



Corrigendum: *Olax scandens* Mediated Biogenic Synthesis of Ag-Cu Nanocomposites: Potential Against Inhibition of Drug-Resistant Microbes

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A Corrigendum on

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In the original article, there was a mistake in **Figure 5A** as published. An incorrect image was used in panel C. The corrected **Figure 5A** appears below.

There was also a mistake in the legend for **Figure 5** as published. The correct legend appears below.

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

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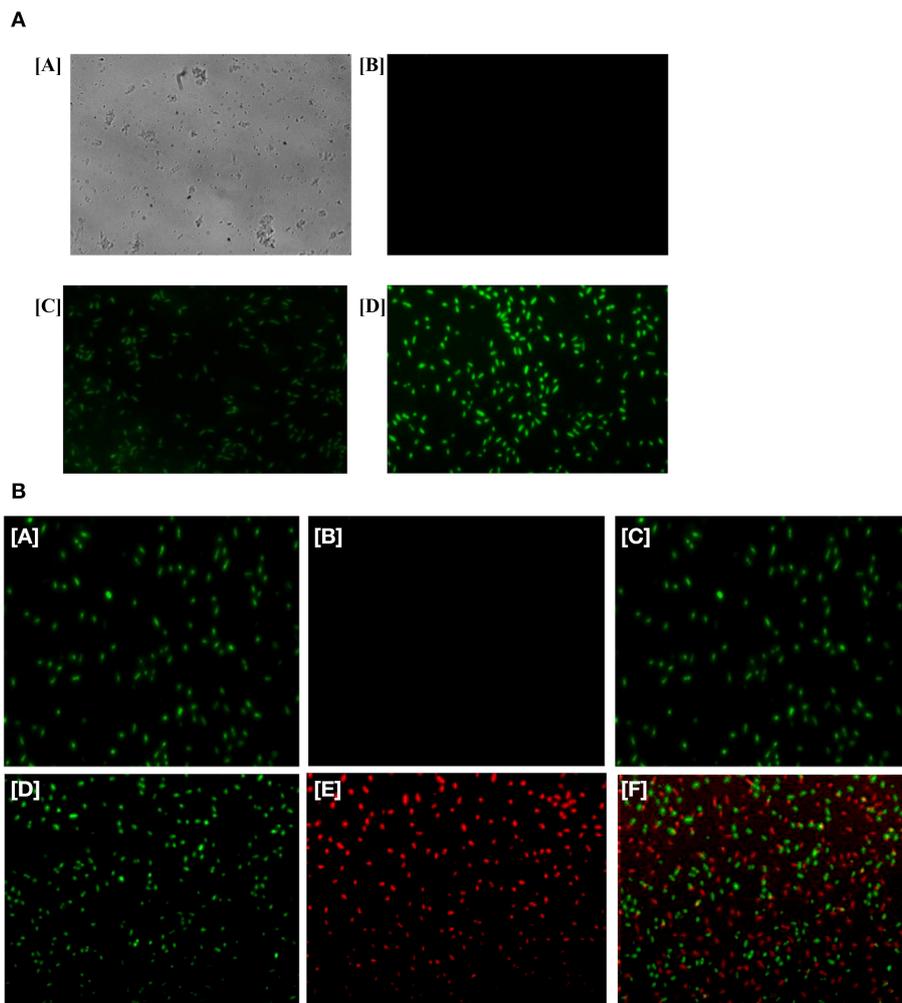


FIGURE 5 | (A) Generation of ROS in the bacterial cells upon their treatment with as-formed Ag-Cu NCs. Micrograph showing [A] phase contrast picture of live cells, [B] fluorescence micrograph of untreated live cells, [C] micrograph depicting effect of as-generated ROS in the treated bacteria upon exposure to Ag-Cu NCs ($62 \mu\text{g/ml}$), and [D] an intensification in fluorescence upon treatment with increasing concentration of Ag-Cu NCs ($125 \mu\text{g/ml}$). **(B)** Fluorescence micrograph corresponding to live/dead assay employed to assess the antimicrobial activity of as-formed Ag-Cu NCs. (A, B, and C), untreated bacterial cells are stained with SYTO-9 only, as they fail to acquire PI fluorescence because of their intact membrane; (D, E, and F) micrographs correspond to bacterial cells post exposure to Ag-Cu NCs ($125 \mu\text{g/ml}$). The bacterial cells are stained with SYTO-9/PI post exposure to Ag-Cu NCs based formulation. The dead bacterial cells acquire PI fluorescence due to their broken membrane. The live cells acquire SYTO-9 stain [D], while dead bacteria are stained with PI [E]. The [F] panel corresponds to merge copy of [D, SYTO-9 fluorescence] and [E, PI fluorescence] images.