Erratum

Erratum to: Males have Inferior Achilles Tendon Material Properties Compared to Females in a Rodent Model

A. M. PARDES, B. R. FREEDMAN, G. W. FRYHOFFER, N. S. SALKA, P. R. BHATT, and L. J. SOSLOWSKY

McKay Orthopaedic Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania, 424 Stemmler Hall, 3450 Hamilton Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6081, USA

**Erratum to: Annals of Biomedical Engineering (©2016)
DOI 10.1007/s10439-016-1635-1**

This erratum is to correct Fig. 7. The corrected version of Fig. 7 is presented here. Figure 7a shows representative images of muscle fibers in uninjured rat gastrocnemius muscle. Figure 7b reports the average fiber size, while Figs. 7c-d show the relative fiber type distribution.

Address correspondence to L. J. Soslowsky, McKay Orthopaedic Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania, 424 Stemmler Hall, 3450 Hamilton Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6081, USA. Electronic mail: soslowsk@upenn.edu

The online version of the original article can be found under doi: [10.1007/s10439-016-1635-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10439-016-1635-1).

FIGURE 7. Muscle fiber size and type distribution. (a) Representative images displaying muscle fiber size (fiber membrane shown in red by fluorescent tagging of laminin). (b) Fiber size was increased in males compared to females (significant) and OVX (trend). Additionally, OVX animals demonstrated greater fiber size than females. Fiber types were determined by fluorescent tagging of myosin heavy chain (MyHC) types 1, 2a, and 2b. MyHC type 2x expression was presumed from unstained fibers. Fiber type distribution was similar between groups in both the (c) superficial and (d) deep regions of the muscle. However, more type 2b (fast-twitch glycolytic) fibers were evident in the superficial region and more type 2a (fast-twitch oxidative) fibers were evident in the deep region for all groups. *Data represented as means and error bars indicating standard deviation. Solid lines indicate significant differences ($p < 0.05$) and dashed lines indicate trends ($p < 0.10$).