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## CORRECTION

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## Correction: Dopamine-melanin nanoparticles scavenge reactive oxygen and nitrogen species and activate autophagy for osteoarthritis therapy

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Correction for 'Dopamine-melanin nanoparticles scavenge reactive oxygen and nitrogen species and activate autophagy for osteoarthritis therapy' by Gang Zhong *et al.*, *Nanoscale*, 2019, **11**, 11605–11616.

The authors have noticed that there were a number of errors in Fig. 3c in the original article. These errors were associated with data normalization. A corrected version of Fig. 3 is provided below.

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

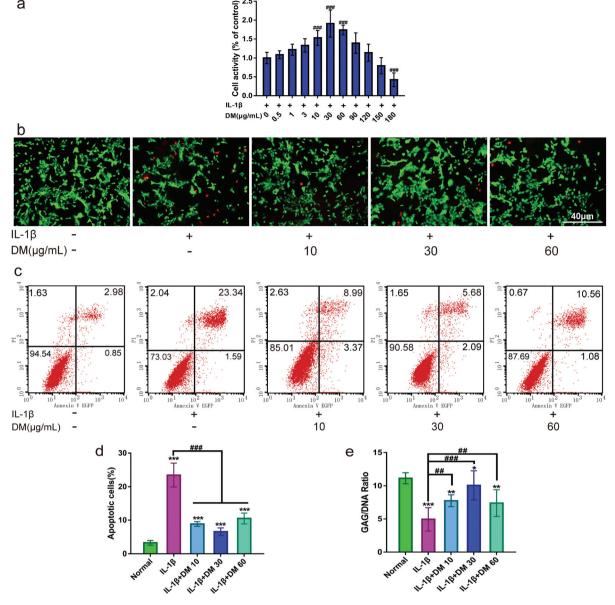
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а



2.5

2.0

Fig. 3 Chondro-protective effects of DM nanoparticles on IL-1β-induced chondrocytes. (a) MTT assay was to detect the cytotoxicity of DM nanoparticles (control: only with 10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup> IL-1β). (b-e) Chondrocytes were treated with IL-1β (10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup>) and/or various concentrations of DM nanoparticles (10, 30, 60 µg mL<sup>-1</sup>) for 24 hours. (b) FDA//PI stained for cell viability. (c) Flow cytometry for cell apoptosis. (d) Quantitative flow cytometry for apoptosis. (e) Quantification of matrix production of GAG (n = 6) for cell proliferation. Normal (without IL-1 $\beta$ ); IL-1 $\beta$  (with 10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup> IL-1 $\beta$ ); IL-1 $\beta$ ); IL-1 $\beta$ + DM 10 (with 10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup> IL-1 $\beta$  and 10  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup> DM nanoparticles); IL-1 $\beta$  + DM 30 (with 10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup> IL-1 $\beta$  and 30  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup> DM nanoparticles); IL-1 $\beta$  + DM 60 (with 10 ng mL<sup>-1</sup> IL-1 $\beta$  and 60  $\mu$ g ml<sup>-1</sup> DM nanoparticles). Values are presented as means  $\pm$  SD, n = 6.\*, P < 0.05; \*\*, P < 0.01; \*\*\*, P < 0.01, relative to the normal group; #, P < 0.05; ##, P < 0.01; ###, P < 0.001, relative to the IL-1 $\beta$  group. Scale bar, 40  $\mu$ m.