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CORRECTION

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Correction: A silk fibroin-based hydrogel desensitizer achieving 660 μm dentin tubule occlusion for dentin hypersensitivity treatment

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Correction for 'A silk fibroin-based hydrogel desensitizer achieving 660 μm dentin tubule occlusion for dentin hypersensitivity treatment' by Kuangdi Xin *et al.*, *Mater. Horiz.*, 2025, **12**, 4177–4192, https://doi.org/10.1039/D4MH01927J.

The authors regret the inadvertent inclusion of an incorrect image as Fig. 5E2 in the published article. The corrected Fig. 5 is shown in this notice. The authors confirm that this does not affect any results, data interpretation or conclusions of the published article.

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

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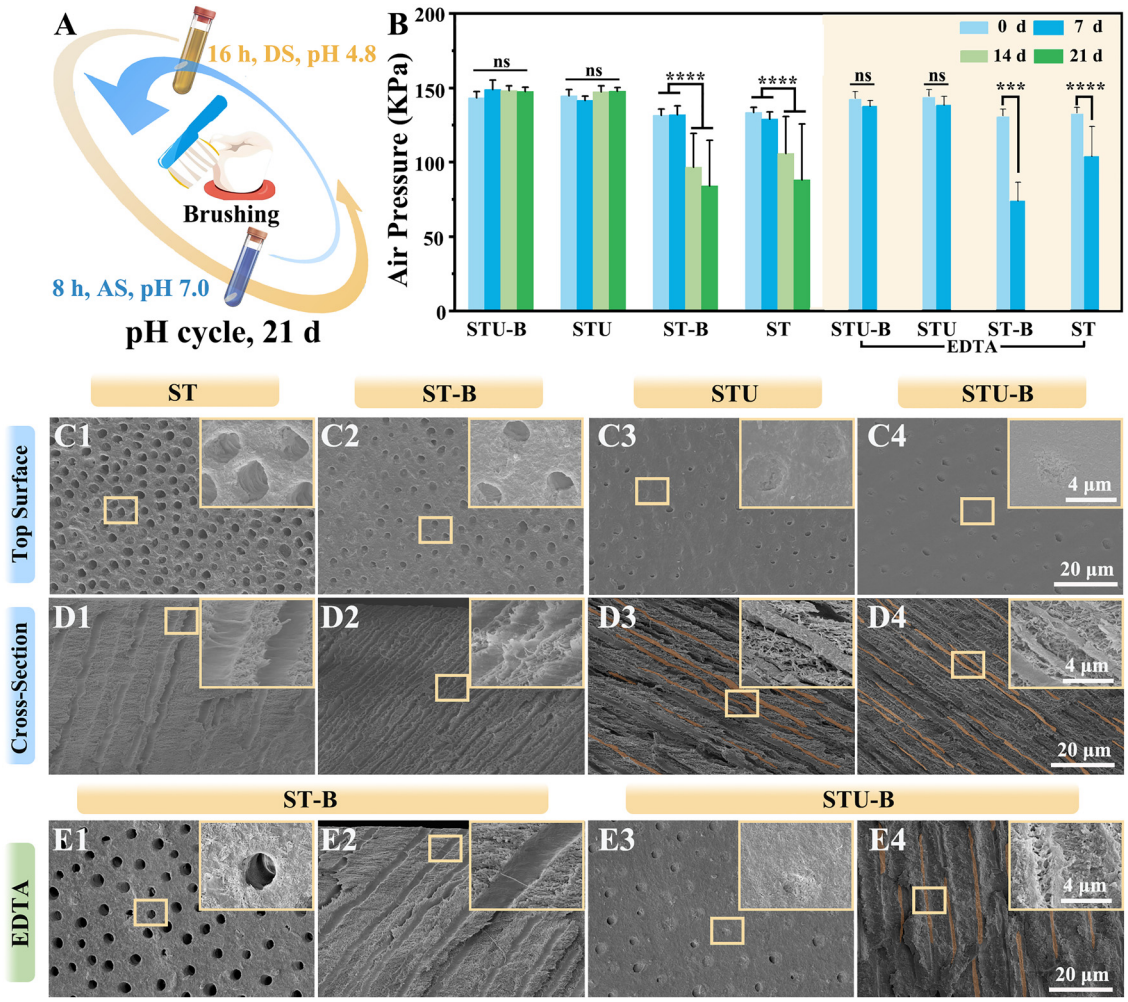

Fig. 5 Long-term assessment of DT occlusion efficacy by STU. (A) Schematic illustration of the pH cycling assessment of dentin slices. The model involved 8 h of exposure to artificial saliva (AS, pH 7.0) followed by 16 h in a demineralization solution (DS, pH 4.8) each day, in the subgroup, the demineralization solution was replaced with 2% ETDA solution. (B) Air pressure changes in the airtightness test over time. The error bars represent the mean ± SD for $n = 5$, ***$p < 0.001$, ****$p < 0.0001$. (C)–(E) SEM images of dentin slices after ST or STU hydrogel treatment, with or without the brushing challenge. (C1) and (C3) Surface morphology of ST/STU-treated dentin; (C2) and (C4) Surface morphology of ST/STU-treated dentin with brushing; (D1) and (D3) Cross-sectional morphology of ST/STU-treated dentin; (D2) and (D4) Cross-sectional morphology of ST/STU-treated dentin with brushing; (E1) and (E2) Surface and cross-sectional morphology of brushed dentin treated with ST. (E3) and (E4) Surface and cross-sectional morphology of brushed dentin treated with STU.