ERRATUM



Kahlous Y, Palanirajan VK, Starlin M, Negi JS, Cheah SC. Preparation and Characterization of Chitosan and Inclusive Compound-Layered Gold Nanocarrier to Improve the Antiproliferation Effect of Tamoxifen Citrate in Colorectal Adenocarcinoma (Caco-2) and Breast Cancer (MCF-7) Cells. Turk J Pharm Sci. 2022;19:391-399.

The mistake have been made inadvertently by the author.

The captions of Figures 7 and 8 in the article have been swapped with each other as follows.

*The subtitle of Figure 7 on page 397 of the relevant article has been changed.

- Incorrect subtitle; **Figure 7.** Rhodamine incorporated Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite uptake by MCF-7 cells was analysed by fluorescence microscopy after 0 h, 1 h, and 2 h of incubation with Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite. The red-light intensity due to rhodamine incorporated Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite represents the cellular uptake of the developed formulation at 0 h, 1 h, and 2 h

 β -CD: β -Cyclodextrin, Tam: Tamoxifen, HA: Hyaluronic acid, Chi: Chitosan, Au: Gold

- Corrected subtitle; **Figure 7.** The cytotoxicity of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite on Caco-2 cells is shown by the RTCA DP instrument (8A). Cells were seeded and incubated with DMEM media (1A), 23.69 µM of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite (2A), 35.62 µM of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite (3A), 47.55 µM of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite (4A). The cytotoxicity of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite on MCF-7 cells is shown by the RTCA DP instrument (8B). Cells were seeded incubated with DMEM medium (pink), 2.15 µg of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite (red), 3.23 µg of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite (green), 4.31 µg of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite (dark blue), cells incubated with DMSO (light blue)

β-CD: β-Cyclodextrin, Tam: Tamoxifen, HA: Hyaluronic acid, Chi: Chitosan, Au: Gold, RTCA: Real-time cellular analysis xCELLigence, DMEM: Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium, DMSO: Dimethyl sulfoxide

*The subtitle of Figure 8 on page 398 of the relevant article has been changed.

- Incorrect subtitle; **Figure 8.** The cytotoxicity of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite on Caco-2 cells is shown by the RTCA DP instrument (8A). Cells were seeded and incubated with DMEM media (1A), 23.69 µM of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite (2A), 35.62 µM of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite (3A), 47.55 µM of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite (4A). The cytotoxicity of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite on MCF-7 cells is shown by the RTCA DP instrument (8B). Cells were seeded incubated with DMEM medium (pink), 2.15 µg of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite (red), 3.23 µg of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite (green), 4.31 µg of Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite (dark blue), cells incubated with DMSO (light blue)

β-CD: β-Cyclodextrin, Tam: Tamoxifen, HA: Hyaluronic acid, Chi: Chitosan, Au: Gold, RTCA: Real-time cellular analysis xCELLigence, DMEM: Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium, DMSO: Dimethyl sulfoxide

- Corrected subtitle; **Figure 8.** Rhodamine incorporated Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite uptake by MCF-7 cells was analysed by fluorescence microscopy after 0 h, 1 h, and 2 h of incubation with Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite. The red-light intensity due to rhodamine incorporated Tam- β -CD-HA-Chi-Au nanocomposite represents the cellular uptake of the developed formulation at 0 h, 1 h, and 2 h

 β -CD: β -Cyclodextrin, Tam: Tamoxifen, HA: Hyaluronic acid, Chi: Chitosan, Au: Gold