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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to "Unmodified and multi-walled carbon nanotube modified tetrahedral amorphous carbon (ta-C) films as in vivo sensor materials for sensitive and selective detection of dopamine" [Bios. Bioelectron. 118 (2018) 23–30]

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The authors regret that due to an image conversion problem, some of the units displayed erroneously in the Figures of the article. In Fig. 1E, the exponents are now displayed for the number of counts; in Figs. 2 and 3, the symbol for micron was displayed erroneously as a lower case letter "m". The units have now been corrected for the current and concentrations.

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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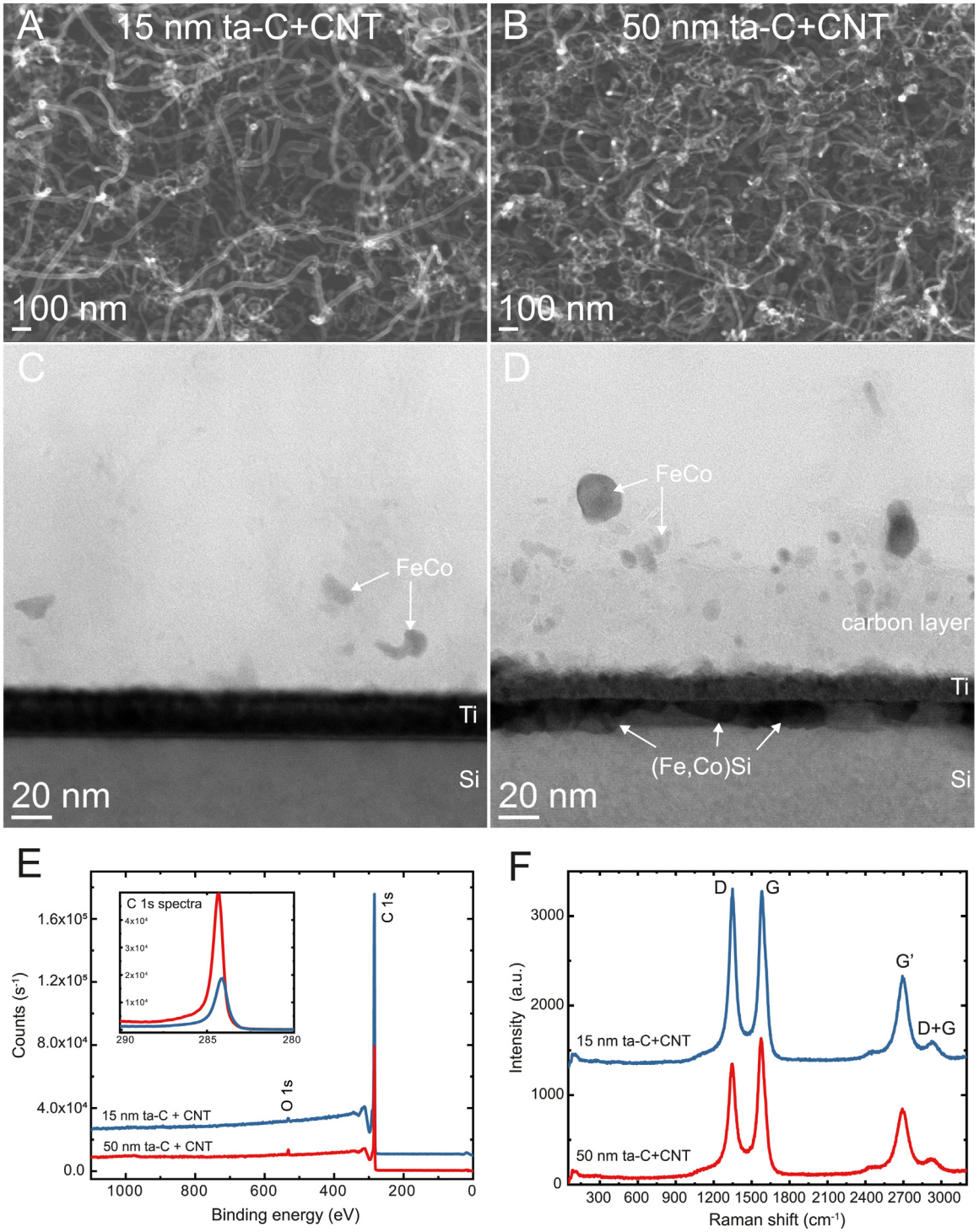

Fig. 1. A, B) SEM images. C, D) cross-sectional TEM micrographs. A and C represent the 15 nm ta-C + CNT sample while B and D the 50 nm ta-C + CNT sample. E) XPS wide spectra (with C 1 s spectra as insets) and F) Raman spectra of the ta-C + CNT samples.

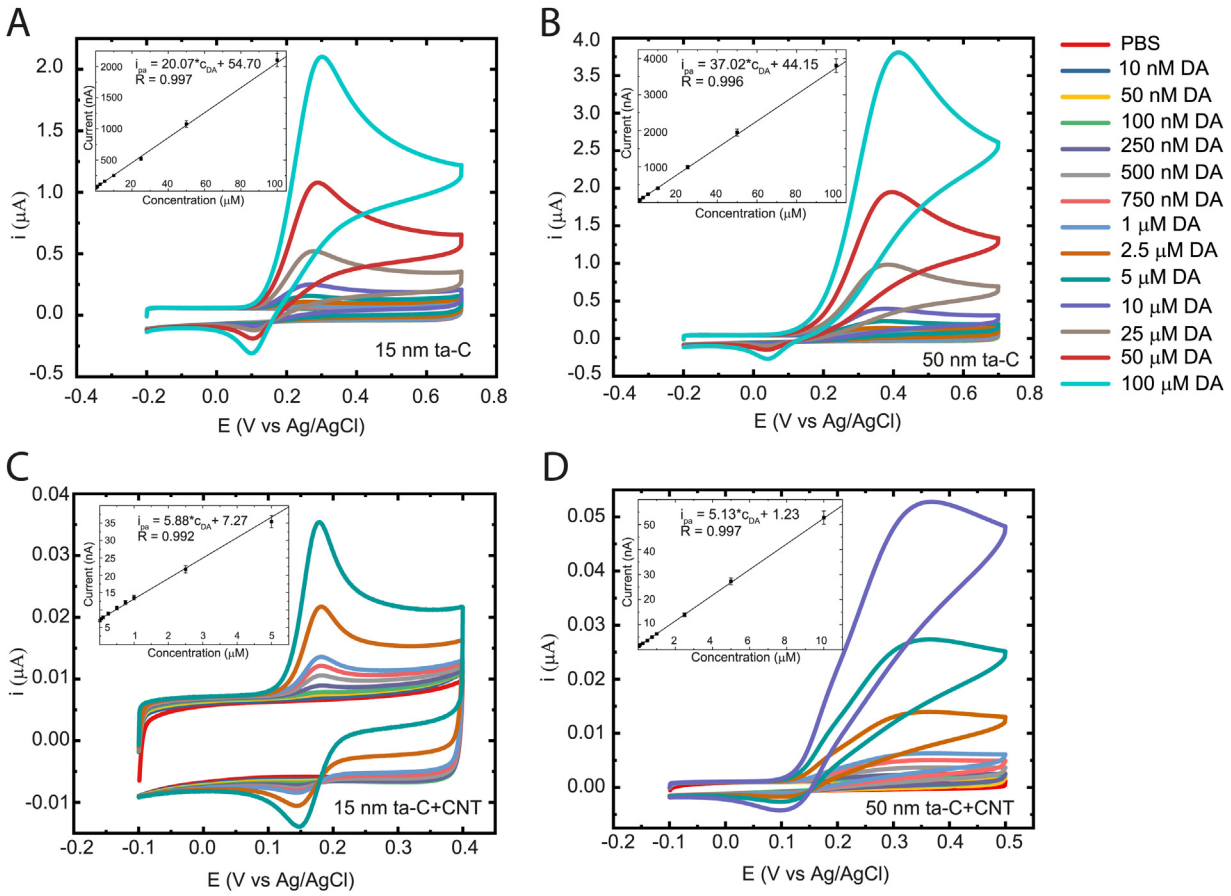

Fig. 2. Cyclic voltammograms showing the sensitivity of A) 15 nm ta-C, B) 50 nm ta-C, C) 15 nm ta-C + CNT and D) 50 nm ta-C + CNT electrodes. Insets show the calibration curves (refer to Table 1 for linear range values). Scan rate 50 mV/s.

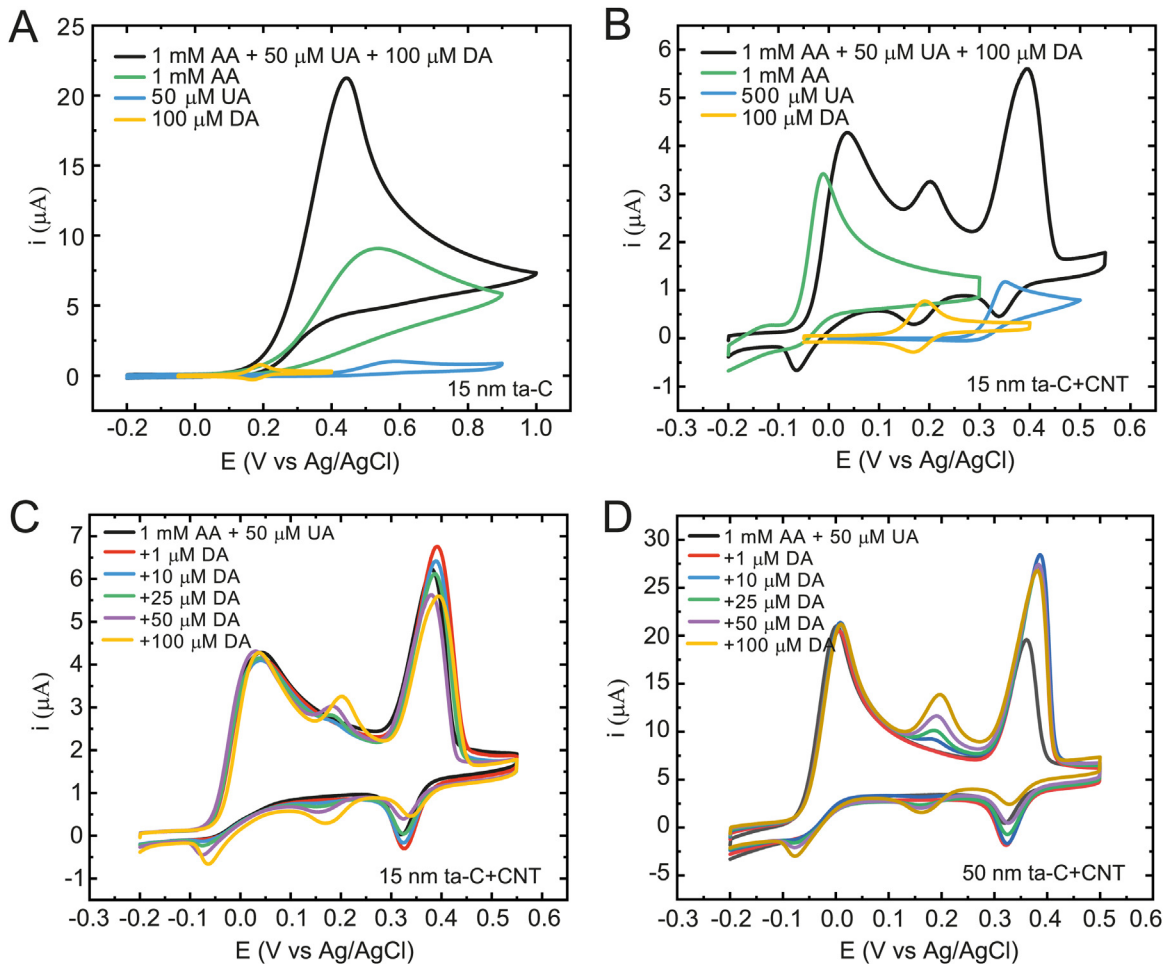

Fig. 3. Cyclic voltammograms showing the selectivity of the A) 15 nm ta-C and B) 15 nm ta-C + CNT electrodes in a ternary solution composed of 1 mM AA, 50 μM UA and 100 μM DA in PBS (black curve). In the same images, the CVs of each analyte measured separately at the same concentrations (except 500 μM UA at the ta-C + CNT electrode) are superimposed. The concentration of dopamine was increased from 1 to 100 μM in the presence of 1 mM AA and 50 μM UA at the C) 15 nm ta-C + CNT and D) 50 nm ta-C + CNT electrodes. Scan rate 50 mV/s.