

CORRECTION

[View Article Online](#)
View Journal | View Issue



Cite this: *Nanoscale*, 2018, **10**, 8870

Correction: A novel nanomissile targeting two biomarkers and accurately bombing CTCs with doxorubicin

Yu Gao, Xiaodong Xie, Fengqiao Li, Yusheng Lu, Tao Li, Shu Lian, Yingying Zhang, Huijuan Zhang, Hao Mei and Lee Jia*

DOI: 10.1039/c8nr90086h

rsc.li/nanoscale

Correction for 'A novel nanomissile targeting two biomarkers and accurately bombing CTCs with doxorubicin' by Yu Gao *et al.*, *Nanoscale*, 2017, **9**, 5624–5640.

The authors have discovered two errors in Fig. 6 and 7. In the previously published Fig. 6A, the fluorescent microscopic image of free DOX was improperly presented as the same image as MSN-D. Furthermore, in the previously published Fig. 7C, an incorrect image was provided for panel f, and a caption was also not provided. In the revised version of Fig. 7C, Fig. 7C-f has been replaced with the correct image and the caption has been modified. In addition, Fig. 7C-a has been replaced with the H&E staining image, which more accurately represents the average change caused by free DOX treatment. Although these errors do not affect the conclusions and findings of this research paper, the authors sincerely apologize for these errors and any confusion caused.

Please find below the corrected versions of Fig. 6 and 7 and their corrected captions below.

Cancer Metastasis Alert and Prevention Center, and Pharmaceutical Photocatalysis of State Key Laboratory of Photocatalysis on Energy and Environment, and Fujian Provincial Key Laboratory of Cancer Metastasis Chemoprevention and Chemotherapy, Fuzhou University, Fuzhou 350108, China. E-mail: pharmlink@gmail.com



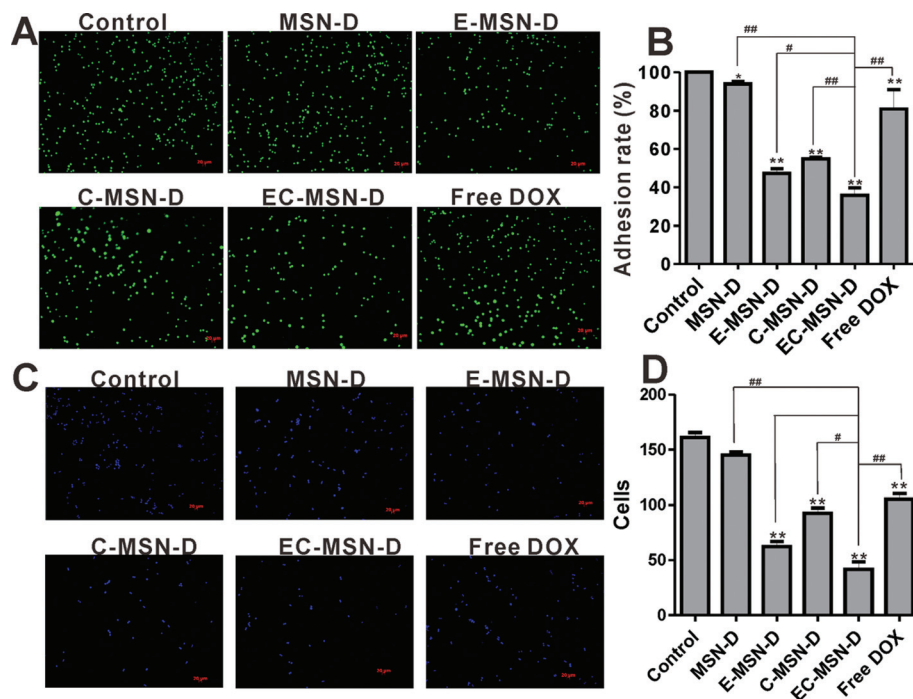


Fig. 6 DOX-independent inhibition by EC-MSN-D of adhesion and migration of SW620. (A) Fluorescent microscopic images, and (B) the related quantitative analysis of adhesion of the metastasis-prone SW620 cells labelled with Rhodamine 123 to endothelial HUVEC monolayers. (C) Fluorescent microscopic images, and (D) the related quantitative analysis of the transmembrane (8 μm pores) migration of the SW620 cells in the presence of free DOX, MSN-D, E-MSN-D, C-MSN-D, or EC-MSN-D at equivalent DOX concentration of 5 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ for 1 h. Ten fields were counted for each filter. *, $P < 0.05$; **, $P < 0.01$ compared to the control group; #, $P < 0.05$, ##, $P < 0.01$, compared to the EC-MSN-D group by Student's t test.

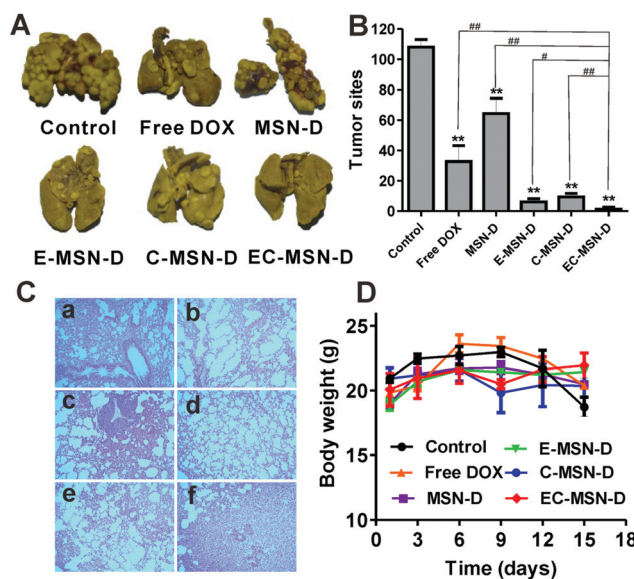


Fig. 7 *In vivo* metastasis-preventive effect of EC-MSN-D. Each group of BALB/c nude mice was given 1.5×10^6 SW620 cells in PBS (i.v.), followed by injecting one of the nanoparticles (equivalent DOX at 2 mg kg^{-1} , $n = 4$ per group) 10 min later. The gross examination was conducted 15 days later. (A) SW620 tumor nodules in lungs as shown by the arrows after the Bouin fixation. (B) Quantitative analysis of tumor nodules of each group. Note that the EC-MSN-D group showed no obvious nodules. (C) H&E staining of the mouse lungs: (a) free DOX; (b) MSN-D; (c) E-MSN-D; (d) C-MSN-D; (e) EC-MSN-D; (f) control. (D) Body weight changes of the mice. **, $P < 0.01$, compared to the control group; #, $P < 0.05$, and ##, $P < 0.01$ compared to the EC-MSN-D group using Student's t test.

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

