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## CORRECTION

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## Correction: Dopamine-melanin nanoparticles scavenge reactive oxygen and nitrogen species and activate autophagy for osteoarthritis therapy

Gang Zhong, 🝺 <sup>a</sup> Xueyuan Yang, <sup>b</sup> Xianfang Jiang, 🝺 <sup>c</sup> Anil Kumar, <sup>b</sup> Huiping Long, <sup>d</sup> Jin Xie, 🝺 \*<sup>b</sup> Li Zheng 🕩 \*<sup>a</sup> and Jinmin Zhao 🝺 <sup>a</sup>

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Correction for 'Dopamine-melanin nanoparticles scavenge reactive oxygen and nitrogen species and activate autophagy for osteoarthritis therapy' by Gang Zhong *et al.*, *Nanoscale*, 2019, **11**, 11605–11616.

The authors have noticed that there were a number of errors in Fig. 3c in the original article. These errors were associated with data normalization. A corrected version of Fig. 3 is provided below.

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

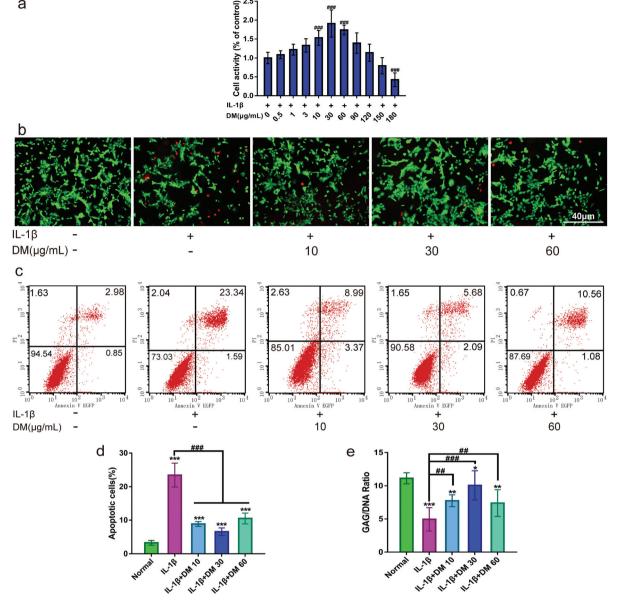
<sup>c</sup>The College of Stomatology, Guangxi Medical University, Nanning, 530021, China

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Guangxi Engineering Center in Biomedical Materials for Tissue and Organ Regeneration, Department of Orthopaedics Trauma and Hand Surgery, Guangxi Medical University, Nanning, 530021, China. E-mail: zhengli224@163.com

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, USA. E-mail: jinxie@uga.edu

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup>Department of Neurology, Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University, Nanning, 530007, China

а



2.5

2.0

Fig. 3 Chondro-protective effects of DM nanoparticles on IL-1β-induced chondrocytes. (a) MTT assay was to detect the cytotoxicity of DM nanoparticles (control: only with 10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup> IL-1β). (b-e) Chondrocytes were treated with IL-1β (10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup>) and/or various concentrations of DM nanoparticles (10, 30, 60 µg mL<sup>-1</sup>) for 24 hours. (b) FDA//PI stained for cell viability. (c) Flow cytometry for cell apoptosis. (d) Quantitative flow cytometry for apoptosis. (e) Quantification of matrix production of GAG (n = 6) for cell proliferation. Normal (without IL-1 $\beta$ ); IL-1 $\beta$  (with 10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup> IL-1 $\beta$ ); IL-1 $\beta$ ); IL-1 $\beta$ + DM 10 (with 10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup> IL-1 $\beta$  and 10  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup> DM nanoparticles); IL-1 $\beta$  + DM 30 (with 10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup> IL-1 $\beta$  and 30  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup> DM nanoparticles); IL-1 $\beta$  + DM 60 (with 10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup> IL-1 $\beta$  and 60  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup> DM nanoparticles). Values are presented as means  $\pm$  SD, n = 6.\*, P < 0.05; \*\*, P < 0.01; \*\*\*, P < 0.01, relative to the normal group; #, P < 0.05; ##, P < 0.01; ###, P < 0.001, relative to the IL-1 $\beta$  group. Scale bar, 40  $\mu$ m.