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Correction: A novel biocompatible, simvastatin-loaded, bone-targeting lipid nanocarrier for treating osteoporosis more effectively

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Correction for 'A novel biocompatible, simvastatin-loaded, bone-targeting lipid nanocarrier for treating osteoporosis more effectively' by Shan Tao *et al.*, *RSC Adv.*, 2020, 10, 20445–20459, DOI: 10.1039/D0RA00685H.

The authors regret that incorrect versions of Fig. 7, 9 and 10 were included in the original article. The correct versions of Fig. 7, 9 and 10 are presented below.

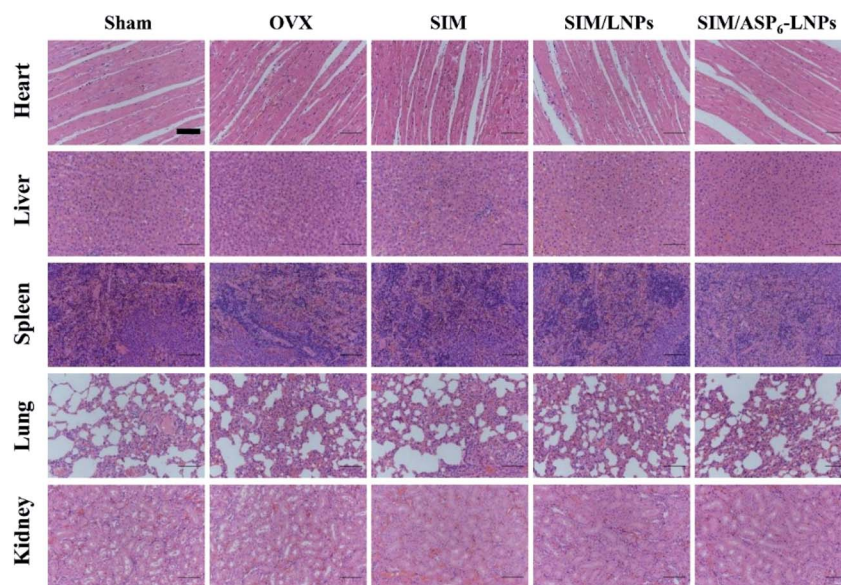


Fig. 7 Histological analysis of organs from all experimental groups. H&E staining of heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney, indicating the carrier has good biocompatibility. Scale bar = 50 μ m.

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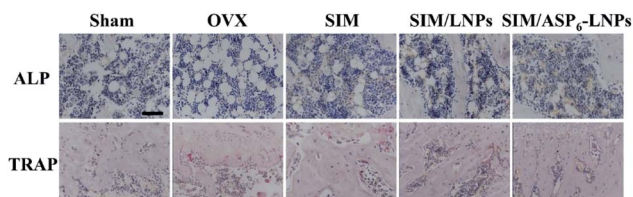


Fig. 9 Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity (arrows) and tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP) assay results (arrowheads) of bone tissue sections. Scale bar = 50 μ m. The ALP activity is much more high in SIM/LNPs and SIM/ASP₆-LNPs groups, while the TRAP activity is the opposite.

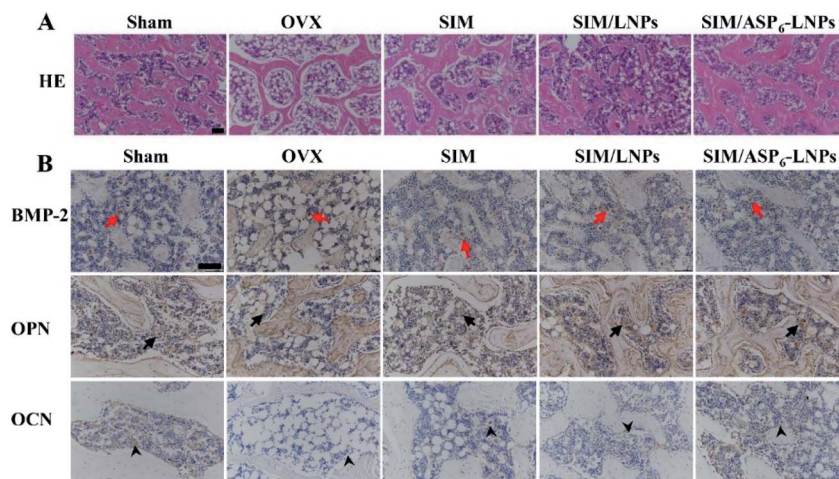


Fig. 10 Histological assessment of bone formation in all experimental groups. (A) HE staining of femur bone. Scale bar = 50 μ m. Histology of bone in the all experimental groups shows all ovariectomized groups had a higher amount of adipose tissue than Sham group. The trabecular bone is much more prominent in SIM/LNPs and SIM/ASP₆-LNPs groups. (B) Immunohistochemical staining for BMP-2 in typical newly-formed bone tissue (red arrows) and immunohistochemical staining for the osteogenic markers osteopontin (OPN, arrows) and osteocalcin (OCN, arrowheads). Scale bar = 50 μ m. The BMP-2, OPN, OCN are much more prominent in SIM/LNPs and SIM/ASP₆-LNPs groups.

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

