

Cite this: *Nanoscale*, 2019, **11**, 6497DOI: 10.1039/c9nr90066g
rsc.li/nanoscale

Correction: Peptide-directed encapsulation of inorganic nanoparticles into protein containers

Matthias Künzle, Johanna Mangler, Marcel Lach and Tobias Beck*

Correction for 'Peptide-directed encapsulation of inorganic nanoparticles into protein containers' by Tobias Beck *et al.*, *Nanoscale*, 2018, **10**, 22917–22926.

The authors have noticed that the peptide sequence in Fig. 2A in the originally published article was incorrect. The second aspartic acid in the anchor sequence should have instead been a glycine. A corrected version of Fig. 2 is provided below.

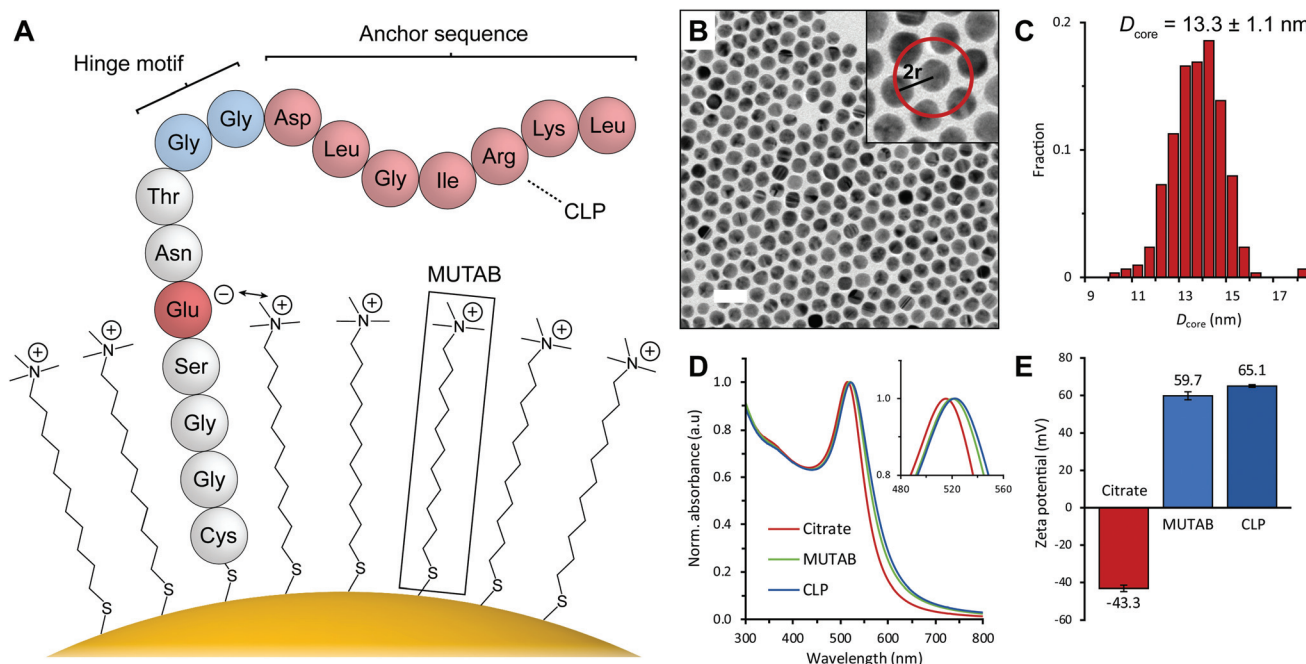


Fig. 2 Characterization of gold nanoparticles for encapsulation. (A) Idealized cartoon showing the surface of a MUTAB-stabilized AuNP functionalized with a 16-amino acid long CLP. The CLP can be divided into three parts: a N-terminal part buried in the ligand shell containing a cysteine for covalent binding to the gold surface and a glutamic acid residue, which electrostatically interacts with the positive charge of the MUTAB shell providing increased stability. Second, a flexible hinge motif and lastly, a C-terminal anchor sequence, which binds to the inner encapsulin surface. (B) TEM micrograph of MUTAB-stabilized AuNPs. Inset highlights the total nanoparticle size (2r) in a close-packed arrangement of AuNPs. Scale bar 30 nm. (C) Size distribution of AuNPs as determined by TEM. (D) Normalized UV/Vis spectra of AuNPs with close-up on LSPR maxima. (E) ζ -Potential of AuNPs. Error bars correspond to standard deviations of three different measurements.

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

