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Author Correction: Cluster-assembled zirconia substrates promote long-term differentiation and functioning of human islets of Langerhans

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In this Article, Figure 4B panel f) is a duplication of panel e). The correct Figure 4 is shown below as Figure 1.

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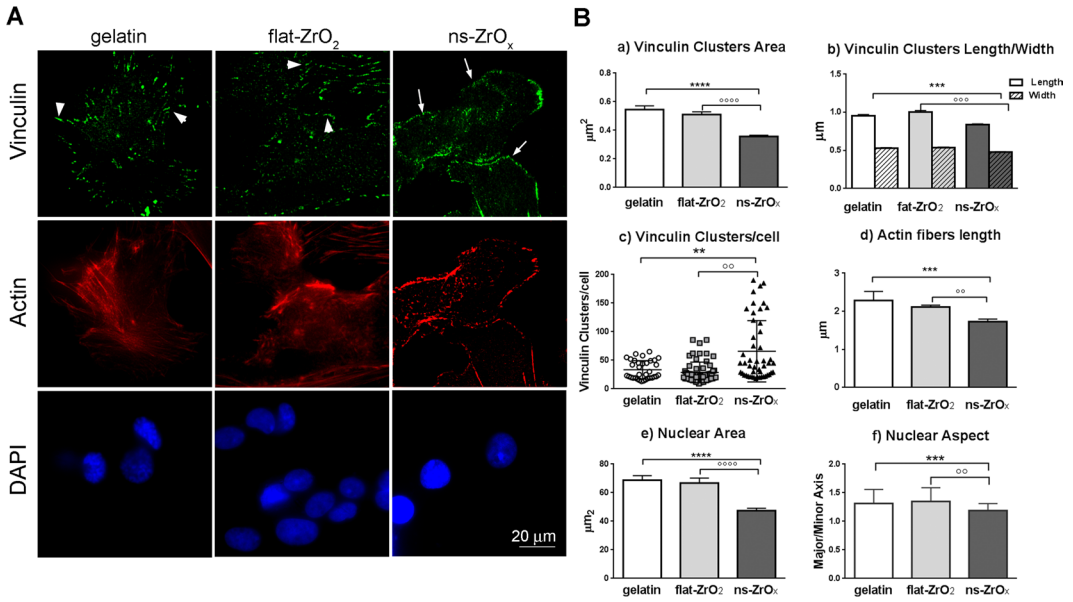

Figure 1. Nanostructured zirconia substrates promote the activation of a mechanotransduction pathway. (**A**) Cells, grown on different substrates for 15 days, were triple stained with anti-vinculin antibody (green), phalloidin (actin, red) and DAPI (blue). Representative epifluorescence (actin and DAPI) and TIRFM (vinculin) images are shown. Bar: 20 μm. Arrows indicate focal complexes, arrowheads indicate focal adhesion. (**B**) Quantitative analyses of adhesive complexes, actin fibers organization and nuclear architecture of cells grown on different substrates. (a,b) Vinculin-positive clusters area, length and width; (c) number of vinculin clusters per cell; (d) cytoskeletal actin fibers length; (e,f) nuclear area and aspect (major/minor axis). Bars illustrate the average responses ± SE (N = 40–100 cells for each substrate) in two different islet preparations. (***$p < 0.005$, ns-ZrOx vs gelatin; °°$p < 0.01$, °°°$p < 0.005$, ns-ZrO_x *vs* flat-ZrO_2).