



Cite this: *Chem. Commun.*, 2017, 53, 5432

DOI: 10.1039/c7cc90160g

rsc.li/chemcomm

## Correction: Light up detection of heparin based on aggregation-induced emission and synergistic counter ion displacement

Shiwu Li,<sup>a</sup> Meng Gao,<sup>a</sup> Shuxia Wang,<sup>b</sup> Rongrong Hu,<sup>a</sup> Zujin Zhao,<sup>a</sup> Anjun Qin<sup>\*a</sup> and Ben Zhong Tang<sup>\*ac</sup>

Correction for 'Light up detection of heparin based on aggregation-induced emission and synergistic counter ion displacement' by Shiwu Li *et al.*, *Chem. Commun.*, 2017, **53**, 4795–4798

The heparin structures shown in the graphical abstract, Fig. 1 and 6 were incorrect. The corrected versions of Fig. 1 and 6 are shown below and the graphical abstract has been updated.

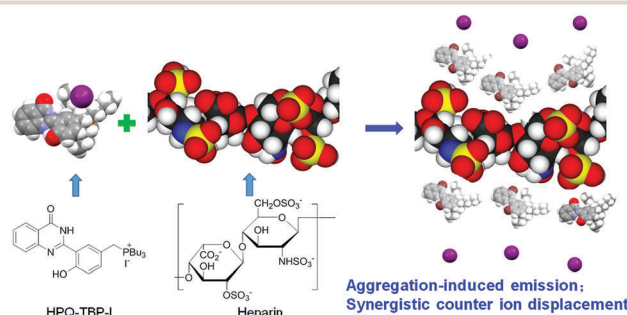


Fig. 1 Illustration of the detection principle of **HPQ-TBP-I** for heparin.

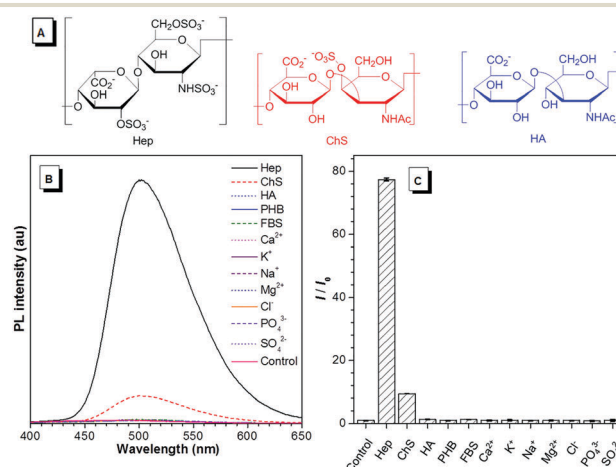


Fig. 6 (A) Chemical structure of Hep, ChS and HA; (B) PL spectra of **HPQ-TBP-I** in aqueous solution treated with different biomolecules and ions (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ), respectively; and (C) ratio of the relative PL intensity ( $I/I_0$ ) at 501 nm with various biomolecules and ions. [PHB] = [FBS] = 0.05  $\text{mg mL}^{-1}$ ; [**HPQ-TBP-I**] = 100  $\mu\text{M}$ ;  $\lambda_{\text{ex}}$  = 330 nm.

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

<sup>a</sup> State Key Laboratory of Luminescent Materials and Devices, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China. E-mail: msqinaj@scut.edu.cn

<sup>b</sup> Department of Nuclear Medicine, Guangdong General Hospital, Guangdong Academy of Medical Sciences, Guangzhou 510080, China

<sup>c</sup> Department of Chemistry and Hong Kong Branch of Chinese National Engineering Research Center for Tissue Restoration and Reconstruction, The Hong Kong University of Science & Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China. E-mail: tangbenz@ust.hk

