

Tumor Microenvironmental Responsive Liposomes Simultaneously Encapsulating Biological and Chemotherapeutic Drugs for Enhancing Antitumor Efficacy of NSCLC [Corrigendum]

Kong L, Zhang S, Chu J, et al. *Int J Nanomedicine*. 2020;15:6451–6468.

The authors apologize for this error and advise it does not affect the results of the paper.

The authors have advised due to an error at the time of figure assembly, Figure 6A on page 6463 is incorrect. The correct Figure 6 is shown below.

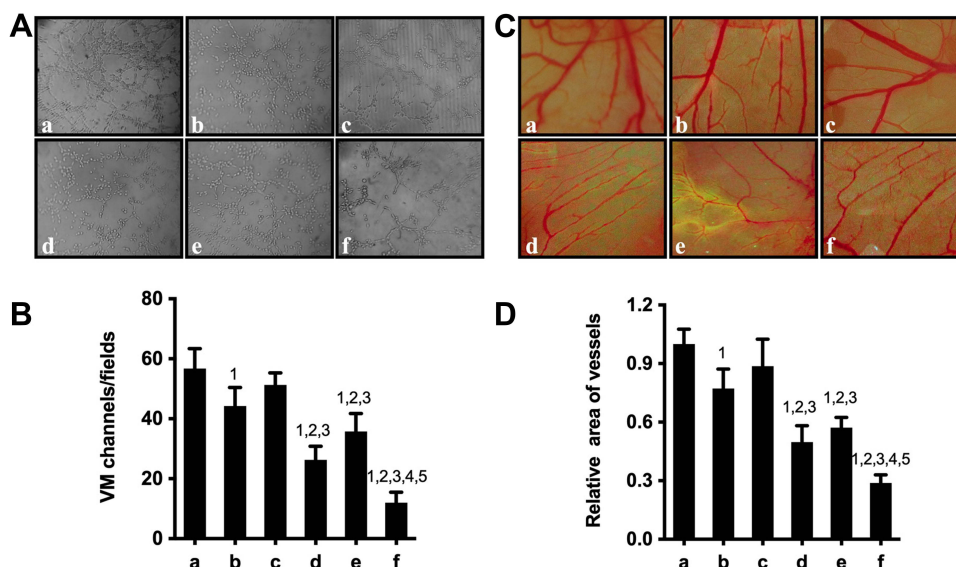


Figure 6 Inhibitory effects on VM channels formation and angiogenesis after treatment with varying liposomal formulations. (A) Inhibition of VM channels formation in vitro, scale bar=50 μ m; (B) quantitative analysis of the number of VM channels; (C) inhibition of angiogenesis on CAM after treatment with the varying liposomal formulations, scale bar=5 mm; (D) analysis of relative area vessels after treatment with the varying liposomal formulations. Data are presented as mean $\pm$ SD (n=6). a. Blank control; b. Dioscin liposomes; c. Vinorelbine liposomes; d. Vinorelbine plus dioscin liposomes; e. CPP_(mmp) modified vinorelbine plus dioscin liposomes; f. CPP_(mmp) modified vinorelbine plus dioscin liposomes incubated with MMP2 enzymes; 1, vs a; 2, vs b; 3, vs c; 4, vs d; 5, vs e. $P<0.05$.