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

Rui Wang,^{ab} Yanfang Sun,^{*c} Han Wang,^d Tianqi Liu,^{ab} Amin Shavandi,^e Lei Nie,^f Khaydar E. Yunusov^g and Guohua Jiang^{*ab}

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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.

^a School of Materials Science and Engineering, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou, 310018, China. E-mail: ghjiang_cn@zstu.edu.cn

^b International Scientific and Technological Cooperation Base of Intelligent Biomaterials and Functional Fibers of Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou, 310018, China

^c College of Life Sciences and Medicine, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, 310018, China. E-mail: katherineyfs@zstu.edu.cn

^d Wenzhou Institute, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Wenzhou, China

^e BioMatter unit-École polytechnique de Bruxelles, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium

^f College of Life Science, Xinyang Normal University, Xinyang 464000, China

^g Institute of Polymer Chemistry and Physics, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences, Tashkent, 100128, Uzbekistan



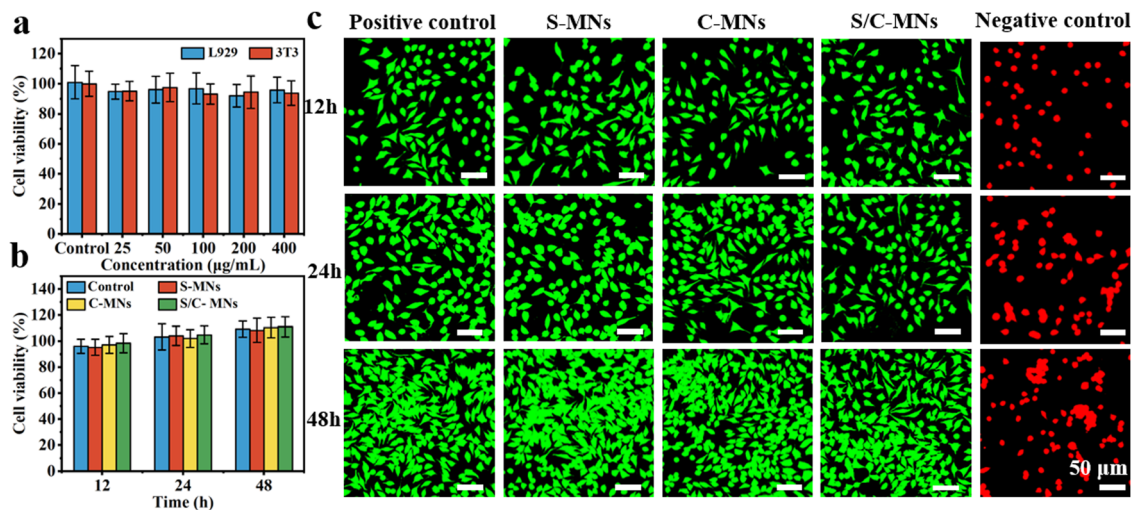


Fig. 4 MTT assay of 3T3 and L929 co-cultured with CaO_2 solution (a) and prepared MNs (b). (c) Live/dead staining of L929 cells co-cultured with shell-only, core-only, and core-shell MNs; negative control (ethanol treated).

