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Erratum: “Membrane curvature generated by asymmetric depletion layers of ions, small molecules, and nanoparticles” [J. Chem. Phys. **145**, 074117 (2016)]

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In the abstract and on page 2, right column, first paragraph, of Ref. 1, the value $m = \pm 1/(270 \text{ nm})$ of the spontaneous curvature m was erroneously assigned to spherical hard-core particles with a *diameter* of 1 nm but applies instead to such particles with a *radius* of 1 nm. Furthermore, in Table I of Ref. 1, the numerical values of the spontaneous curvature m for the hard-core system are obtained from Eq. (19) for variable particle radius R_{hc} as well as for constant bending rigidity $\kappa = 20 k_{\text{B}}T$ (instead of $\kappa = 10^{-19} \text{ J}$) and constant membrane thickness $\ell_{\text{hw}} = 4 \text{ nm}$. Glucose molecules have a hydrodynamic radius of 0.36 nm at room temperature.² Using the particle radius $R_{\text{hc}} = 0.36 \text{ nm}$ and the previously mentioned membrane parameters, Eq. (19) predicts the spontaneous curvatures $m = \pm 1/(846 \text{ nm})$ and $m = \pm 1/(423 \text{ nm})$ when the two sides of the membrane are exposed to aqueous glucose solutions with a concentration difference of 100 mM and 200 mM, respectively.

¹B. Różycki and R. Lipowsky, “Membrane curvature generated by asymmetric depletion layers of ions, small molecules, and nanoparticles,” *J. Chem. Phys.* **145**, 074117 (2016).

²A. C. F. Ribeiro, O. Ortona, S. M. N. Simões, C. I. A. V. Santos, P. M. R. A. Prazeres, A. J. M. Valente, V. M. M. Lobo, and H. D. Burrows, “Binary mutual diffusion coefficients of aqueous solutions of sucrose, lactose, glucose, and fructose in the temperature range from (298.15 to 328.15) K,” *J. Chem. Eng. Data* **51**, 1836–1840 (2006).

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