

Preparation of bufalin-loaded pluronic polyetherimide nanoparticles, cellular uptake, distribution, and effect on colorectal cancer [Corrigendum]

Hu Q, Liang B, Sun Y, Guo XL, Bao YJ, Xie DH, Zhou M, Duan YR, Yin PH, Peng ZH. *Int J Nanomedicine*. 2014;9(1): 4035–4041.

On page 4040, Figure 6C is incorrect. The correct figure is shown below.

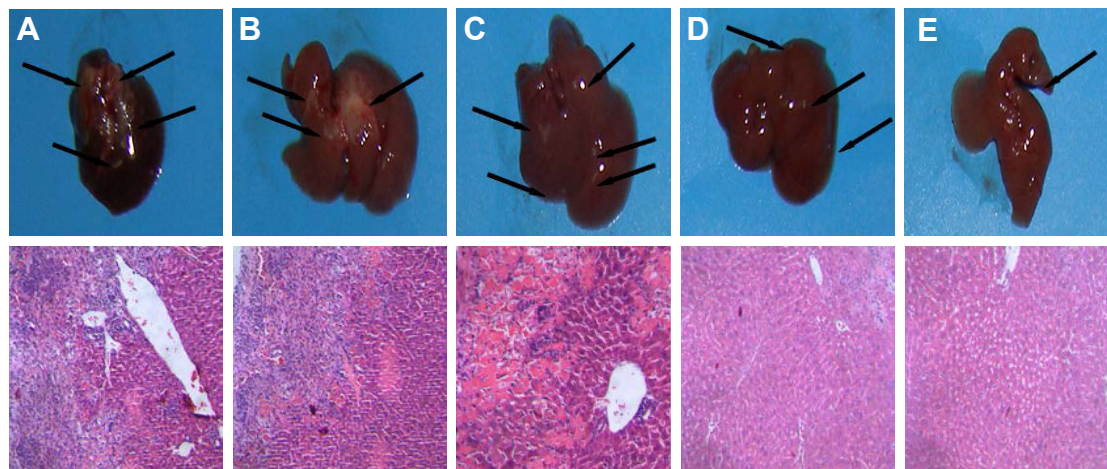


Figure 6 Images of livers (upper images) and H&E staining in each group (lower images), 3 weeks after treatment.

Notes: The images of livers in each group indicated decreased metastatic lesion size and number in groups **C**, **D**, and **E**, compared with groups **A** and **B**, 3 weeks after treatment. Markedly inhibited colorectal cancer metastasis was shown in groups **C**, **D**, and **E**. The inhibitory effect on colorectal cancer metastasis of bufalin-loaded pluronic PEI nanocapsules exceeded that of bufalin administration alone. H&E staining gave similar results; liver structure damage caused by metastasis was lower in groups **C**, **D**, and **E** than in groups **A** and **B**. As shown, metastatic damage in groups **A** and **B** was more serious and more complete.

Abbreviations: PEI, polyetherimide; H&E, hematoxylin-eosin.