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## CORRECTION

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## Correction: Poly(acrylic acid)-mediated synthesis of cerium oxide nanoparticles with variable oxidation states and their effect on regulating the intracellular ROS level

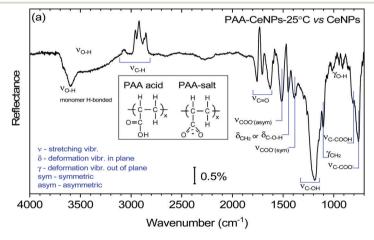
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Correction for 'Poly(acrylic acid)-mediated synthesis of cerium oxide nanoparticles with variable oxidation states and their effect on regulating the intracellular ROS level' by Xiaohui Ju *et al., J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2021, **9**, 7386–7400, DOI: 10.1039/D1TB00706H.

The authors note a mistake in Fig. 3 in which part b is absent from the advance article. The corrected Fig. 3 is shown below in this correction notice.



PAA acid	Peak position		
	PAA salt	PAA- CeNPs	Peak assignment
		3600	OH stretch (mono H-bonded)
1717	/	1624-1766	-C=O stretch (free COOH)
/	1562	1510	-COO <sup>-</sup> stretch (asymmetric)
1455	1453	1450	-CH₂ or –C-O-H bend
/	1408	1390	-COO <sup>-</sup> (symmetric) stretch
1265	/	1120-1280	-C-OH stretch
803	/	803	C-COOH stretch
	758	758	C-COO <sup>-</sup> stretch
/	154	120	Δv (asymmetric - symmetric)

Fig. 3 (a) FTIR spectra of PAA-CeNPs-25 °C with the CeNPs as a reference. Individual peak assignments are listed in the spectra. The inserts show the PAA structures in an acidic or alkaline environment, corresponding to its ionic and cationic structure. (b) Selected peak assignments are listed in the table. Comparison of FTIR peak assignment for PAA in acidic and alkaline solutions reported previously, and the peak assignment of synthesized PAA-CeNPs-25 °C after subtracting CeNPs as a reference.  $\Delta \nu$  is calculated as the peak position differences between asymmetric and symmetric COO $^-$ .

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

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