ERRATUM

Erratum to: Uptake of a fluorescent L-glucose derivative 2-NBDLG into three-dimensionally accumulating insulinoma cells in a phloretin-sensitive manner

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In the original publication of the article, Fig. 4k was published incorrectly. The correct figure is given in this erratum. The authors regret their errors.

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Fig. 4 Confocal microscopic images of 12 DIV MIN6 spheroids subjected to 100 μM of 2-NBDLG (green) and 20 μM of 2-TRLG (red) mixture for 3 min followed by washout. **a** Nuclear staining with DAPI in live cell condition. The central core region of spheroids appears to be necrotic (see also **d**). **b** and **c** Fluorescence images taken at 2 min after starting washout of the tracers in the green (**b**, 500–580 nm) and the red (**c**, 580–740 nm) channel, reflecting entrance of 2-NBDLG and 2-TRLG, respectively. **d** Differential interference contrast (DIC) image. **e** Overlay of the green, red, and DIC images. **f** Overlay of (**a**) and (**e**). Cellular heterogeneity is clearly seen by a combination of the two fluorescent colors. Cells indicated

by arrows exhibited yellow color at 2 min (**e**), turned red at 4 min (**k**). This is because green 2-NBDLG was lost (**b**, **h**), while red 2-TRLG remained (**c**, **i**). If one saw a single 2-NBDLG image (**b**), cells indicated by arrows would have been misinterpreted to be similar to cells nearby. **g–l** Similar to **a–f** but images taken at 4 min after starting washout. Numbers of green cells with no red fluorescence, seen in the area surrounding the central core, preserved their color for at least up to 30 min (**h**, **i**, **k**). Also noted are dark cells in the area just surrounding the central core (**b**, **e**, **h**, **k**). Bars are common to all panels