

## CORRECTION

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



Cite this: *Nanoscale*, 2019, **11**, 23504

## 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>

DOI: 10.1039/c9nr90272d

[rsc.li/nanoscale](https://rsc.li/nanoscale)

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.

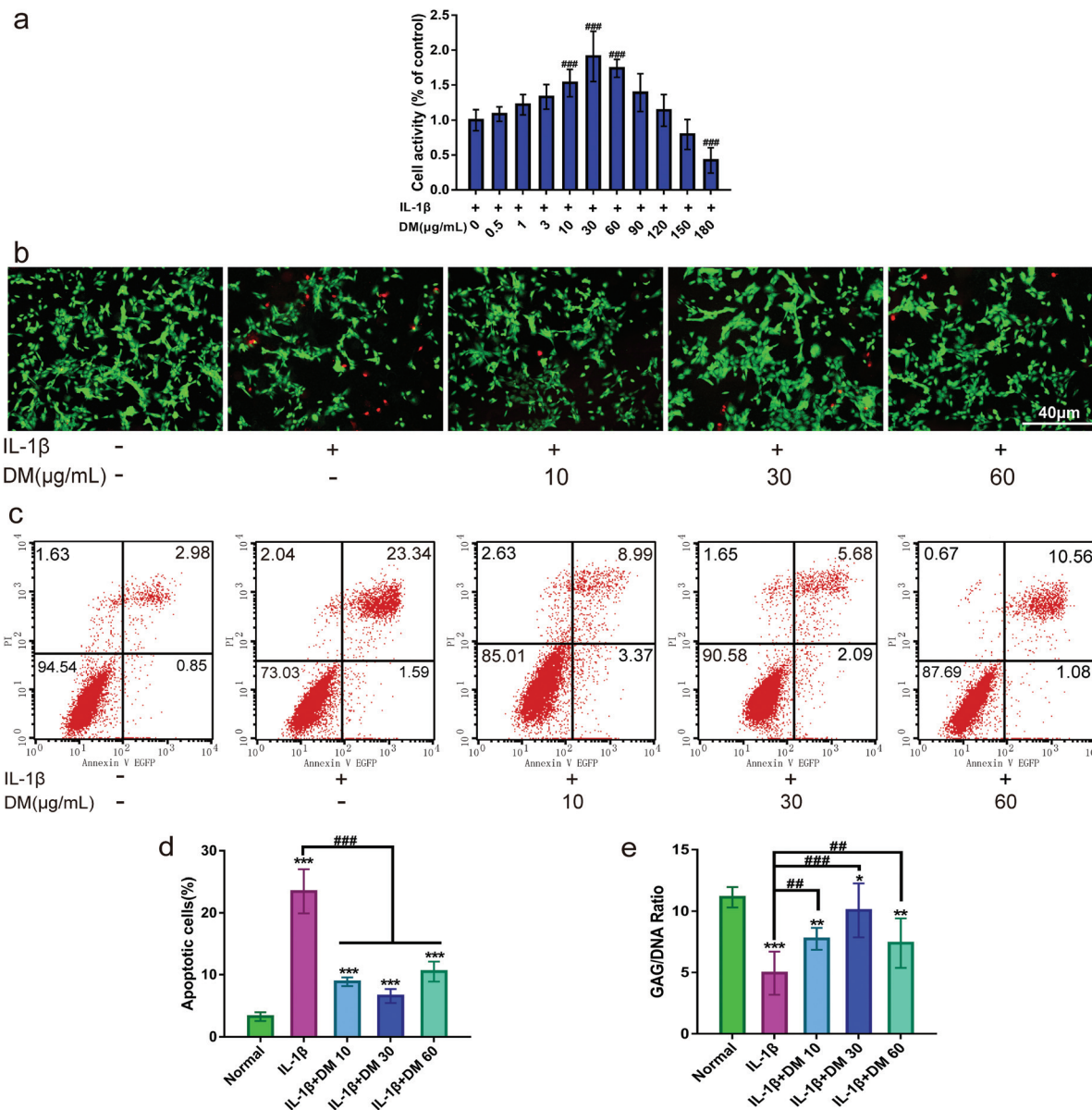
<sup>a</sup>Guangxi Engineering Center in Biomedical Materials for Tissue and Organ Regeneration, Department of Orthopaedics Trauma and Hand Surgery, Guangxi Medical University, Nanning, 530021, China. E-mail: zhengli224@163.com

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

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

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





**Fig. 3** Chondro-protective effects of DM nanoparticles on IL-1 $\beta$ -induced chondrocytes. (a) MTT assay was to detect the cytotoxicity of DM nanoparticles (control: only with 10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup> IL-1 $\beta$ ). (b–e) Chondrocytes were treated with IL-1 $\beta$  (10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup>) and/or various concentrations of DM nanoparticles (10, 30, 60  $\mu$ g 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 $\beta$  + 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,  $n = 6$ . \*,  $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*,  $P < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$ , 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.