This article corrects: van der Pol E, Böing AN, Gool EL, and Nieuwland R. Recent developments in the nomenclature, presence, isolation, detection and clinical impact of extracellular vesicles. J Thromb Haemost 2016; 14: 48–56

The authors wish to correct a paragraph from the above article. In the original version, the authors wrote:

A different approach to isolate EVs is the use of density gradient ultracentrifugation [14,21–23]. Apart from the involved time and requirements, the applied gradients are hyperosmotic [24], and EVs are subjected to extreme g-forces, leading to disruption and loss of biological activity (M. Wauben, ISEV Meeting 2013, Budapest, Hungary).

This text should read:

A different approach to isolate EVs is the use of density gradient ultracentrifugation [14,21–23]. Apart from the involved time and requirements [23], commonly used sucrose gradients are hyperosmotic, and EVs are subjected to extreme g-forces, leading to disruption, loss of water [55] and loss of biological activity (M. Wauben, ISEV Meeting 2013, Budapest, Hungary). Please note that gradients based on iodixanol (e.g. OptiPrep, Sigma-Aldrich, Greiner) diluted in an isosmotic medium (e.g. phosphate-buffered saline) are isosmotic below a density of 1.32 g/mL [24].

**References**

55. Thureson-Klein A, Klein RL, Yen SC. Morphological effects of osmolarity on purified noradrenergic vesicles. J Neurocytol 1975; 4: 609–27.