



Correction to: A pregnancy test strip for detection of pathogenic bacteria by using concanavalin A-human chorionic gonadotropin-Cu₃(PO₄)₂ hybrid nanoflowers, magnetic separation, and smartphone readout

Shengjun Bu¹ · Kuiyu Wang¹ · Chuanjing Ju^{2,3} · Ye Han⁴ · Zhongyi Li¹ · Peng Du¹ · Zhuo Hao¹ · Changtian Li⁵ · Wensen Liu¹ · Jiayu Wan¹ 

Published online: 3 October 2018
© Springer-Verlag GmbH Austria, part of Springer Nature 2018

Correction to: *Microchimica Acta*

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00604-018-2968-2>

The published version of this article, unfortunately, contained error. The authors are re-writing to express their sincere apology for a mistake that a mark “10⁻⁵, 10⁻⁴, 10⁻³, 10⁻², 10⁻¹ CFU·mL⁻¹” in the legend of Fig. 2 was not corrected as “10⁵, 10⁴, 10³, 10², 10¹ CFU·mL⁻¹”. Given in this article is the corrected figure.

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00604-018-2968-2>

✉ Wensen Liu
Liuws85952@163.com

✉ Jiayu Wan
wanjiayu@hotmail.com

¹ Institute of Military Veterinary, Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Changchun 130122, China

² The General Hospital of FAW, Changchun 130011, China

³ The Fourth Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130011, China

⁴ School of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300350, China

⁵ Engineering Research Center of Chinese Ministry of Education for Edible and Medicinal Fungi, Jilin Agricultural University, Changchun 130118, China

Fig 2 The linear relationship between the peak intensity changes and the log concentrations of target *E. coli* O157:H7 (A), and *Salmonella* sp. (B) from 10^1 to 10^5 CFU·mL⁻¹. The experiments were performed in a 0.1 mM pH 6.5 buffer with 6 μ L MBs; the concentration of hCG – nanoflowers was 4 μ L. The color intensity in the T-line was determined after a 3 min incubation with the pregnancy test strips. The error bars represent the standard deviation of three measurements

