CORRECTION

Correction to: Effect of alkali on konjac glucomannan film and its application on wound healing

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The paper “Effect of alkali on konjac glucomannan film and its application on wound healing” was published in Cellulose, 22(1), 737–747 (2015). As we found out that $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ is a better alkali than KOH

for treating the KGM film, the main purpose of this paper is to look into the effects of various concentrations of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ on the properties of KGM film as a potential wound dressing. Unfortunately, Figures 6C, Figure 7A and Figure 8 of the original version were misused. We present correct version of the figures (Figs. 6, 7, 8) in this correction article.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10570-014-0512-z>.

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Fig. 6 In vitro biocompatibility test of KGM film to L929 cells. **a** Cell viability measured by MTT assay 24, 48 and 72 h post-culturing, **b** effect of HCl addition on cell viability of KGM2.5 film 24 h post-culturing, **c** cell morphology of L929 cells attached to glass (*left*) and KGM2.5 film (*right*). Data are presented as mean $\pm$ SD, $n = 4$. * $p < 0.05$ was indicative of statistically significant differences

Fig. 7 **a** Photographs and **b** wound closure percentage of KGM2.5 films applied to full skin defects on SD rat. The quantitative data are presented as mean $\pm$ SD, $n = 7$. * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$ were indicative of statistically significant differences

Fig. 8 Histological examination of full skin wounds 7d and 14d post-surgery. *GT* granulation tissue, *E* epidermis, *F* hair follicle