Table 1. Tether forces and calculated membrane tension values for various cell types under different conditions. Values obtained on blebs or upon cytoskeleton disruption, as well as those entries marked **, are real in-plane membrane tensions, while the others are apparent membrane tensions, possibly including a cytoskeleton attachment component.

	Tether force (pN)	Membrane tension (pN μm^{-1})*	Reference
***C. elegans* sperm cell**			
—isotonic conditions**	35	150	[29]
—hyperosmotic shock**	15	30	
Keratocyte			
—no treatment	54	276	[27]
	~40	Not calculated	[36]
—on blebs	~33	~100	[27]
—actin cytoskeleton disruption (cytochalasin)	20	35	[36]
Melanoma cells			
—on blebs	15	11	[25]
—on attached membranes	26	32	
—actin cytoskeleton disruption (cytochalasin)	Not applicable (tension measured by interferometry)	18	[35]
Epithelial cells			
—on blebs	8	3	[25]
—on apical membranes	22	22	
Neutrophils			
—resting	8.5	Not calculated	[17]
—activated (chemoattractant addition)	16.6		
—inhibit myosin	~14		
Fibroblasts	7	Not calculated	[37]
Endothelial cells, epithelial-like cells and brain tumor cells	~30	Not calculated	[38]
—All three cell types, actin cytoskeleton disruption (latrunculin)	~15		
Mitotic HeLa cells			
—on glass**	~20	Not calculated	[30]
—on fibronectin**	~30		

*κ used to calculate the membrane tension from the tether force ranged from $1–3 \times 10^{-19}$ N m.
**Tubes pulled in different regions of the cell with different cytoskeleton organizations give identical values, so contribution of cytoskeleton attachment to tether force is considered negligible.

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