

CORRECTION

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Correction: Unraveling the mystery: effect of trapped air on platelet adhesion on hydrophobic nanostructured titanium dioxide

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Correction for 'Unraveling the mystery: effect of trapped air on platelet adhesion on hydrophobic nanostructured titanium dioxide' by Zhenyu Shen *et al.*, *Biomater. Sci.*, 2025, **13**, 627–638, <https://doi.org/10.1039/D4BM01143K>.

The authors regret that ref. 16–18, 43, 44, 38 and 39 were incorrectly cited in the original article. The correct versions of the references are given below.

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For example, Moradi *et al.* demonstrated that superhydrophobic cauliflower-like patterns (in the Cassi–Baxter mode) enhanced resistance to platelet adhesion, whereas superhydrophobic triple patterns (in the Wenzel mode) increased platelet adhesion.¹⁸

Storm *et al.* examined how air affects complement C3 activation in anticoagulated human blood and proved that both ambient air and air bubbles in the blood could activate complement C3 to varying degrees, contributing to C3-driven thromboinflammation.^{43,44}

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Blood compatibility of biomaterials is closely linked to material properties such as surface structure, chemistry, charge level, wettability, *etc.* For example, a combination of PEG and REDV layer can improve blood compatibility on titanium surface.³⁹

Positively charged gels can mediate protein adsorption and blood cell adhesion through electrostatic attraction, whereas negatively charged materials can enhance fibrinogen adsorption and platelet adhesion.³⁸

These errors do not affect the main conclusions or findings of the paper.

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

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