PUBLISHER CORRECTION

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Publisher Correction: Single-cell atlas of keratoconus corneas revealed aberrant transcriptional signatures and implicated mechanical stretch as a trigger for keratoconus pathogenesis

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During the production, Figs. 1 and 5 in the PDF version were misplaced. The Figs. 1 and 5 should have been

appeared as below. We apologize for any inconvenience that it may have caused. The original article has been corrected.

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Fig. 1 Overview of cellular compositions of KC and Ctrl human corneas delineated by scRNA-Seq analysis. a Overview of the experimental workflow in this study. In the schematic of diagram of the human cornea, the corneal epithelium and stroma (labeled in black) from the central cornea were subjected to downstream experiments, and the corneal endothelium (labeled in gray) was excluded (see Materials and Methods). **b**, **c** Anterior segment OCT (**b**) and Scheimpflug optical cross-sectional analysis (**c**) showed typical symptoms of keratoconus cornea. **d** UMAP representation of human corneal cells colored into 6 distinct clusters. **e**, **f** Expression levels (**e**) and distribution (**f**) of well-known representative cell markers across clusters. **g** The cell type proportions (top panel) and the number of detected genes per cell type (bottom panel). **h** Representative GO terms of specifically expressed genes in each cell type. **i** UMAP plot of human corneal cells colored by three major cell types in KC and Ctrl groups. **j** Bar plot representing the differences in relative proportion of major cell types between Ctrl and KC samples. ns, no significance (Student's *t*-test). KC keratoconus; Ctrl control; CSC corneal stromal cell; CEC corneal epithelial cell; ImC immune cell.



immune cells. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.001, ****P < 0.0001 (two-sided Wilcoxon rank-sum test).