

## CORRECTION

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

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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.

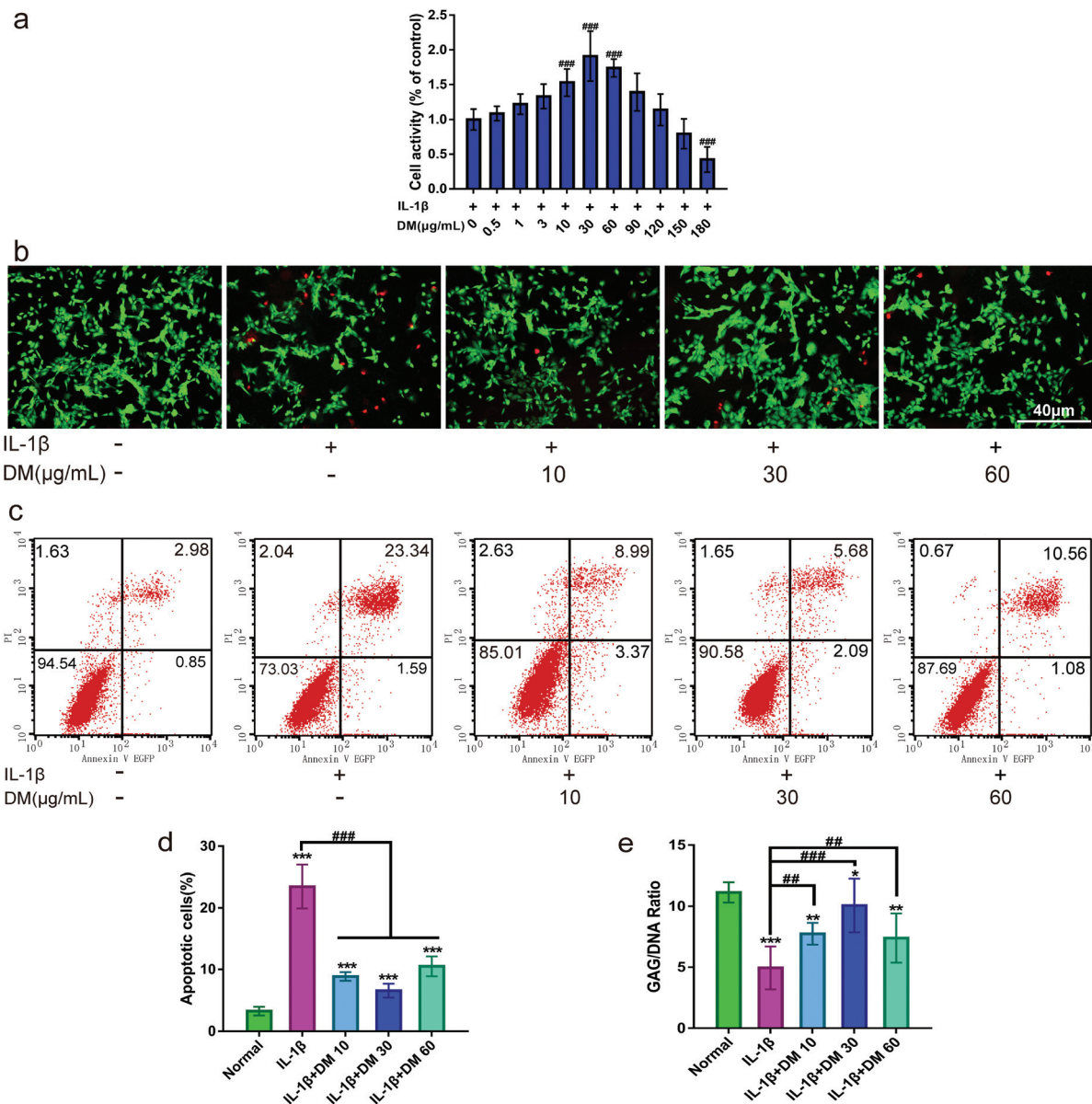
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**Fig. 3** Chondro-protective effects of DM nanoparticles on IL-1 $\beta$ -induced chondrocytes. (a) MTT assay was to detect the cytotoxicity of DM nanoparticles (control: only with 10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup> IL-1 $\beta$ ). (b–e) Chondrocytes were treated 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.