

## Erratum to: Mitochondrial phospholipids: role in mitochondrial function

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The original version of this article unfortunately contains errors in the orientation of the lipid bilayers of Fig. 1. The updated figure is available here.

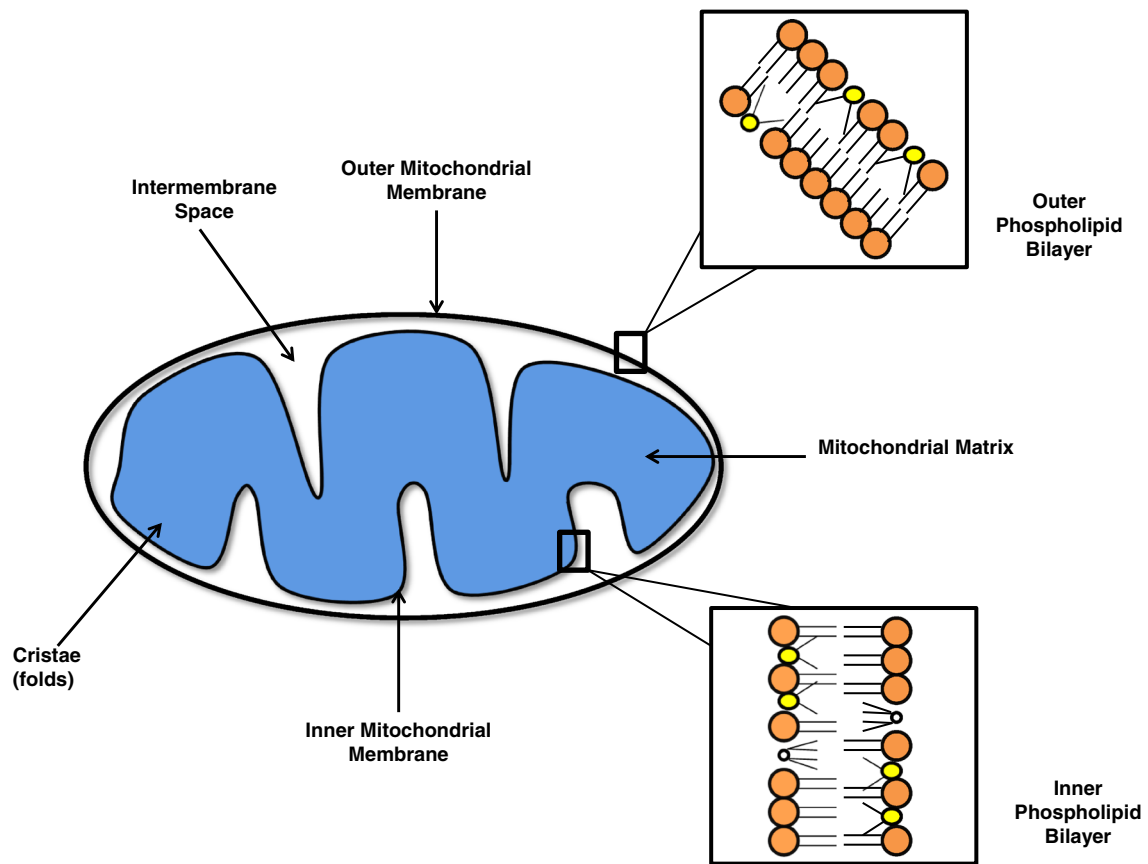
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The online version of the original article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10863-015-9601-4>.

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**Fig. 1** The outer mitochondrial membrane (OMM) and inner mitochondrial membrane (IMM) contain structural phospholipids such as phosphatidylcholine (PC), phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) and cardiolipin (CL). Phospholipid abundance varies between the OMM and IMM. PC and PE make up the majority of phospholipids, and PE and CL are more abundant in the IMM compared to the OMM. The tubular formation of PC allows for the formation of planar bilayers in

both the OMM and IMM. Non-bilayer forming phospholipids such as PE and CL have a smaller hydrophilic head group compared to their hydrophobic acyl groups, thus favouring hexagonal phase formations. This introduces tension into mitochondrial membranes which allows the incorporation of proteins and can also contribute to the negative curvature of the membrane thereby facilitating specific mitochondrial functions such as fusion and/or fission. [Orange=PC, yellow=PE, white=CL]