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CORRECTION

# Correction: Exploring cell and tissue mechanics with optical tweezers

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There was an error in *J. Cell Sci.* (2022) **135**, jcs259355 (doi:10.1242/jcs.259355).

The images in Fig. 1E,F show inverted orange and blue colours for the G′ (storage) and G′′ (loss) labels. The journal apologises to the authors and readers for this error, which occurred during production of the figure.

The corrected and original figure panels are shown below.

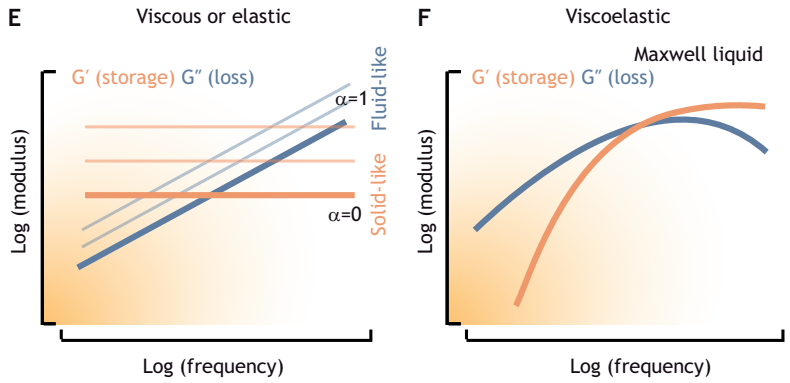


**Fig. 1E,F (corrected panels). Measuring and understanding cell mechanics with optical tweezer force curves.** (E) Rheological spectrum of a viscous or elastic material. Probing the strain response of a material as a function of frequency provides information about the storage (G′, elastic contribution) and loss (G″, viscous contribution) moduli. In a log–log plot, the slope is equal to the power-law exponent α, indicative for viscous or elastic behavior, while the pre-factor scales with the magnitude of the material property. A change in prefactor leads to a shift along the *y*-axis, without affecting the slope, indicating a change in modulus. See Staunton et al., 2019 for the outcome of a typical experiment. (F) Spectrum of a viscoelastic (Maxwell) material. For low frequencies, loss dominates, as a Maxwell material cannot sustain stress, it flows. A typical example can be found in Jawerth et al., 2020.

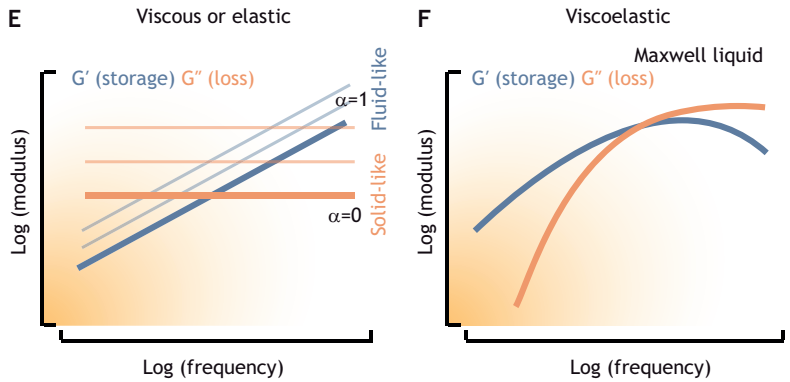


**Fig. 1E,F (original panels). Measuring and understanding cell mechanics with optical tweezer force curves.** (E) Rheological spectrum of a viscous or elastic material. Probing the strain response of a material as a function of frequency provides information about the storage (G′, elastic contribution) and loss (G″, viscous contribution) moduli. In a log–log plot, the slope is equal to the power-law exponent α, indicative for viscous or elastic behavior, while the pre-factor scales with the magnitude of the material property. A change in prefactor leads to a shift along the *y*-axis, without affecting the slope, indicating a change in modulus. See Staunton et al., 2019 for the outcome of a typical experiment. (F) Spectrum of a viscoelastic (Maxwell) material. For low frequencies, loss dominates, as a Maxwell material cannot sustain stress, it flows. A typical example can be found in Jawerth et al., 2020.

This figure has been corrected in the online and PDF versions of the paper.