

Insights into the Antibacterial Mechanism of PEGylated Nano-Bacitracin A Against *Streptococcus pneumoniae*: Both Penicillin-Sensitive and Penicillin-Resistant Strains [Corrigendum]

Hong W, Liu L, Zhang Z, Zhao Y, Zhang D, Liu M. *Int J Nanomedicine*. 2018;13:6297–6309.

The authors have advised due to an error that occurred inadvertently at the time of figure assembly, [Figure 1A](#) on page 6302 is incorrect. The correct [Figure 1](#) is as follows.

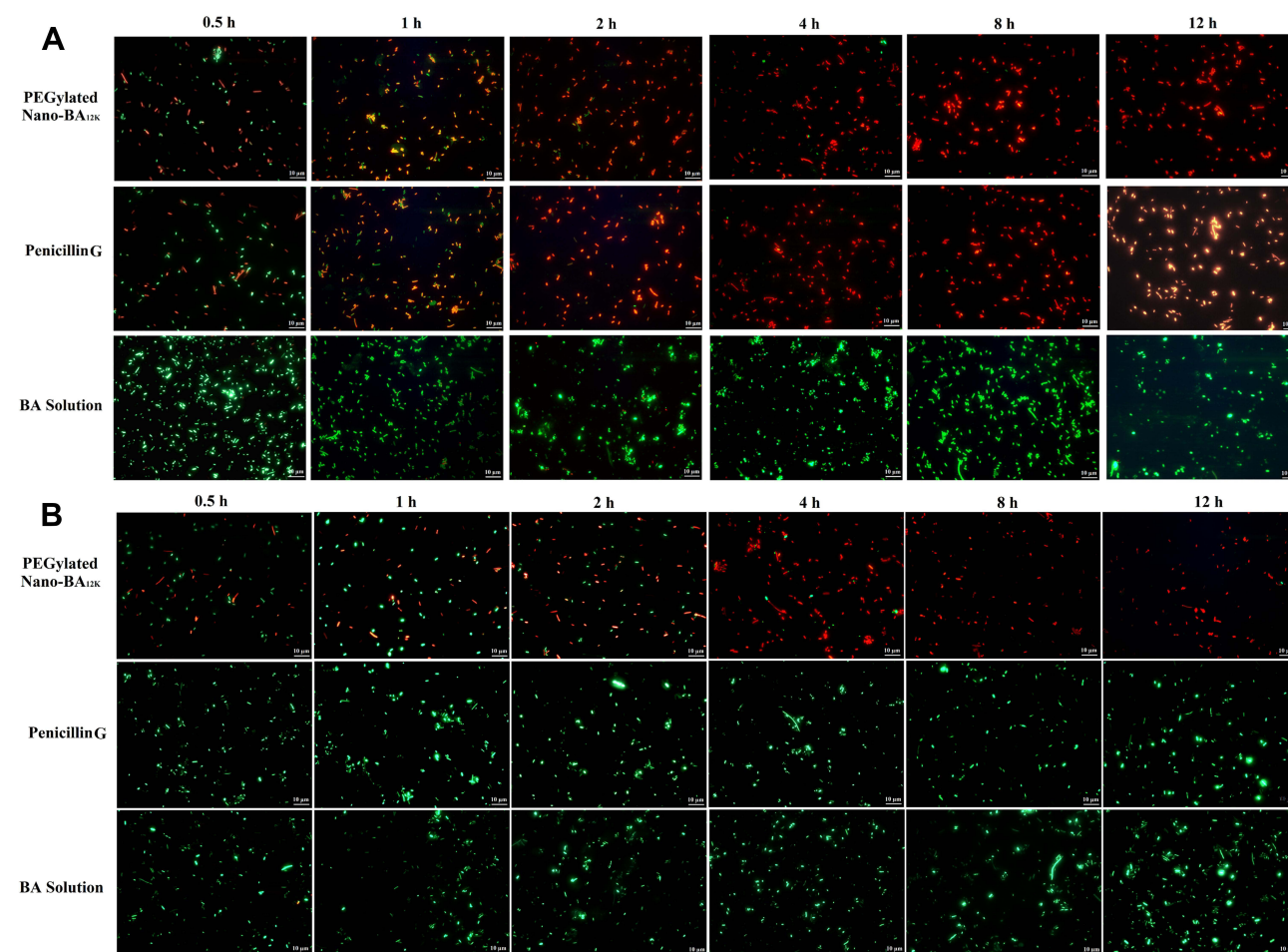


Figure 1 The confocal microscope images of *S. pneumoniae* ATCC 49619 (**A**) and *S. pneumoniae* 16167 (**B**) stained by LIVE/DEAD after incubation with PEGylated Nano-BA_{12K}, BA solution, and Penicillin G for 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 12 hours at 37°C.

Abbreviation: BA, bacitracin A.

The authors also advised that there are errors in [Figure 7C, D and E](#) on page 6306. The correct [Figure 7](#) is as follows.

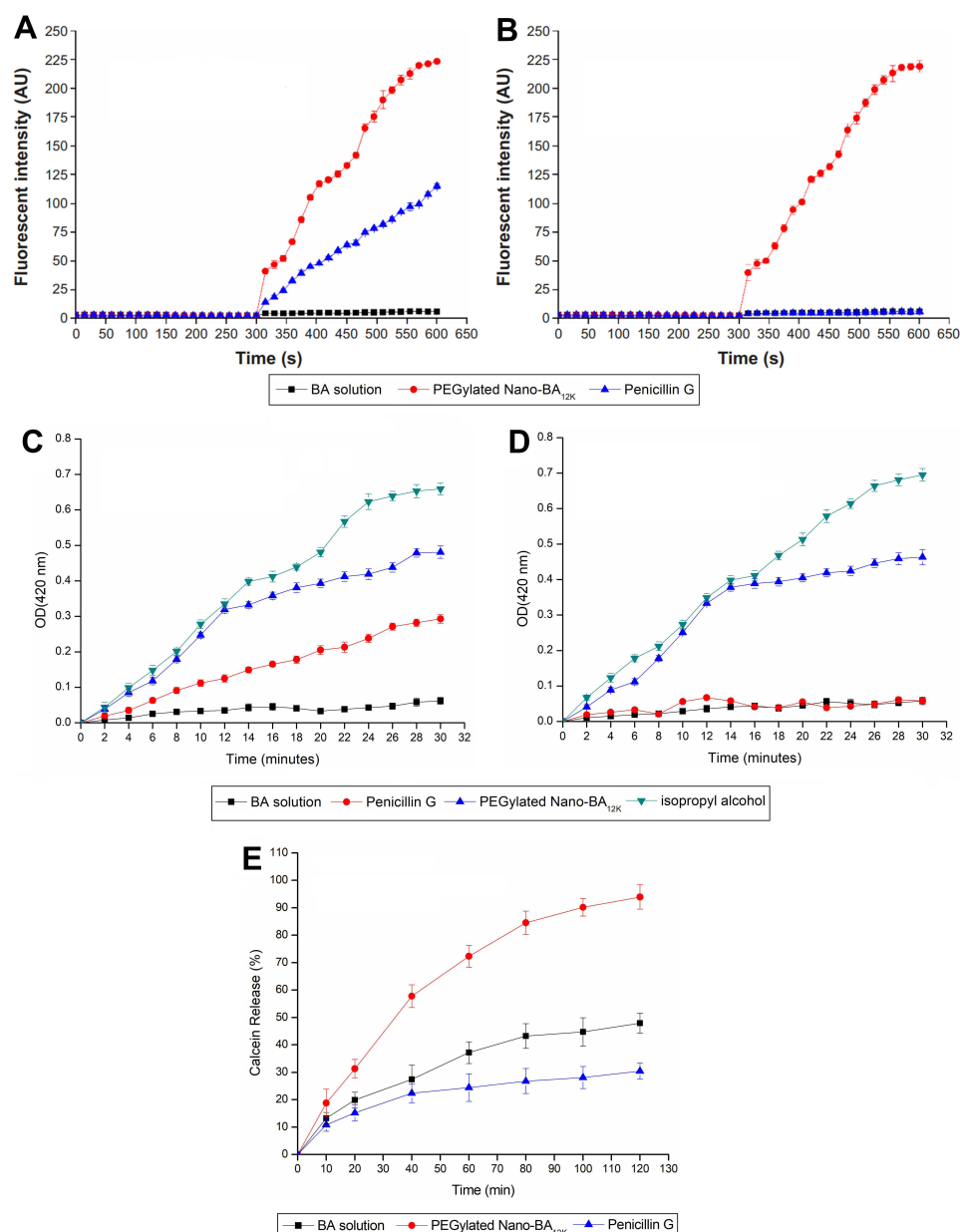


Figure 7 Cytoplasmic membrane potential variation of *S. pneumonia* ATCC 49619 (A) and *S. pneumonia* 16167 (B) treated with PEGylated Nano-BA_{12K} at $1 \times \text{MICs}$, as assessed by the release of the membrane potential-sensitive dye diSC₃-5. The fluorescence intensity was monitored at a $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 622 \text{ nm}$ and $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 670 \text{ nm}$ as a function of time. Effect of PEGylated Nano-BA_{12K} on the cytoplasmic membrane permeability of *S. pneumonia* ATCC 49619 (C) and *S. pneumonia* 16167 (D). PEGylated Nano-BA_{12K}-induced calcein release as a function of time. PEGylated Nano-BA_{12K} was added to PTG/CL SUVs encapsulated with calcein (E). The graphs were derived from average values of three independent trials. **Abbreviations:** BA, bacitracin A; CL, cardiolipin; PG, phosphatidylglycerol; MIC, minimal inhibitory concentration; SUV, small unilamellar vesicle.

The authors apologize for these errors and advise they do not affect the results and conclusions of the paper.