

# Erratum to: Boosting SN38-based oral chemotherapy to combine reduction-bioactivated structured lipid-mimetic prodrug with ascorbic acid

Helin Wang<sup>1,§</sup>, Qi Lu<sup>1,§</sup>, Yifan Miao<sup>1</sup>, Jiaxuan Song<sup>1</sup>, Mingyang Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Haotian Zhang<sup>2</sup>, Zhonggui He<sup>1</sup>, Zixuan Wang<sup>1</sup>, Chutong Tian<sup>1</sup> (✉), and Jin Sun<sup>1</sup> (✉)

<sup>1</sup> Department of Pharmaceutics, Wuya College of Innovation, Shenyang Pharmaceutical University, Shenyang 110016, China

<sup>2</sup> School of Life Science and Biopharmaceutics, Shenyang Pharmaceutical University, Shenyang 110016, China

<sup>§</sup> Helin Wang and Qi Lu contributed equally to this work.

© Tsinghua University Press 2022

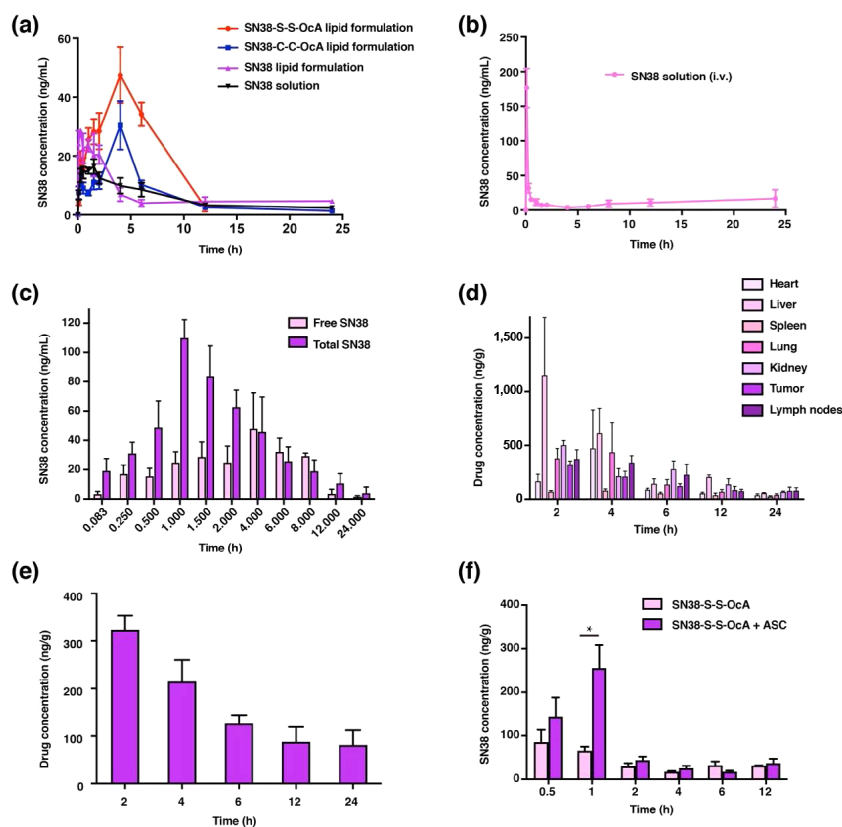
## Erratum to

Nano Research 2022, 15(10): 9092–9104

https://doi.org/10.1007/s12274-022-4544-7

Figure 9 was unfortunately mistakenly typeset. This error did not affect any of the conclusions from the published paper.

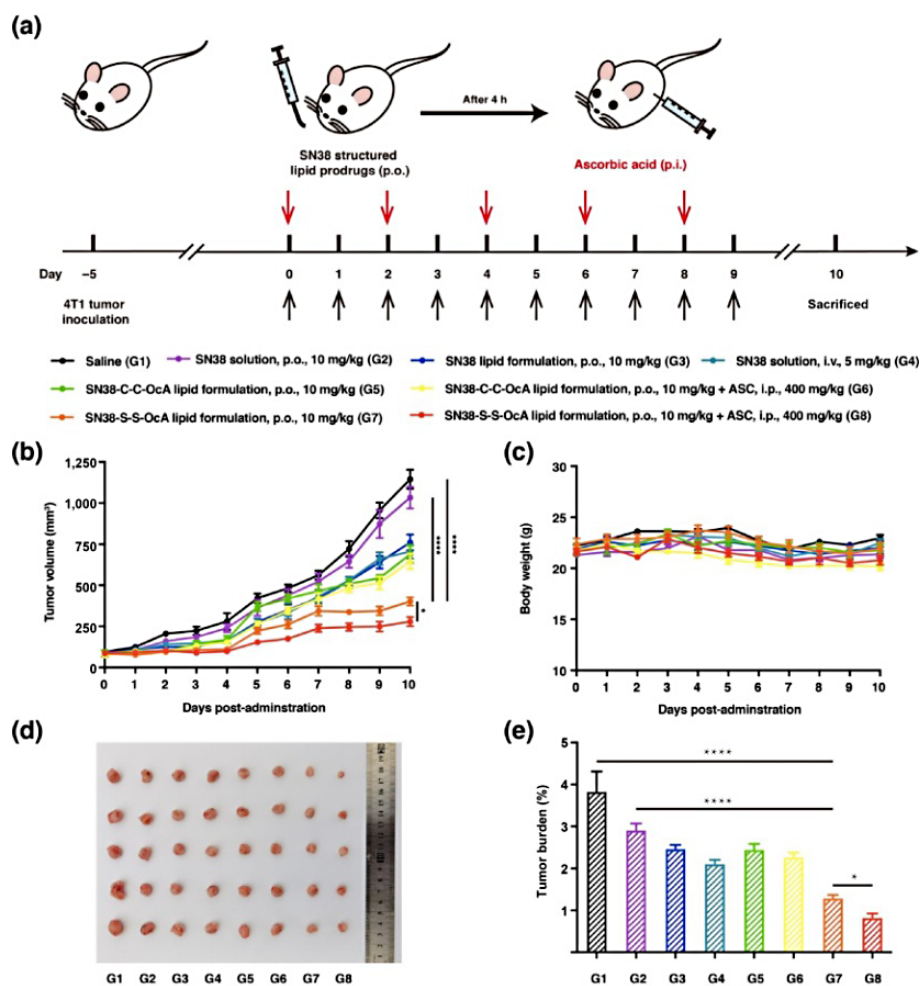
## Instead of



**Figure 9** *In vivo* antitumor efficacy of 4T1 tumor. (a) The coadministration strategy of SN38 structured lipid prodrugs and ascorbic acid to 4T1 tumor-bearing mice. (b) *In vivo* antitumor activity of prodrug against 4T1 *in-situ* tumors. (c) Body weight change in each group. (d) The images of tumors at Day 10. G1:Saline; G2:SN38 solution, p.o., 10 mg/kg; G3:SN38 lipid formulation, p.o., 10 mg/kg; G4:SN38 solution, i.v., 5 mg/kg; G5:SN38-C-C-OcA lipid formulation, p.o., 10 mg/kg; G6:SN38-C-C-OcA lipid formulation, p.o., 10 mg/kg + ASC, i.p., 400 mg/kg; G7:SN38-S-OcA lipid formulation, p.o., 10 mg/kg and G8:SN38-S-OcA lipid formulation, p.o., 10 mg/kg + ASC, i.p., 400 mg/kg. (e) Tumor burden for each group. ( $n = 5$ ). \* $P < 0.05$  and \*\*\*\* $P < 0.0001$  versus control.

Address correspondence to Chutong Tian, tianct\_spu@126.com; Jin Sun, sunjin@syphu.edu.cn

It should be changed to



**Figure 9** *In vivo* antitumor efficacy of 4T1 tumor. (a) The coadministration strategy of SN38 structured lipid prodrugs and ascorbic acid to 4T1 tumor-bearing mice. (b) *In vivo* antitumor activity of prodrug against 4T1 *in-situ* tumors. (c) Body weight change in each group. (d) The images of tumors at Day 10. G1:Saline; G2:SN38 solution, p.o., 10 mg/kg; G3:SN38 lipid formulation, p.o., 10 mg/kg; G4:SN38 solution, i.v., 5 mg/kg; G5:SN38-C-C-OcA lipid formulation, p.o., 10 mg/kg; G6:SN38-C-C-OcA lipid formulation, p.o., 10 mg/kg + ASC, i.p., 400 mg/kg; G7:SN38-S-S-OcA lipid formulation, p.o., 10 mg/kg and G8:SN38-S-S-OcA lipid formulation, p.o., 10 mg/kg + ASC, i.p., 400 mg/kg. (e) Tumor burden for each group. ( $n = 5$ ). \* $P < 0.05$  and \*\*\*\* $P < 0.0001$  versus control.

The online version of the original article can be found at

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12274-022-4544-7>