Correction: Synergic therapy of melanoma using GNRs-MUA-PEI/siIDO2-FA through targeted gene silencing and plasmonic photothermia

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The authors regret that Fig. 6 in the original manuscript requires correction. The titles for subparts ‘a’ and ‘d’ within Fig. 6C should state ‘PBS’ and ‘PBS+Laser’ rather than ‘BSA’ and ‘BSA+Laser’, respectively. The amended figure is shown below.

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The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

Fig. 6  In vitro photothermal effects of GNR-MUA-PEI-FA and GNR-MUA-PEI/siIDO2-FA. B16-BL6 cells were incubated with a final concentration of 15 μg mL⁻¹ of GNR-MUA-PEI-FA or PBS overnight. Subsequently, the cells were irradiated at (A) 2 W cm⁻² for various times (0 minutes, 0.5 minutes, 1 minute, 2 minutes, 5 minutes, 10 minutes) or for (B) 5 minutes with different power densities (0 W cm⁻², 0.5 W cm⁻², 1 W cm⁻², 2 W cm⁻², 4 W cm⁻²). After 24 hours, the cell viabilities were measured by the MTT assay and the percentages of dead cells = \((\text{cell viabilities before laser irradiation} - \text{cell viabilities after laser irradiation})/\text{cell viabilities before laser irradiation}\). (C) Apoptosis of tumor cells induced by GNR-MUA-PEI/siIDO2-FA. B16-BL6 cells were incubated with PBS (a) or GNR-MUA-PEI/siGL2-FA (b), or GNR-MUA-PEI-FA-siIDO2 (c), at the final concentration of 16 μg mL⁻¹ of wt (\(\text{wt(GNR-MUA-PEI-FA)} : \text{wt(siIDO2)} = 15 : 1\)) overnight. Cells were either not irradiated (a–c) or were irradiated (d–f) at 2 W cm⁻² for 5 minutes using a laser with a wavelength of 808 nm. The apoptotic and necrotic cell populations were determined at 24 hours by Annexin V-FITC/PI Apoptosis Detection Kit and analyzed by flow cytometry. Error bars represent the standard deviation of 3 experiments.