

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

Author Correction: *In situ* assembly of Ag nanoparticles (AgNPs) on porous silkworm cocoon-based wound film: enhanced antimicrobial and wound healing activity

Kun Yu¹, Fei Lu^{1,2}, Qing Li¹, Honglei Chen¹, Bitao Lu¹, Jiawei Liu¹, Zhiquan Li³, Fangying Dai^{1,2}, Dayang Wu^{1,2} & Guangqian Lan^{1,2} 

Kun Yu and Fei Lu contributed equally to this work. Correction to: *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-02270-6>, published online 18 May 2017

The original version of this Article contained a typographical error in the title.

“*In situ* assembly of Ag nanoparticles (AgNPs) on porous silkworm cocoon-based wound film: enhanced antimicrobial and wound healing activity”

now reads:

“*In situ* assembly of Ag nanoparticles (AgNPs) on porous silkworm cocoon-based wound film: enhanced antimicrobial and wound healing activity”

In addition, there were errors in Figure 2 and Figure 6. In Figure 2c, the micrograph for SCWF-Ag6 (right bottom) duplicated the micrograph for SCWF-Ag5 (right middle) and has now been replaced. In Figure 6A, panel c' (SCWF-Ag6) duplicated panel a' (SCWF) and has now been replaced.

These errors have now been corrected in the PDF and HTML versions of the Article

¹College of Textile and Garments, Southwest University, Chongqing, 400715, China. ²Chongqing Engineering Research Center of Biomaterial Fiber and Modern Textile, Chongqing, 400715, China. ³The Ninth People's Hospital of Chongqing, Chongqing, 400700, China. Kun Yu and Fei Lu contributed equally to this work. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to G.L. (email: 30353930@qq.com)

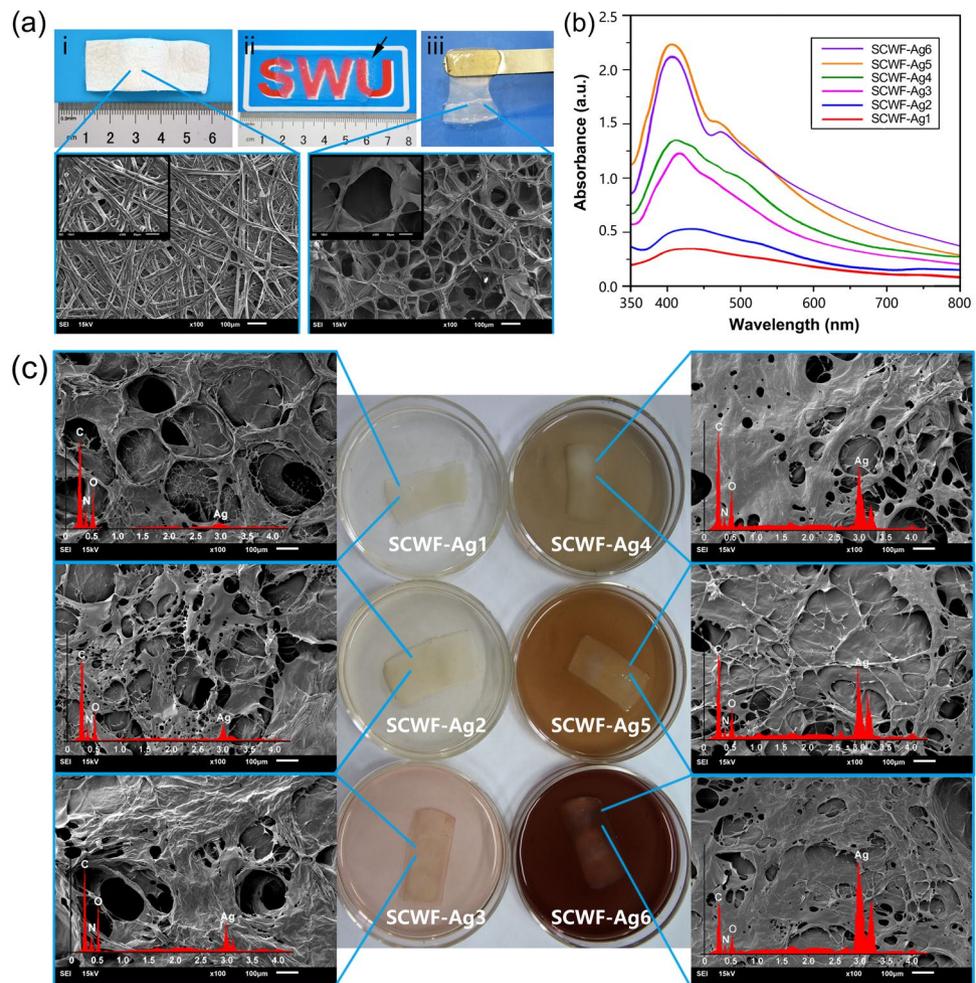


Figure 2. (a) Natural *Bombyx mori* cocoons (i); SCWF optical clarity and size (ii), wherein SCWF (black arrow) was placed on a piece of paper with one “SWU” symbol underneath. The gel (balanced on a metal spatula) was sufficiently elastic and flexible for easy handling (iii). The fibroin and sericin further dissolved to form a network that readily aggregated into transparent films, as shown in the scanning electron micrograph of lyophilized SCWF. (b) UV-vis absorption spectra of leaching aqueous dispersions of SCWF-Ag1–6 in deionized water. (c) Scanning electron micrographs of lyophilized SCWF-Ag1–6 with red curves of EDX and photographs of the respective SCWFs immersed in different concentration of AgNO_3 aqueous solution after 4 h.

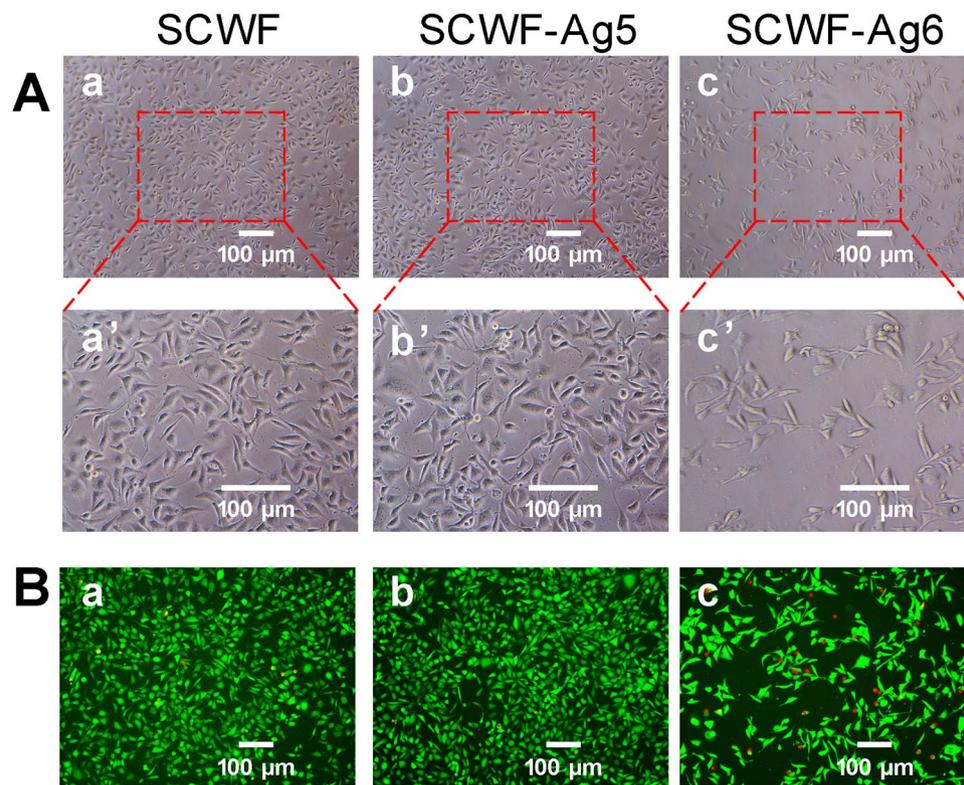


Figure 6. (A) Growth observations of L929 cells treated with SCWF (a,a'), SCWF-Ag5 (b,b'), and SCWF-Ag6 (c,c'). (B) Calcein-AM/PI Double Stain Kit assay of L929 cells upon treatment with SCWF (a), SCWF-Ag5 (b) and SCWF-Ag6 (c). Live cells are stained by Calcein AM dye and produce an intense uniform green fluorescence (ex/em ~495 nm/~515 nm). Dead cells are stained by Calcein PI dye and emit bright red fluorescence (ex/em ~495 nm/~635 nm). The scale bar represents 100 µm.

 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2018