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Correction to: Differentiation of RPE cells from integration-free iPS cells and their cell biological characterization

Roni A. Hazim^{1†}, Saravanan Karumbayaram^{2,3,4†}, Mei Jiang¹, Anupama Dimashkie³, Vanda S. Lopes¹, Douran Li^{1,5}, Barry L. Burgess¹, Preethi Vijayaraj^{4,6}, Jackelyn A. Alva-Ornelas⁷, Jerome A. Zack^{2,3,4,8}, Donald B. Kohn^{2,3,4,6}, Brigitte N. Gomperts^{3,4,6}, April D. Pyle^{2,3,4}, William E. Lowry^{3,4,5} and David S. Williams^{1,9,10,11*}

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The original article [1] contains an error in the legend of Fig. 5 whereby the descriptions for panels 5d and 5e are incorrect; as such, the corrected legend can be viewed below with its respective figure images.

Author details

¹Stein Eye Institute and Department of Ophthalmology, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, 100 Stein Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA. ²Department of Microbiology Immunology and Molecular Genetics, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ³Eli and Edythe Broad Center of Regenerative Medicine and Stem Cell Research at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ⁴Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ⁵Department of Molecular Cell and Developmental Biology, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ⁶Department of Pediatrics, David Geffen School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ⁷Department of Population Sciences, City of Hope National Medical Center, Duarte, CA, USA. ⁸Department of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ⁹Department of School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ¹⁰Molecular Biology Institute, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ¹¹Brain Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA.

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[†]Roni A. Hazim and Saravanan Karumbayaram contributed equally to this work.

¹Stein Eye Institute and Department of Ophthalmology, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, 100 Stein Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA ⁹Department of Neurobiology, David Geffen School of Medicine, Los

Angeles, CA, USA

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



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^{*} Correspondence: dswilliams@ucla.edu



the cell bodies, plus one plane in between (initiale). The apical region of the cells is dominated by holizontal introductives while the basis neglon is dominated by vertical microtubules. A z projection of the three panels is shown in the fourth panel. Below are images in two z planes at the yellow lines in the z-projection image, showing primary cilia (indicated by white arrowheads) emanating from the apical surface of the RPE cells. **b** Still image from a movie of iPSC-RPE cells that were incubated with red LysoTracker to label endolysosomes (see Additional file 4 for a similar movie). **c** Trajectory and movement analysis of a population of endolysosomes, using a spots and tracks analysis (lmaris), following movie acquisition over a 25-s interval. The tracks represent the trajectories of the organelles, while their colors are indicative of how far (in terms of time) they are with respect to the 25-s movie, with cool colors being closer to the beginning of the movie, and hot colors being closer to the end of the movie. **d** The average speed of endolysosomes was determined by analyzing the tracks of the organelles, and was found to be similar among the RPE cells derived from three independent iPSC lines. **e** Time-lapse images from a movie showing vertical movement of a labeled organelle (yellow arrowhead). Each panel represents the same z plane at different times. The organelle moves out of the plane after 2 s, indicating that it is traversing different z planes. Scale bars: **a**, **b**, 20 µm; **c**, 25 s (time), 5 µm (distance); **e**, 5 µm. iPSC induced pluripotent stem cell, RPE retinal pigment epithelium