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Correction: Development of three-dimensional primary human myospheres as culture model of skeletal muscle cells for metabolic studies

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KEYWORDS

skeletal muscle, myosphere, energy metabolism, metabolic disorders, 3D cell model, muscle spheroid

A Correction on

Development of three-dimensional primary human myospheres as culture model of skeletal muscle cells for metabolic studies

by Dalmao-Fernandez A, Aizenshtadt A, Bakke HG, Krauss S, Rustan AC, Thoresen GH and Kase ET (2023). Front. Bioeng. Biotechnol. 11:1130693. doi: 10.3389/fbioe.2023.1130693

There was a mistake in Figure 1 as published. One of the gene names is misspelled: "solute carrier family 26 member 4 (SLC26A4)", the correct form is: "solute carrier family 2 member 4 (SLC2A4)." The corrected Figure 1 appears below.

There was a mistake in the caption of Figure 1 as published. One of the gene names is misspelled: "solute carrier family 26 member 4 (SLC26A4"), the correct form is: "solute carrier family 2 member 4 (SLC2A4)". Also the panels aren't correct: panel D should not be there. The corrected caption of Figure 1 appears below.

In the first section of the **Results** (3.1 Optical characteristics and differentiation markers in 3D muscle cell model), one of the gene names is misspelled: "solute carrier family 26 member 4 (SLC26A4)", the correct form is: "solute carrier family 2 member 4 (SLC2A4)".

A correction has been made to the section Results, subsection 3.1 Optical characteristics and differentiation markers in 3D muscle cell model, Paragraph 2:

"The process of muscle differentiation is regulated through different phases which stimulate myoblasts into fusion and maturation to become myotubes (Schmidt et al., 2019; Isesele and Mazurak, 2021). The differentiation process is initiated by an increased expression of myogenic differentiation 1 (MYOD) which induces gene expression of myogenin (MYOG) and subsequent expression of differentiation markers such as the myosin-heavy chains 2 (MYH2) and 7 (MYH7), and maturation factors related to metabolic muscle function like the insulin-regulated facilitative glucose transporter, solute carrier family 2 member 4 (SLC2A4). Comparison of expression of MYOD, MYH2, MYH7, and

Dalmao-Fernandez et al. 10.3389/fbioe.2025.1687822

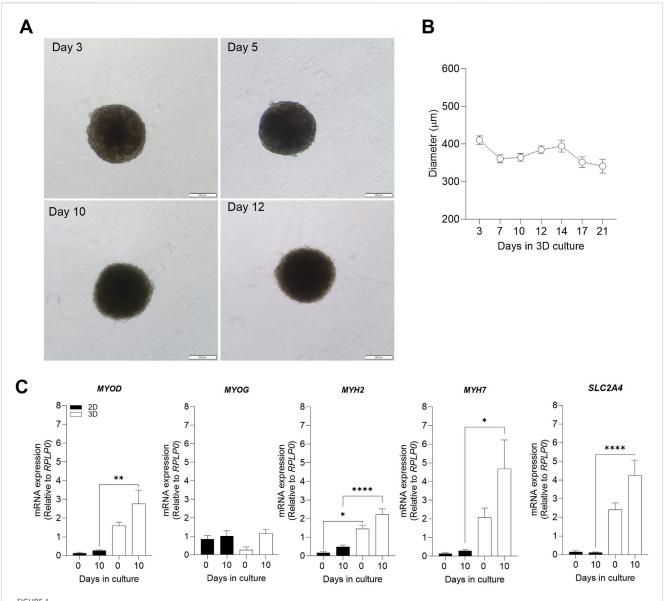


FIGURE 1 Evaluation of 3D morphological parameters and comparison of muscle cell differentiation markers in 2D and 3D models. Myospheres were formed in the ultra-low attachment treatment (ULA) 96-well plate system and differentiation was carried out between 0 and 21 days. After 10 days of differentiation, mRNA was isolated, and gene expression was analyzed by qPCR. (A) Phase-contrast photos of myospheres during 3, 5, 10 and 12 of differentiation. Diameter (B) was analyzed by AnaSP for up to 21 days of differentiation. (C) mRNA expression of the muscle differentiation markers MYOD, MYOG, MYH2, MYH7, and SLC2A4 before (day 0) and after differentiation (day 10), normalized to housekeeping gene (RPLP0). Scale bar = 200 μ m. Results are presented as mean \pm SEM. *p < 0.05 **p > 0.01 ***p < 0.0001 by ordinary one-way ANOVA test.

SLC2A4 revealed higher mRNA expression levels in 3D than 2D myotube models (Figure 1C). This relevant finding demonstrated a higher efficiency of cell maturation during differentiation in 3D than in 2D myotube models. In both cell models, mRNA expression levels of *MYOD*, *MYOG*, *MYH2*, *MYH7*, and *SLC2A4* tended to increase after 10 days of differentiation (Figure 1C)".

The original article has been updated.

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