

CORRECTION

[View Article Online](#)
[View Journal](#)



Cite this: DOI: 10.1039/d6bm90011a

Correction: Injectable hydrogels activated with copper sulfide nanoparticles for enhancing spatiotemporal sterilization and osteogenesis in periodontal therapy

Yuting Yang,^a Chunbin Xu,^a Shengqian Xu,^a Yan Li,^a Ke'er Chen,^a Tao Yang,^b Jiaqi Bao,^a Yajing Xu,^b Jingyao Chen,^d Chuanbin Mao,^{*c} Lili Chen^{*a} and Weilian Sun^{*a}

DOI: 10.1039/d6bm90011a
rsc.li/biomaterials-science

Correction for 'Injectable hydrogels activated with copper sulfide nanoparticles for enhancing spatiotemporal sterilization and osteogenesis in periodontal therapy' by Yuting Yang *et al.*, *Biomater. Sci.*, 2025, **13**, 1434–1448, <https://doi.org/10.1039/D3BM02134C>.

The authors regret the errors in Fig. 4, 6 and S7 in the original manuscript. The correct versions of Fig. 4, 6 and S7 are as shown below.

^aDepartment of Periodontology, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University, School of Medicine, Hangzhou 310009, P.R. China. E-mail: weiliansun@zju.edu.cn, chenlili_1030@zju.edu.cn

^bSchool of Materials Science and Engineering, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, 310027, China

^cDepartment of Biomedical Engineering, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China. E-mail: maophage@gmail.com

^dFacility for Histomorphology, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, 310027, China



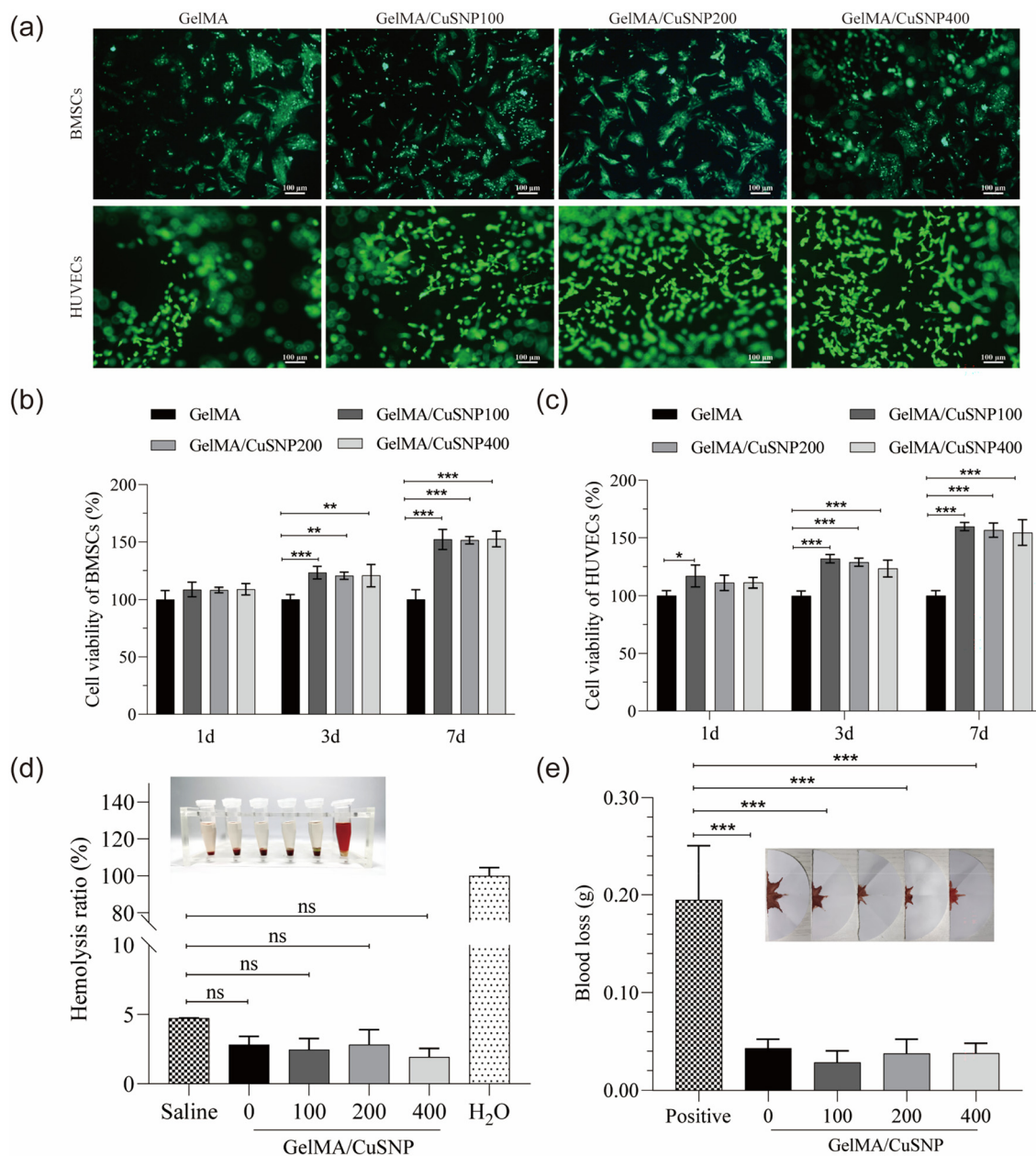


Fig. 4 Biocompatible properties of GelMA/CuSNP hydrogels. (a) Images of live/dead cells staining in BMSCs and HUVECs that were cultured with GelMA/CuSNP hydrogels for 24 hours. (b) Cell proliferation analysis of BMSCs after being co-cultured with gel extracts for 1, 3, 7 days. (c) Cell proliferation analysis of HUVECs after being co-cultured with gel extracts for 1, 3, 7 days. (d) Hemolysis of RBCs co-cultured with various hydrogels for 3 hours. (e) The blood weight loss of liver within GelMA/CuSNP hydrogels that reflected the hemostatic property. ** referred to $P < 0.01$, *** referred to $P < 0.001$ and ns referred to $P > 0.05$.



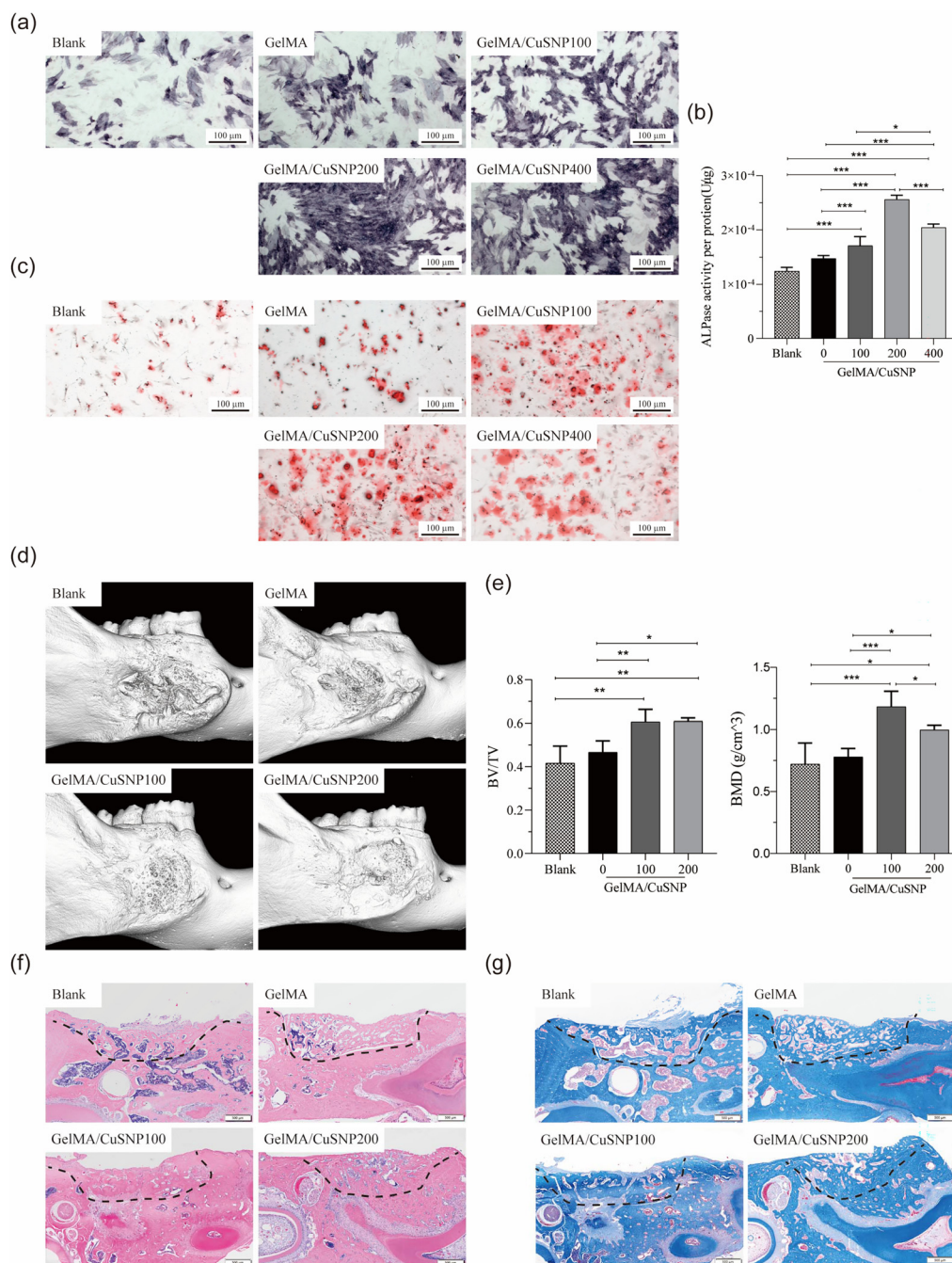


Fig. 6 *In vitro* and *in vivo* osteogenesis ability of GelMA/CuSNP hydrogels. (a) ALP staining of BMSCs stimulated by GelMA/CuSNP hydrogel extracts. (b) The standardized ALPase activity of BMSCs. (c) Alizarin red S staining of BMSCs stimulated by GelMA/CuSNP hydrogel extracts. (d) 3D reconstruction images of mandibular bone by Micro CT scanning. (e) The statistical results of BV/TV in defection, defining the new bone proportion (left); the bone mineral density of new bone (right). (f) The H&E staining images of the mandibular bone. (g) The Masson staining images of the mandibular bone. The region divided by the dotted line referred to the defection. * referred to $P < 0.05$, ** referred to $P < 0.01$ and *** referred to $P < 0.001$.



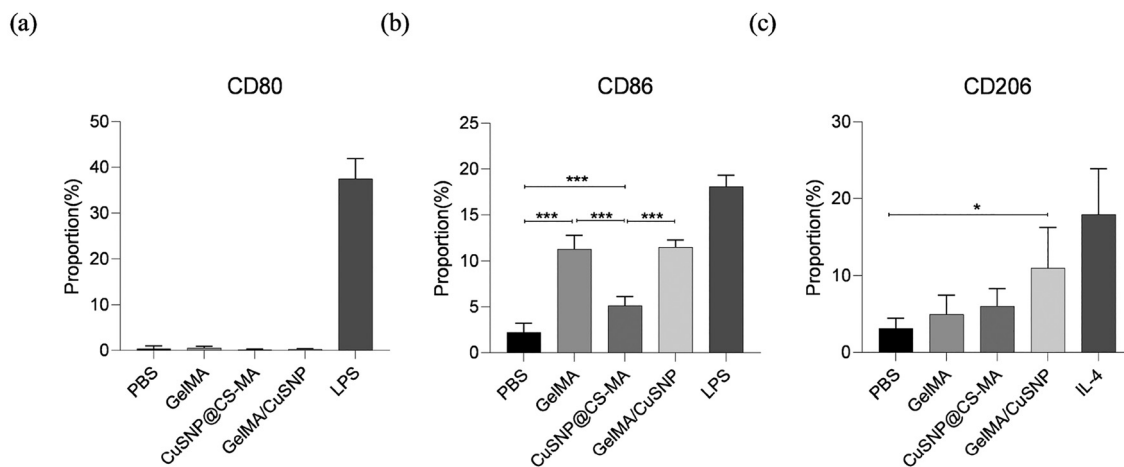


Fig. S7 Macrophage polarization induced by GelMA/CuSNP hydrogels. RAW264.7 cells were incubated with GelMA, CuSNP@CS-MA or GelMA/CuSNP hydrogels. Cells incubated with PBS were considered a negative control. Cells stimulated by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) were the positive control of M1 macrophages, while IL-4 was set as the positive control of M2 macrophages. The proportion of polarized cells was assured by flow cytometry. Cells expressed both CD80 and CD86 were considered M1 macrophages, cells expressing CD206 were considered M2 macrophages. (a) Proportion of CD80 positive cells; (b) proportion of CD86 positive cells; (c) proportion of CD206 positive cells. * referred to $P < 0.05$, *** referred to $P < 0.001$.

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

