



Cite this: *Biomater. Sci.*, 2020, **8**, 4640

Correction: Manganese neurotoxicity: nano-oxide compensates for ion-damage in mammals

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DOI: 10.1039/d0bm90070b
rsc.li/biomaterials-science

Correction for 'Manganese neurotoxicity: nano-oxide compensates for ion-damage in mammals' by Aniruddha Adhikari *et al.*, *Biomater. Sci.*, 2019, **7**, 4491–4502, DOI: 10.1039/C9BM01039D.

The authors regret that there were errors in Fig. 3 and ESI Fig. S2 in the original manuscript. The authors apologise for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to the readers.

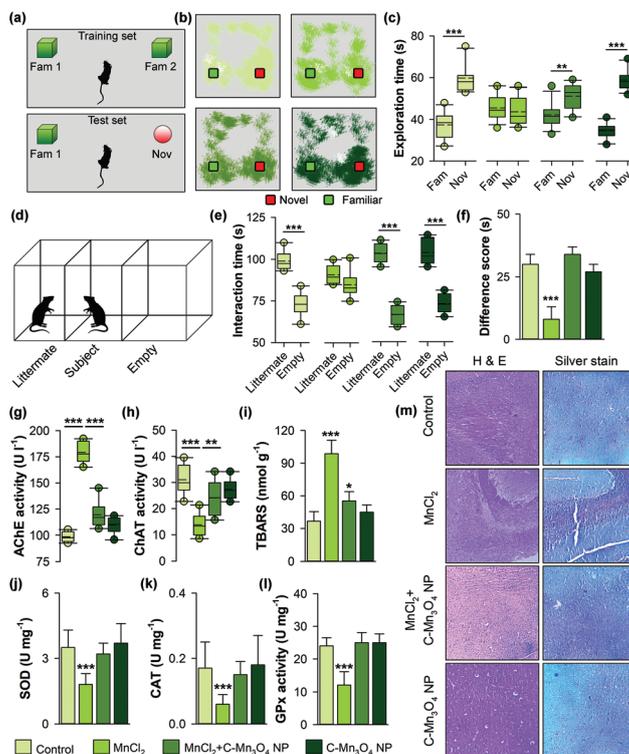


Fig. 3 Effect of C-Mn₃O₄ NPs on memory and oxidative parameters of brain. (a) Representation of novel object recognition test. (b) Trace of movement in novel object recognition test. (c) Exploration time. (d) Representative diagram for sociability test. (e) Interaction time with littermate and time spent in empty space over 5 minutes of test (f) difference scores. (g and h) Acetylcholine esterase and choline acetyltransferase activity in brain. (i–l) Effect of C-Mn₃O₄ NPs on brain antioxidant defense system. (m) Histological sections of the brain. Data are expressed as mean ± SD. *N* = 10. *, **, *** Values differ significantly from control group (without treatment) (****p* < 0.001; ***p* < 0.01; **p* < 0.05).

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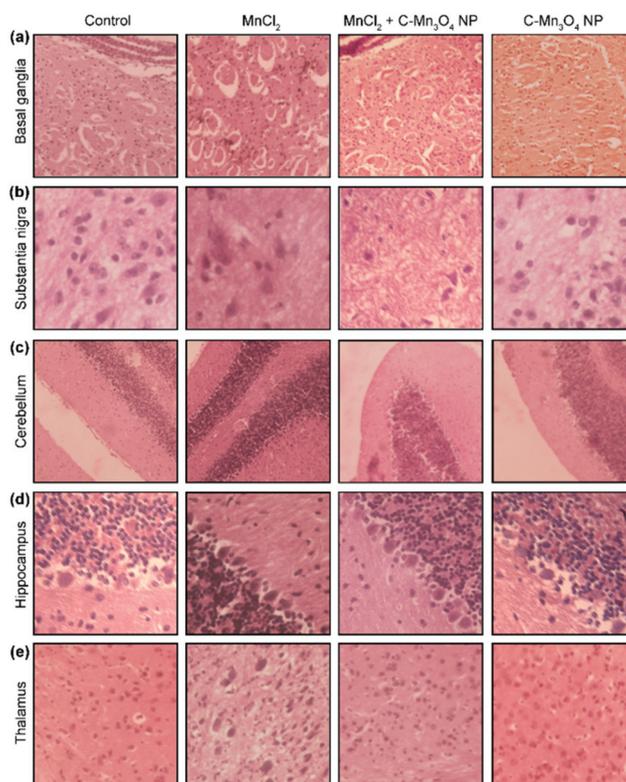
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The haematoxylin and eosin stained brain section of “Control” group in Fig. 3m was inadvertently duplicated as “C-Mn₃O₄ NP” group in Fig. 3m. The correct Fig. 3 is presented here.

The haematoxylin and eosin stained brain section (Basal ganglia) of “MnCl₂ + C-Mn₃O₄ NP” group in ESI Fig. 2 was inadvertently duplicated as “C-Mn₃O₄ NP” group (Basal ganglia) in ESI Fig. 2. The correct ESI Fig. 2 is presented here.



ESI Fig. S2. Effect of C-Mn₃O₄ NPs on histological changes at different brain regions caused by MnCl₂. Control and C-Mn₃O₄ NP treated groups showed normal cellular architecture. MnCl₂ treated sections (particularly the basal ganglia region) showed marked apoptosis with degenerated and pyknotic nuclei. Sections from the cerebellum region shows cortical atrophy, degeneration of Purkinje neurones and small shrunken cells. Co-treatment with C-Mn₃O₄ NPs ameliorated the changes. All sections are stained with haematoxylin and eosin.

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

