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Corrigendum: Double cross-linked graphene oxide hydrogel for promoting healing of diabetic ulcers

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In the published article, there was an error in [Figure 7](#). The corrected figure and its caption appear below.

In the published article, there was an error in [Figure 9](#). The corrected figure and its caption appear below.

The authors apologize for these errors and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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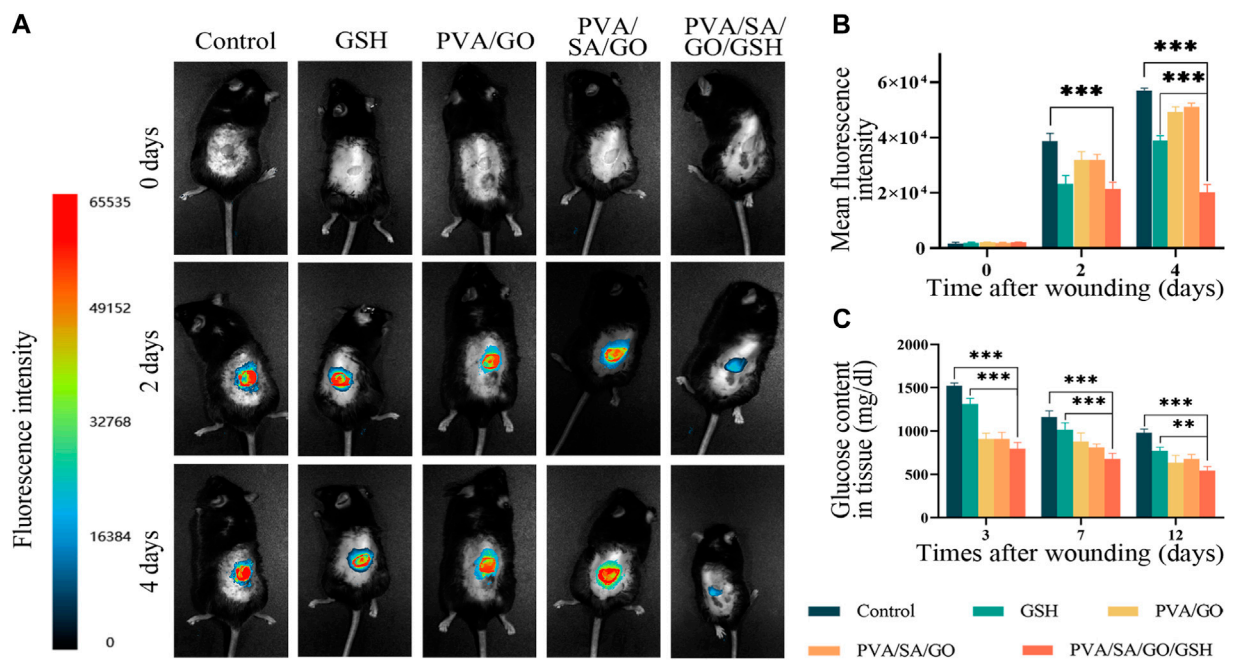


FIGURE 7 Impact of hydrogel treatment on wound healing and reactive oxygen species (ROS) scavenging. **(A)** Representative fluorescence images of wounds from day 0 to day 4; **(B)** Statistical analysis of average fluorescence intensity levels. **(C)** Quantitative analysis of glucose content in the wound tissues. Data are presented as means \pm standard deviation. Statistically significant differences are denoted by asterisks, with $**p \leq 0.01$, $***p \leq 0.001$.

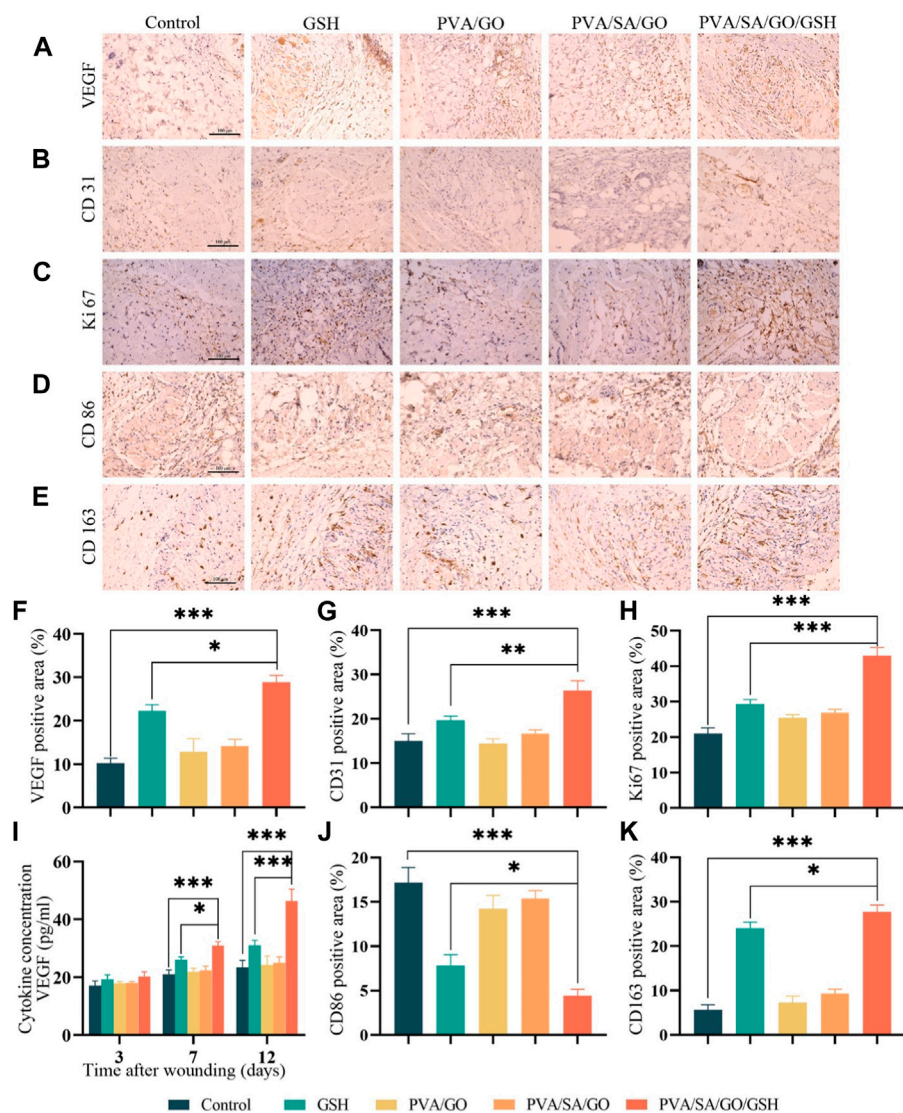


FIGURE 9

The effects of hydrogel on the microenvironment of the wound and the promotion of the healing of chronic diabetic wounds.

Immunohistochemical staining was performed to detect the expression of (A) VEGF, (B) CD31, (C) Ki67, (D) CD86, and (E) CD163 (positive staining is brownish, nucleus staining is purple). Scale bar is 100 μ m. Quantitative analysis of (F) VEGF, (G) CD31, (H) Ki67, (J) CD86, and (K) CD163 immunohistochemical staining was also performed. (I) ELISA was used to detect the expression of VEGF in the traumatic tissues. Data are presented as means \pm standard deviation. Statistically significant differences are denoted by asterisks, with * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** $p \leq 0.001$.