



Correction to: Alginate-based hydrogels as drug delivery vehicles in cancer treatment and their applications in wound dressing and 3D bioprinting

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Following the publication of this article [1] the authors informed us of the following errors:

1. Figure 18 should be removed, since this is the same as Fig. 16.
2. Figure 17 legend should be replaced by Fig. 18 legend to read:
Fig. 17 Patient-Specific Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) bioink using 3D bioprinting of alginate scaffold a Schematic of PRP extraction and its incorporation with alginate to form patient-specific bioink b Schematic of proposed bioprinting process c PRP incorporated alginate scaffold containing fluorescence particles. d Images of different PRP-alginate constructs. In the production of these constructs 0.04% (w/v) CaCl₂, 50 U ml⁻¹ PRP, and 1% (w/v) alginate was used. e, f The fabricated constructs could easily be removed from the substrate without losing their integrity. g Metabolic activity of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) treated with alginate and alginate/PRP over 5 days without any growth factor. h Metabolic

activity of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) treated with alginate and alginate/PRP over 3 days without any growth factor. (* $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$) [129]. Faramarzi, N., et al., Patient-Specific Bioinks for 3D Bioprinting of Tissue Engineering Scaffolds. *Advanced healthcare materials*, 2018. 7(11), Copyright (2020)

It is also clarified here that Figs. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15 were reproduced with permission from the copyright holders.

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