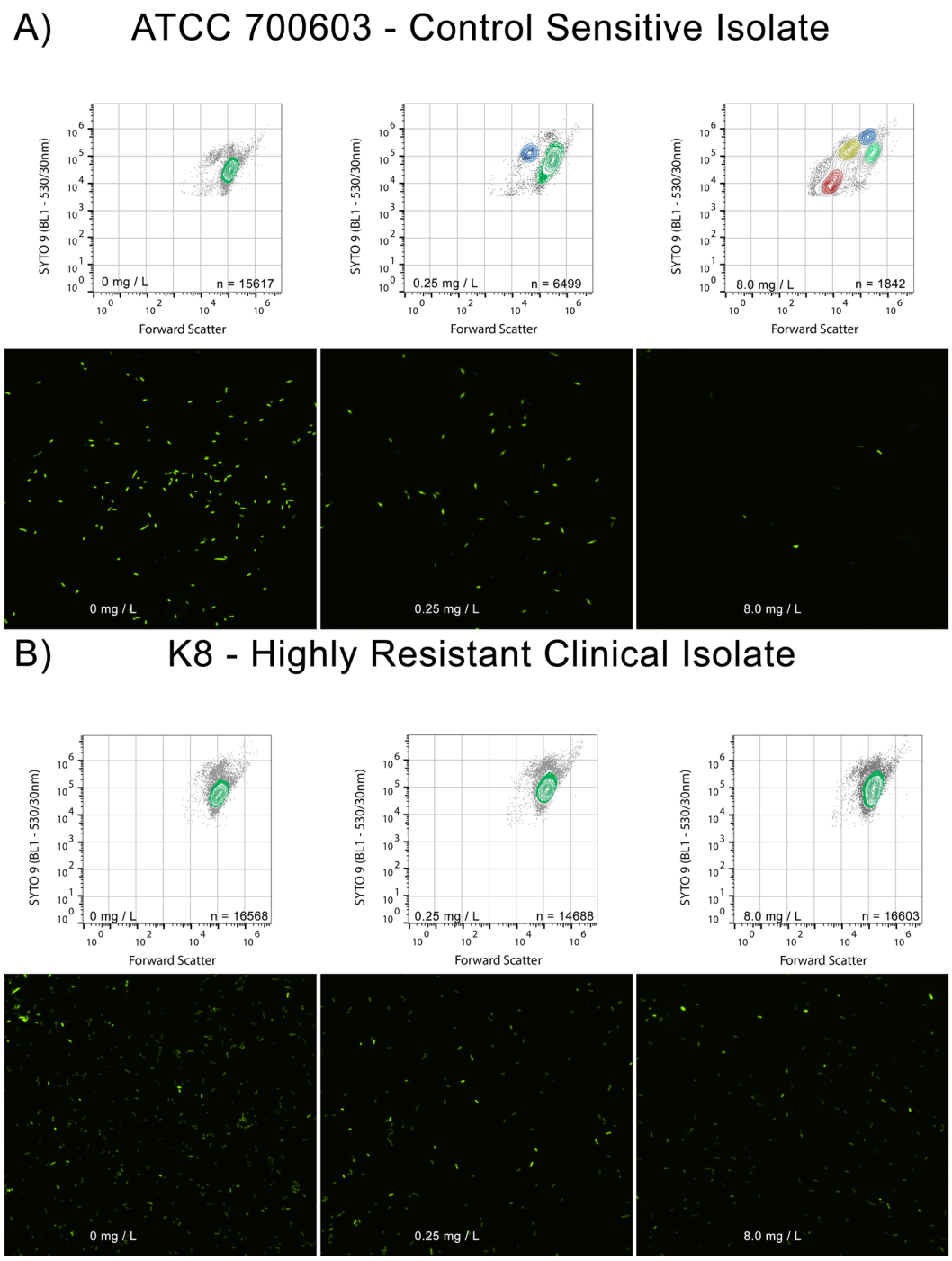

Figure 2. Susceptibility to meropenem can be identified by AFC by observing a susceptibility-associated signature. (**A**) Exposure of the *K. pneumoniae* susceptible type strain (ATCC 700603) increased forward scatter, SYTO®9 fluorescence, reduced overall event numbers, and formed a new contouring focus at the isolate's MIC (0.25 mg/L). At 32 × MIC, a total of four contouring foci were observed, with an overall shift towards low forward scatter, low fluorescent debris. The progression of these features, when observed in combination, constitutes the susceptibility-associated signature. Colouring on biaxial plots indicates separate contouring foci. Fluorescence micrographs (acquired at 60x magnification) show reduced overall cell numbers and increase aberrant cell morphotypes as meropenem concentration increases. (**B**) Exposure of highly resistant clinical *K. pneumoniae* strain K8 to meropenem shows an absence of susceptibility-associated signature across clinically relevant meropenem concentrations by flow cytometer bi-axial plot, and an absence of aberrant cell morphotypes by fluorescence microscopy.

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