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Correction: Synergic therapy of melanoma using GNRs-MUA-PEI/silDO2-FA through targeted gene silencing and plasmonic photothermia

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Correction for 'Synergic therapy of melanoma using GNRs-MUA-PEI/silDO2-FA through targeted gene silencing and plasmonic photothermia' by Yujuan Zhang *et al.*, *RSC Adv.*, 2016, 6, 77577–77589.

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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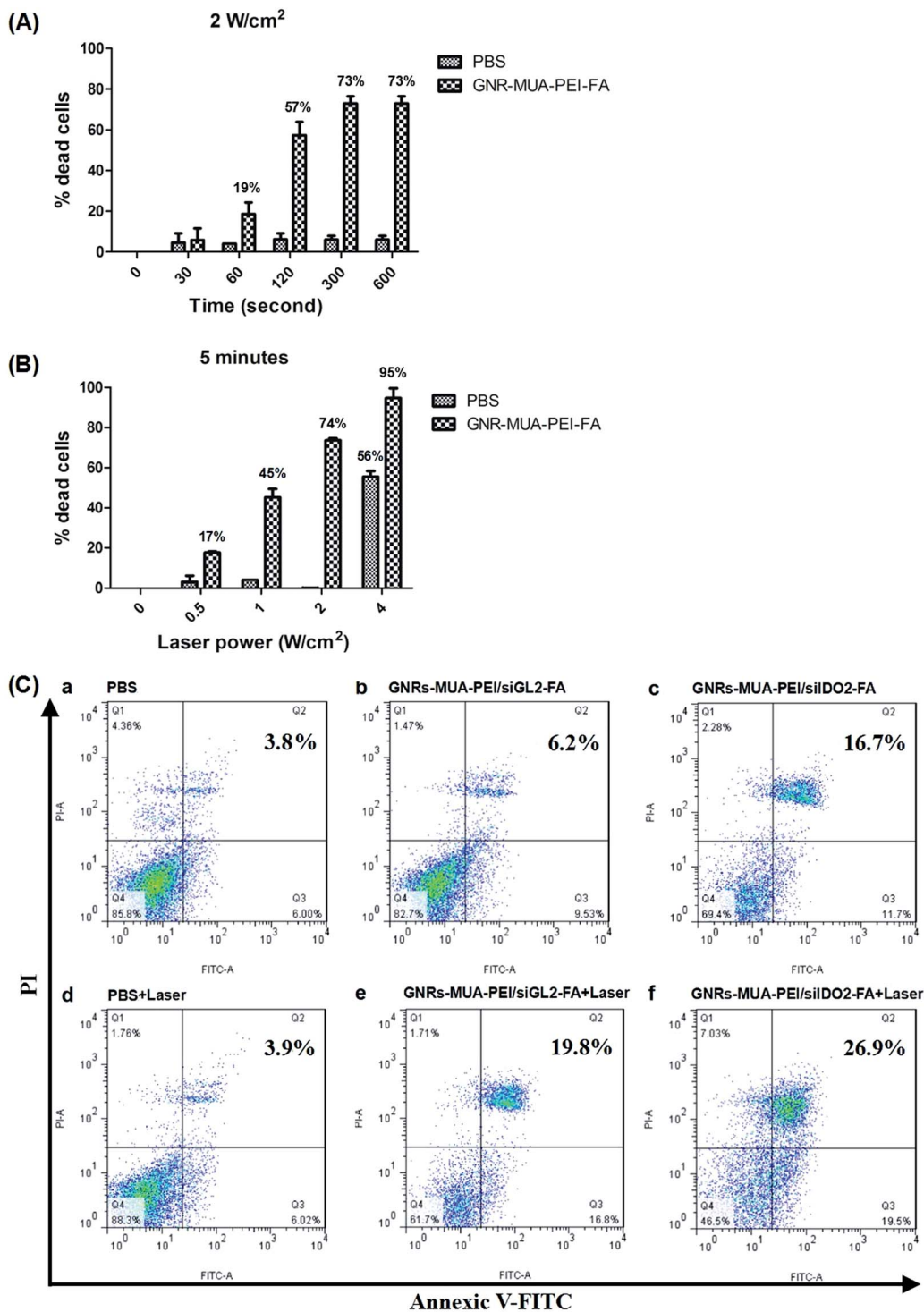


Fig. 6 *In vitro* photothermal effects of GNR-MUA-PEI-FA and GNR-MUA-PEI/siIDO2-FA. B16-BL6 cells were incubated with a final concentration of $15 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of GNR-MUA-PEI-FA or PBS overnight. Subsequently, the cells were irradiated at (A) 2 W cm^{-2} for various times (0 minutes, 0.5 minutes, 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 = (cell viabilities before laser irradiation – cell viabilities after laser irradiation)/(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 $16 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of wt ((GNR-MUA-PEI-FA) : 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.

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

