

## CORRECTION

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10, 1224**Correction: ROS self-generation and hypoxia self-enhanced biodegradable magnetic nanotheranostics for targeted tumor therapy**Jinghua Li,<sup>a</sup> Yun Liu,<sup>b</sup> Xiaonan Li,<sup>a</sup> Gaofeng Liang,<sup>b</sup> Changshun Ruan\*<sup>c</sup> and Kaiyong Cai\*<sup>d</sup>

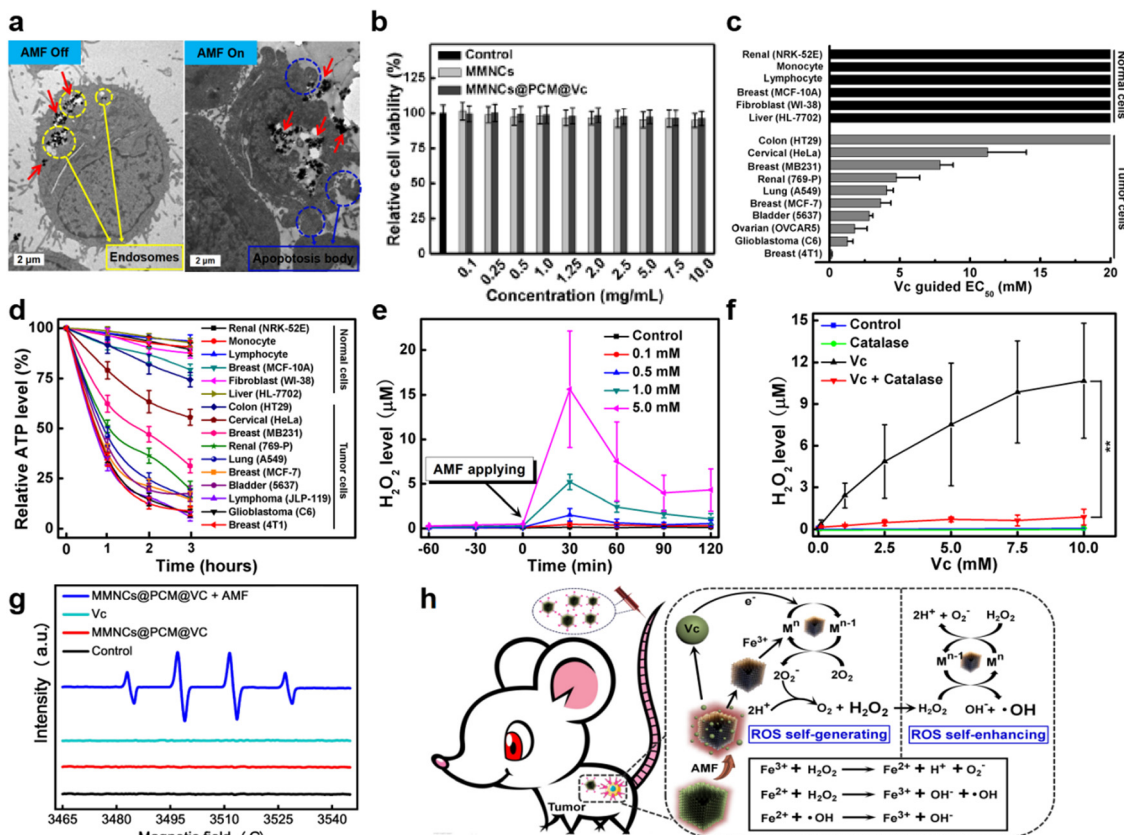
DOI: 10.1039/d5nh90020d

[rsc.li/nanoscale-horizons](https://rsc.li/nanoscale-horizons)Correction for 'ROS self-generation and hypoxia self-enhanced biodegradable magnetic nanotheranostics for targeted tumor therapy' by Jinghua Li *et al.*, *Nanoscale Horiz.*, 2020, **5**, 350–358, <https://doi.org/10.1039/C9NH00490D>.

The authors apologise that due to some inadvertent errors during figure assembly, wrong images were used in Fig. 3g and 7m. The corrected figures are shown below. The authors are sorry for the mistake and would like to state that the errors do not influence the original conclusions for this manuscript.

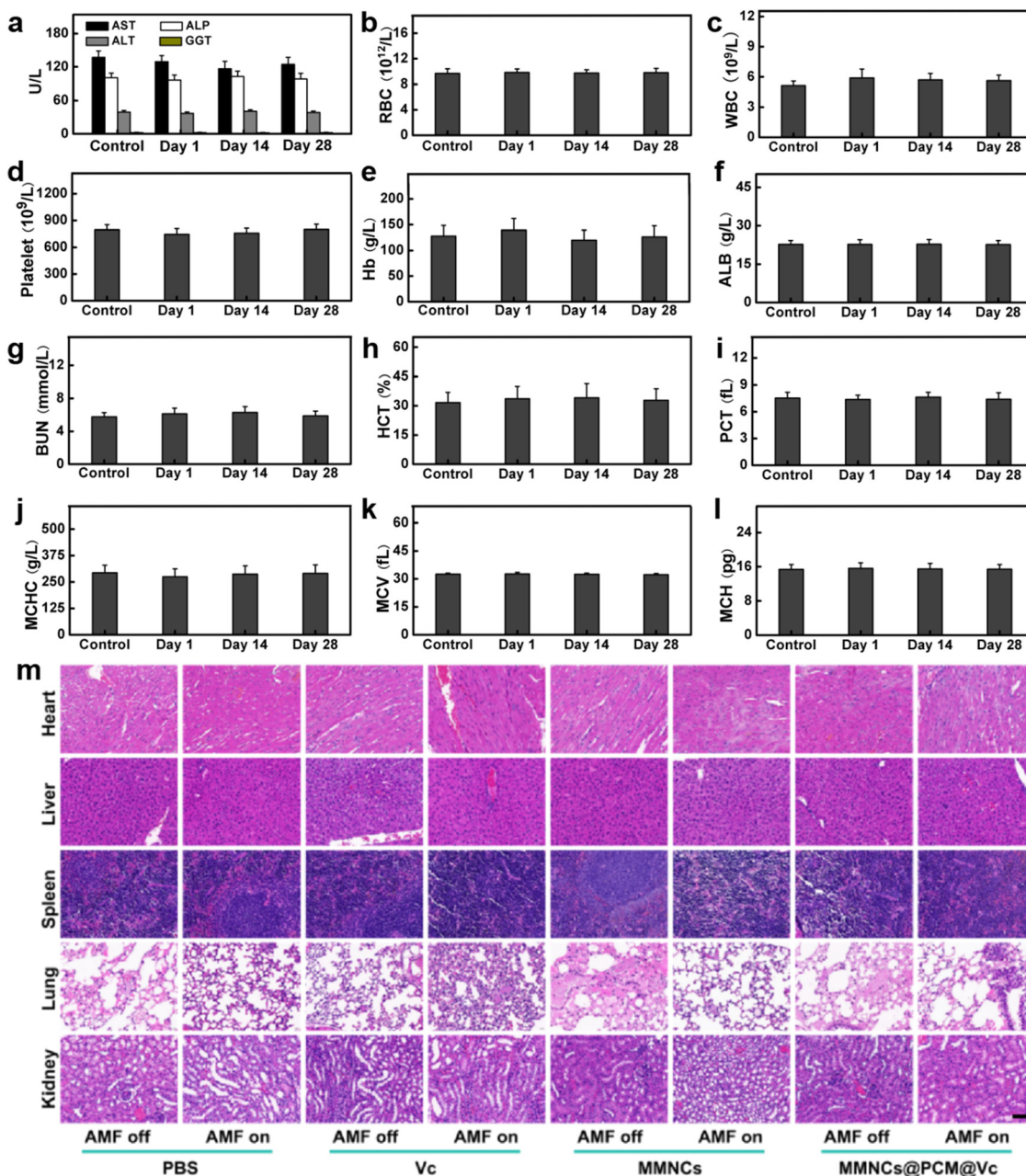
The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

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**Fig. 3** *In vitro* evaluations. (a) TEM images of HeLa cell incubation with MMNCs@PCM@Vc before and after AMF (4 kW, 300 A and 200 kHz) application. (b) Relative survival of HeLa cells under various concentrations of MMNCs@PCM@Vc for 24 h ( $n = 5$ ). (c) Relative cytotoxicity of Vc (0–20 mM) on different types of normal and tumor cells. EC<sub>50</sub> values indicate the concentration of Vc that reduced survival by 50%. (d) Relative ATP levels of normal and tumor cells at different time points after treatment with 2.0 mM Vc. (e) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> formation in extracellular fluid with different concentrations of Vc. (f) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> levels of HeLa cells at different concentrations of Vc after treatment with 2.0 mM catalase. (g) EPR spectra showing the radical level produced by MMNCs@PCM@Vc upon AMF application. (h) Schematic illustration of MMNCs@PCM@Vc induced ROS self-generation and self-enhancement behaviour (Fenton reaction-like) in tumor cells.





**Fig. 7** *In vivo* biocompatibility evaluation for mice injected with MMNCs@PCM@Vc. Blood biochemical indexes ( $n = 5$ ) of mice determined on the 1st, 14th and 28th day, respectively. The examined items include (a) aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), and glutamyltranspetidase (GGT) concentrations; (b) red blood cell (RBC) counts; (c) white blood cell (WBC) counts; (d) platelet (PLT) counts; (e) hemoglobin (HB) level; (f) albumin (ALB) content; (g) blood urea nitrogen (BUN) level; (h) hematocrit (HCT) level; (i) plateletcrit (PCT) level; (j) mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) content; (k) mean corpuscular volume (MCV) level; (l) mean corpuscular haemoglobin (MCH) content. (m) Micrographs for the H&E-stained major organ tissues of mice at the 28th day after injection of MMNCs@PCM@Vc, scale bars: 100  $\mu$ m.

