



Correction

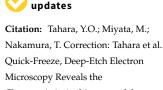
Correction: Tahara et al. Quick-Freeze, Deep-Etch Electron Microscopy Reveals the Characteristic Architecture of the Fission Yeast Spore. *J. Fungi* 2021, 7, 7

Yuhei O. Tahara ^{1,2}, Makoto Miyata ^{1,2,*} and Taro Nakamura ^{1,2,*}

- Department of Biology, Graduate School of Science, Osaka City University, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka 558-8585, Japan; tahara@sci.osaka-cu.ac.jp
- The OCU Advanced Research Institute for Natural Science and Technology (OCARINA), Osaka City University, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka 558-8585, Japan
- * Correspondence: miyata@sci.osaka-cu.ac.jp (M.M.); taronaka@sci.osaka-cu.ac.jp (T.N.)

The authors would like to make the following corrections to this paper [1]: Figures 1 and 3 should be replaced with the final versions, which were modified according to reviewer's suggestions.

The correct versions are shown below.



Characteristic Architecture of the Fission Yeast Spore. *J. Fungi* 2021, 7, 7. *J. Fungi* 2021, 7, 930. https://doi.org/

10.3390/jof7110930

Received: 20 October 2021 Accepted: 21 October 2021 Published: 2 November 2021

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

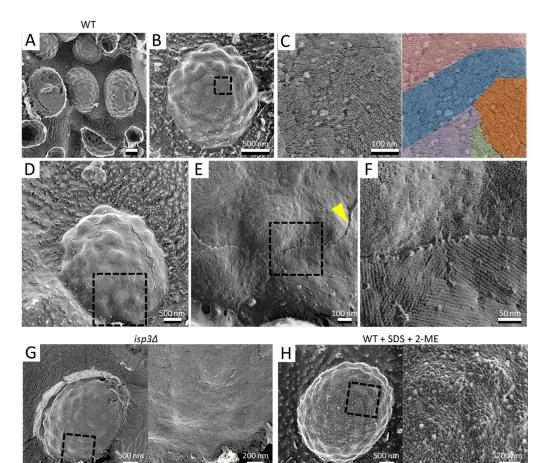


Figure 1. Surface structure of the S. pombe spore. **(A)** Field image of wild-type spores. Left spore shows a cytoplasmic cross-section. Center spore shows partial detachment of the surface layer. Right

J. Fungi **2021**, 7, 930 2 of 2

spore shows partial detachment of the spore wall. (B) Single spore. (C) Left, Magnified image of the boxed region in B. Right, the fibrillar structures are shown in various colors. (D) Spore with the outermost layer partly removed by fracture. (E) Magnified image of the boxed region in (D). Arrowhead indicates a cross-section of the fractured surface layer. (F) Magnified image of the boxed region in (E). (G) Left, $isp3\Delta$ spore. Right, magnified image of the boxed region. (H) Left, wild-type spore pretreated with 1% SDS and 5% β -mercaptoethanol (2-ME). Right, magnified image of the boxed region.

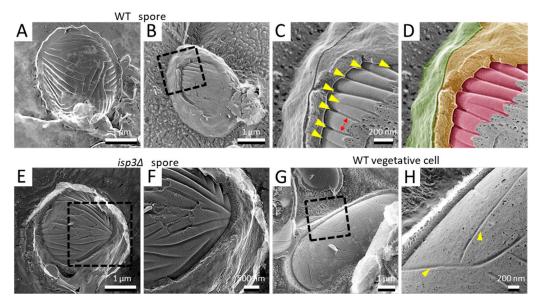


Figure 3. Invagination structure on the membrane surface of spores and vegetative cells. **(A)** Spore with the cell wall detached by fracture. **(B)** Spore with the cell wall and cell membrane partially exposed by fracture. **(C)** Magnified image of the boxed region in B. Yellow arrowheads indicate invaginations of the membrane surface. Arrow indicates the interval of the invaginations. **(D)** Colored image of **(C)**. The fibrillar layer is colored green, the spore wall yellow, and the spore cell membrane red. **(E)** $isp3\Delta$ spore with a fractured spore wall. **(F)** Magnified image of the boxed region in **(E)**. **(G)** Vegetative cell surface with fractured cell walls. **(H)** Magnified image of the boxed region in **(G)**. Arrowheads indicate invaginations of the membrane surface.

Reference

 Tahara, Y.O.; Miyata, M.; Nakamura, T. Quick-Freeze, Deep-Etch Electron Microscopy Reveals the Characteristic Architecture of the Fission Yeast Spore. J. Fungi 2021, 7, 7. [CrossRef] [PubMed]