

Cite this: *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2025, 13, 2873

Correction: Core–shell structured microneedles with programmed drug release functions for prolonged hyperuricemia management

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DOI: 10.1039/d5tb90023a

rsc.li/materials-b

Correction for 'Core–shell structured microneedles with programmed drug release functions for prolonged hyperuricemia management' by Rui Wang et al., *J. Mater. Chem. B*, 2024, **12**, 1064–1076, <https://doi.org/10.1039/D3TB02607H>.

The authors regret an error in Fig. 4c of the published article: due to an unfortunate error during image preparation, incorrect images were included for the 24 h control and S-MNs groups. The corrected version of Fig. 4 is shown in this notice. In addition, the authors have provided new negative control images to support their claim that “dead cells are almost undetected even after 48 h”. Experimental details are as follows: the L929 cells were inoculated in confocal culture dishes at a cell density of 1×10^4 per well with DMEM medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum and 1% double antibodies. After incubating for 12, 24, and 48 h, L929 cells were exposed to 90% ethanol for 10 min. Then, the cells were washed with PBS to remove any residual ethanol and assessed by live/dead staining. The results of the negative control series clearly show that the ethanol treatment can effectively induce the death of cells. The red-stained dead cells without any green signals are clearly observed, confirming that our assay used in this paper can detect the dead cells. An editor has reviewed the new images and information, and has concluded that they are consistent with the discussions and conclusions presented in the published article.

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

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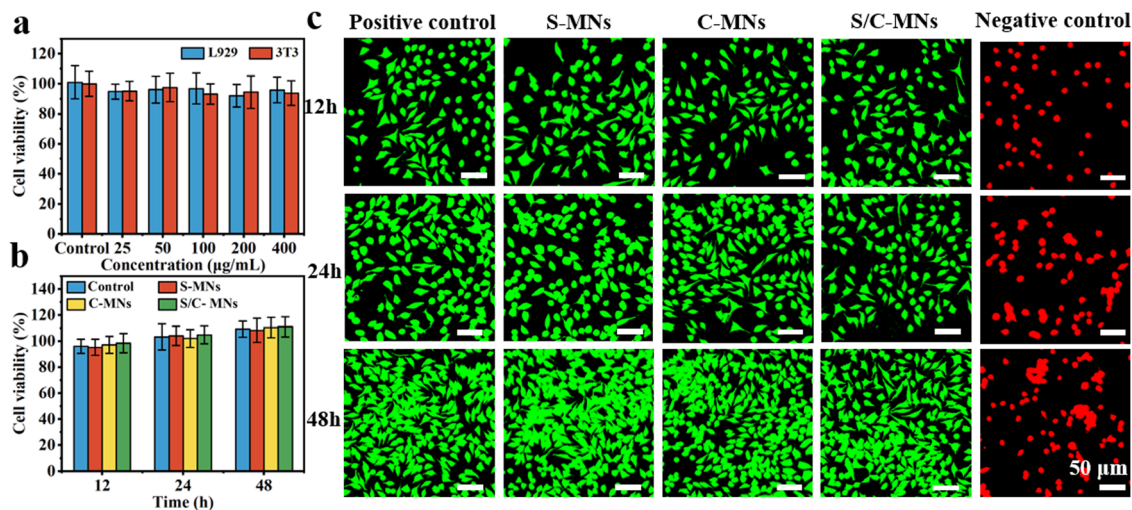


Fig. 4 MTT assay of 3T3 and L929 co-cultured with CaO₂ solution (a) and prepared MNs (b). (c) Live/dead staining of L929 cells co-cultured with shell-only, core-only, and core-shell MNs; negative control (ethanol treated).

