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CORRECTION

Correction to: Potential therapeutic strategies for osteoarthritis via CRISPR/Cas9 mediated gene editing

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In the recently published paper, Fig. 4 should be included.
Thus, this erratum is presented to fix the error.

The online version of the original article can be found at https://doi.org/10.1007/s11154-023-09860-y.

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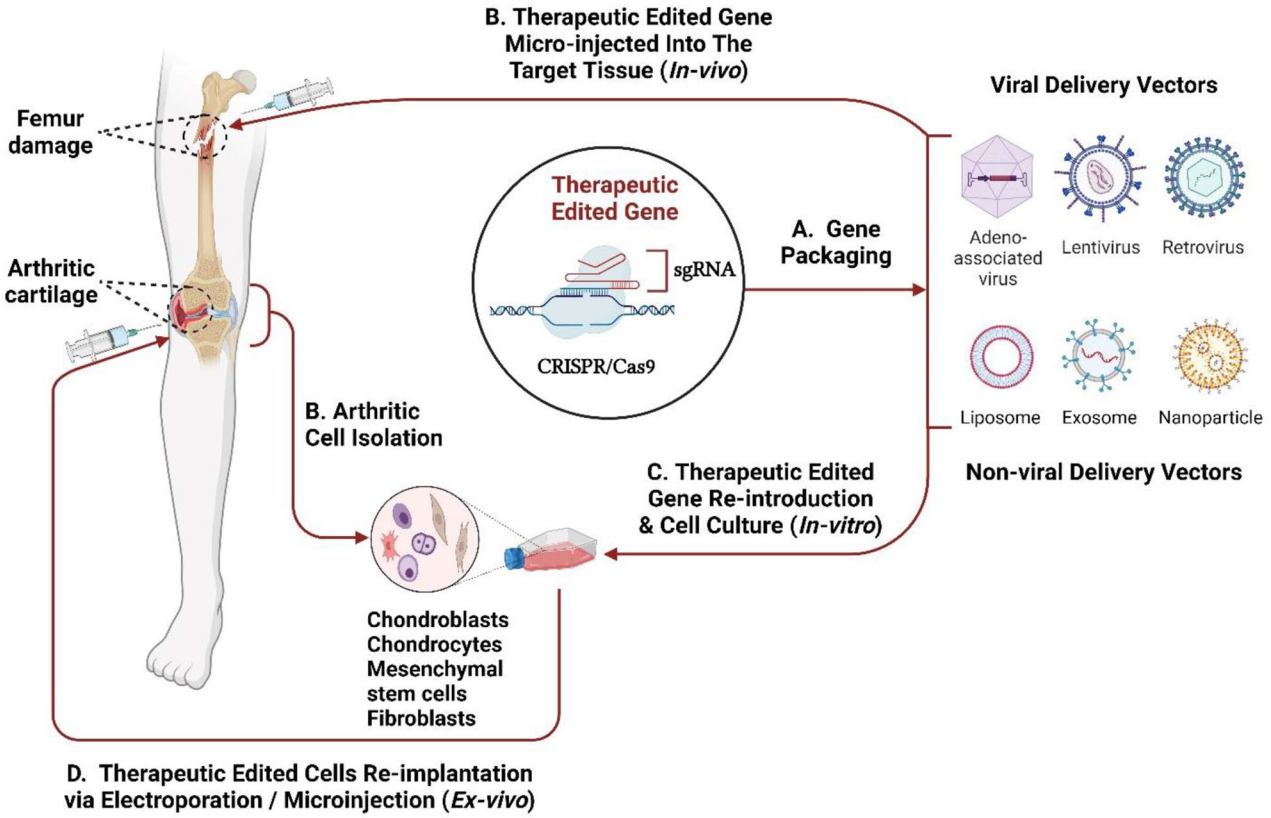

Fig. 4 Graphic illustration of CRISPR/Cas9 genome editing for femur and cartilage repairment. Nucleic acids encoding CRISPR/Cas9 can be packaged into various viral and non-viral delivery vectors. Once packaged (**A**), gene editing can be carried out in vivo or ex vivo. In vivo editing can be locally administered to the patient by injecting the packaged nucleic acids into the desired/target tissue (**B**). Ex vivo editing includes target cells being isolated from the patient (**B**), which are then cultured and grown in vitro, where CRISPR components being introduced to generate the necessary modifications (**C**), and lastly modified cells are reimplanted into the patient (**D**)