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Correction: Facile preparation of phospholipid–amorphous calcium carbonate hybrid nanoparticles: toward controllable burst drug release and enhanced tumor penetration

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Correction for 'Facile preparation of phospholipid–amorphous calcium carbonate hybrid nanoparticles: toward controllable burst drug release and enhanced tumor penetration' by Cheng Wang *et al.*, *Chem. Commun.*, 2018, **54**, 13080–13083, DOI: 10.1039/C8CC07694D.

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The authors regret that some incorrect images were included in the original article. Fig. S2, S9C and S13 in the ESI were incorrect due to errors in image processing. These images have been replaced with the correct data and an updated version of the ESI has

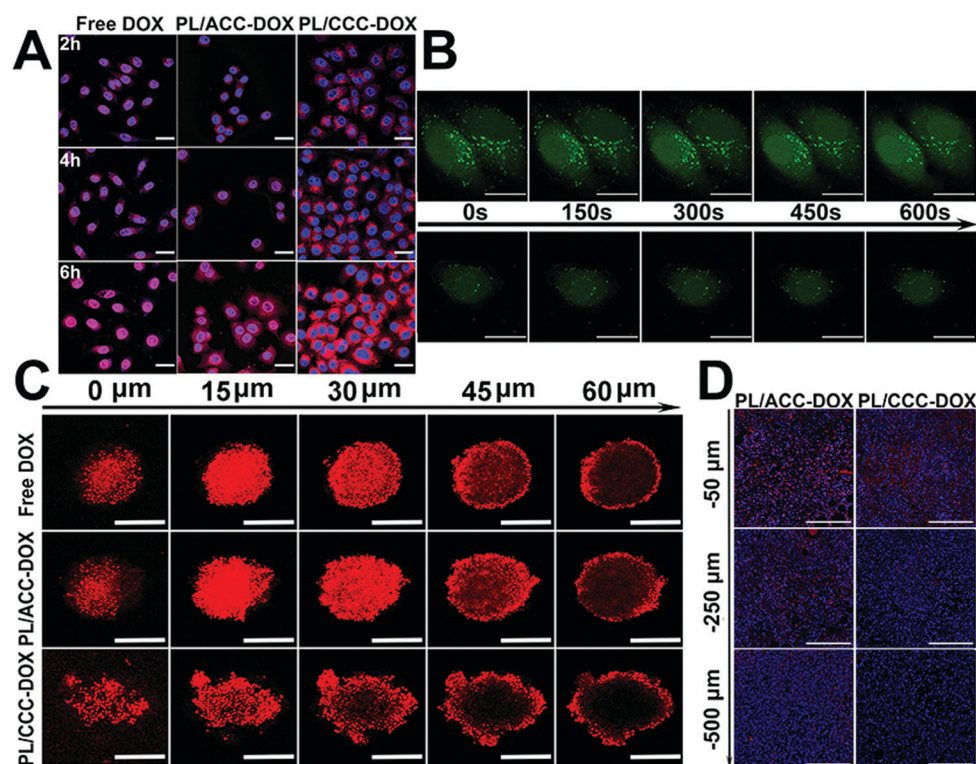


Fig. 3 Intracellular drug localization, drug release and enhanced drug penetration of PL/ACC–DOX. (A) Time dependent intracellular drug localization of different formulations in HeLa cells. For each panel, blue: Hoechst 33342 stained nuclei; red: DOX. Scale bar: 20 μm. (B) Time-dependent variation of intracellular Ca²⁺ concentration in HeLa cells treated with PL/ACC–DOX (upper) and PL/CCC–DOX (lower). Scale bar: 20 μm. (C) *In vitro* penetration of DOX into the MCTS after incubation with different formulations for 24 h. Scale bar: 200 μm. (D) The sliced tumor tissues at different depths below the superficial layer were recorded. The nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar: 200 μm.

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now been uploaded. Fig. 3 and 4 in the main article were also affected, and these corrected figures are presented here. This does not affect the results or conclusions of the article.

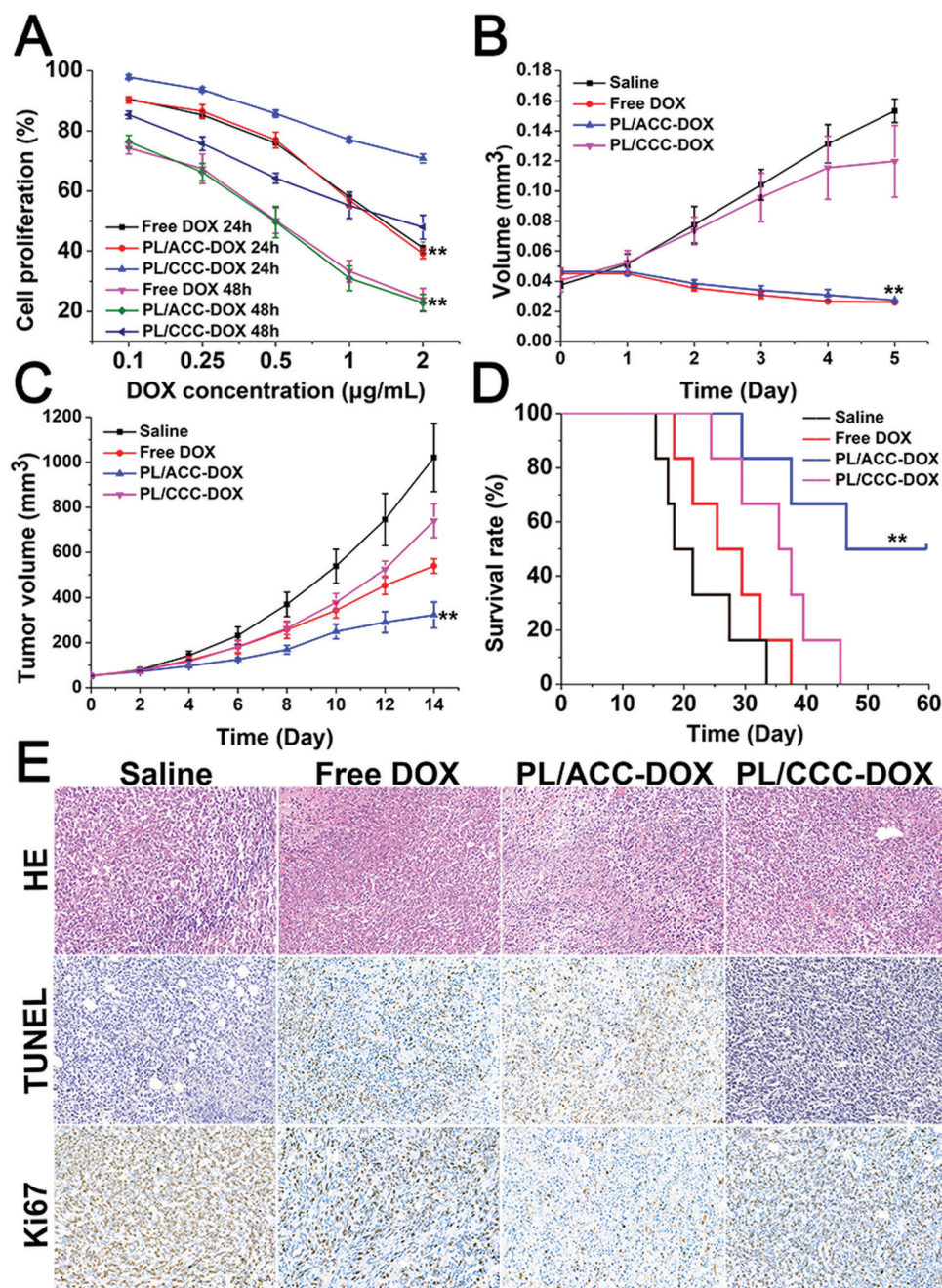


Fig. 4 *In vitro* cytotoxicity and *in vivo* antitumor assays of PL/ACC-DOX. (A) Cell viabilities of HeLa cells incubated with different formulations at different DOX concentrations for 24 and 48 h. Results are presented as mean \pm S.D. ($n = 3$). (B) The diameter changes of MCTS after treatment with different formulations for 5 days ($n = 3$). The tumor volume (C) and survival rate (D) analyses of HeLa tumor-bearing BALB/c nude mice after intravenous administration of different formulations. The measurement of tumor volumes was repeated every 2 days for two weeks. Dose: 2 mg DOX/kg ($n = 6$). (E) Representative images (200 \times) of *ex vivo* tumor sections assayed by HE staining and immunohistochemistry using TUNEL and Ki67 antibodies. $**P < 0.01$, PL/ACC-DOX versus PL/CCC-DOX.

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

