## Chemical Science



## CORRECTION

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## Correction: Novel near-infrared II aggregation-induced emission dots for *in vivo* bioimaging

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Correction for 'Novel near-infrared II aggregation-induced emission dots for *in vivo* bioimaging' by Jiacheng Lin *et al.*, *Chem. Sci.*, 2019, **10**, 1219–1226.

The authors apologize for the unintentional error in Fig. 4 in the manuscript. During the figure assembly process, we made a mistake in the hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained images of liver in the PBS control and 7.5 mg kg $^{-1}$  HLZ-BTED dots treatment groups in Fig. 4C. The H&E image of liver in 7.5 mg kg $^{-1}$  HLZ-BTED dots treatment group was accidentally used for both the PBS control and 7.5 mg kg $^{-1}$  HLZ-BTED dots treatment groups. This error does not affect the conclusions of this work. The correct H&E images in Fig. 4 should be as follows.

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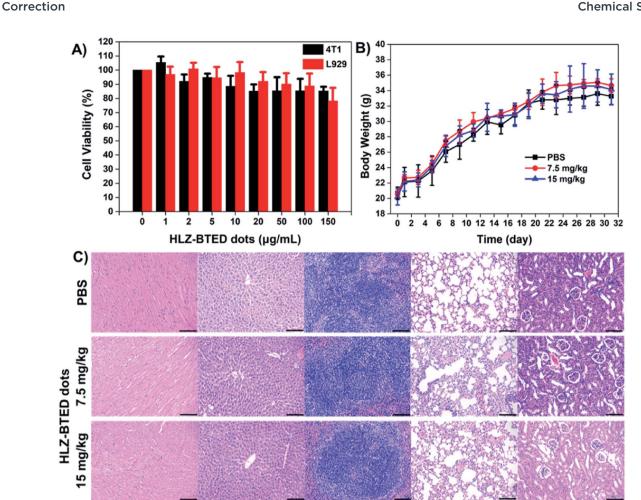


Fig. 4 Biocompatibility study of HLZ-BTED dots. (A) Cell viability of 4T1 and L929 cells after incubation with different concentrations of HLZ-BTED dots for 24 h (n = 3). (B) Body weight of normal mice on different days (n = 3) treated with PBS, 7.5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, and 15 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> HLZ-BTED dots. (C) Representative hematoxylin and eosin stained images of major organs (heart, liver, spleen, lung, and kidney) from the control mice and HLZ-BTED dot injected mice at 31 days post-treatment. Scale bar: 100  $\mu m$ .

Liver

Spleen

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

Heart

Kidney

Lung