

CORRECTION

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Correction to: Tumor vasculature-targeted ¹⁰B delivery by an Annexin A1-binding peptide boosts effects of boron neutron capture therapy

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Following publication of the original article [1], the authors reported typesetting error in Figs. 3 and 4. Sections of the graphs were mistakenly omitted. The family name of Mihoko Sutoh Yoneyama was also incorrectly published. This has been amended in this correction article.

The corrected Figs. 3 and 4 are given below. The original article [1] has been corrected.

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Reference

1. Yoneyama T, Hatakeyama S, Sutoh-Yoneyama M, et al. Tumor vasculature-targeted ¹⁰B delivery by an Annexin A1-binding peptide boosts effects of boron neutron capture therapy. *BMC Cancer*. 2021;21:72 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-020-07760-x>.

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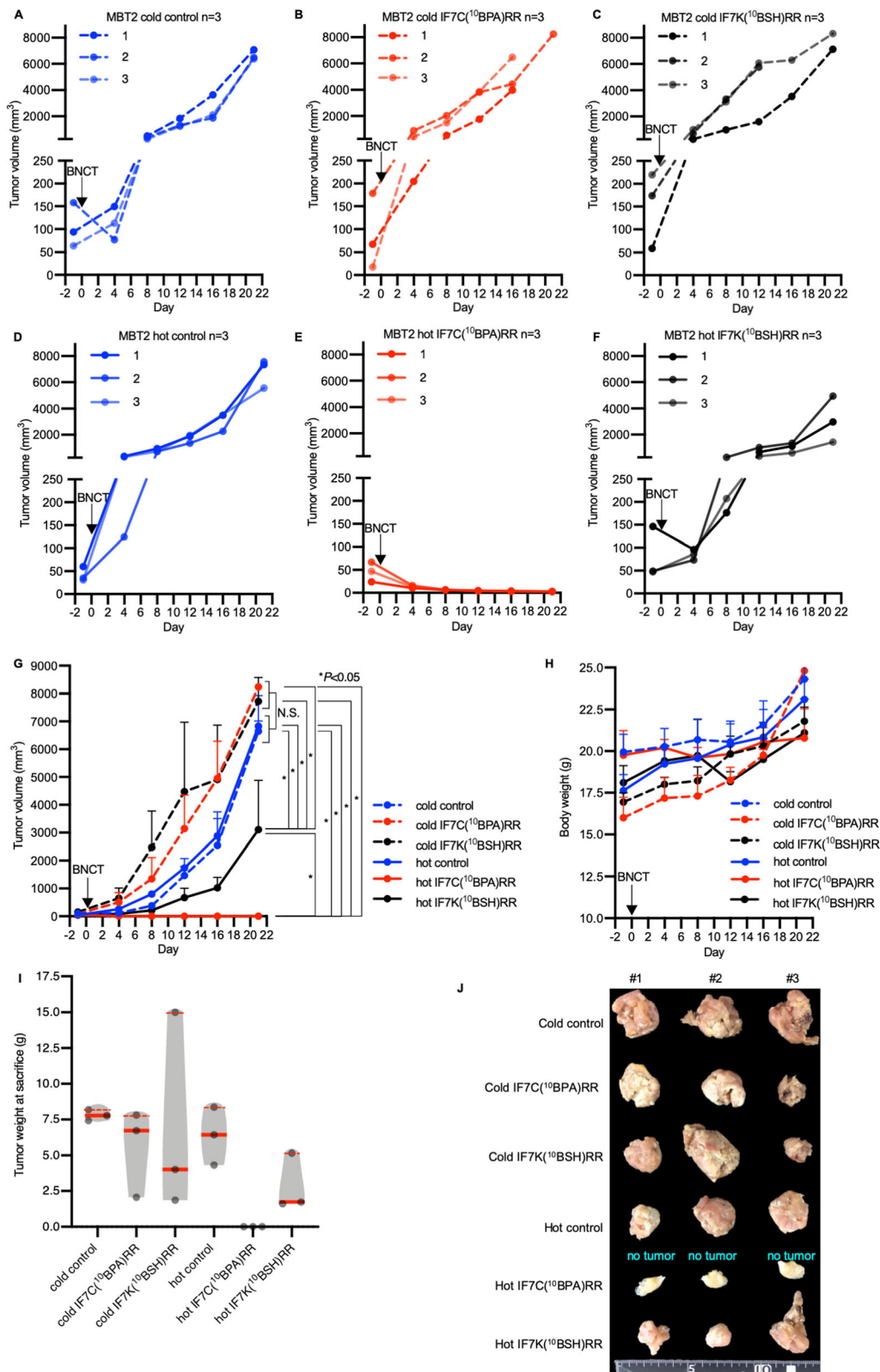


Fig. 3 (See legend on next page.)

(See figure on previous page.)

Fig. 3 Antitumor effect of BNCT in murine MBT2 tumor-bearing mice. **a-f** Tumor growth curves from the following treatment groups: **(a)** untreated control (cold control, blue dashed line); **(b)** IF7C(¹⁰BPA)RR injection (cold IF7C(¹⁰BPA)RR, red dashed line); **(c)** IF7K(¹⁰BSH)RR injection (cold IF7K(¹⁰BSH)RR, black dashed line); **(d)** Neutron-irradiation (hot control, blue solid line); **(e)** IF7C(¹⁰BPA)RR-mediated BNCT (hot IF7C(¹⁰BPA)RR, red solid line); and **(f)** IF7K(¹⁰BSH)RR-mediated BNCT (hot IF7K(¹⁰BSH)RR, black solid line). Groups were intravenously injected, and tumors irradiated with epi/thermal neutrons 40 min after injection on day 1. **g** Tumor growth curve comparing groups analyzed in A-F. Results are expressed as means ± SD. **P* < 0.05 (Holm–Sidak method). N.S.: no significant difference. **h** Body weight of indicated groups. Results are expressed as means ± SD. **i** Tumor weight of indicated groups at sacrifice. Results are expressed as violin plots with dot plots. Red bold lines indicate the median value, while red dashed lines indicate the interquartile range value (Mann–Whitney test) **(j)** Photograph of resected tumors from the injected right thighs. If a tumor completely shrank, whole right thighs were resected and labeled as “no tumor”

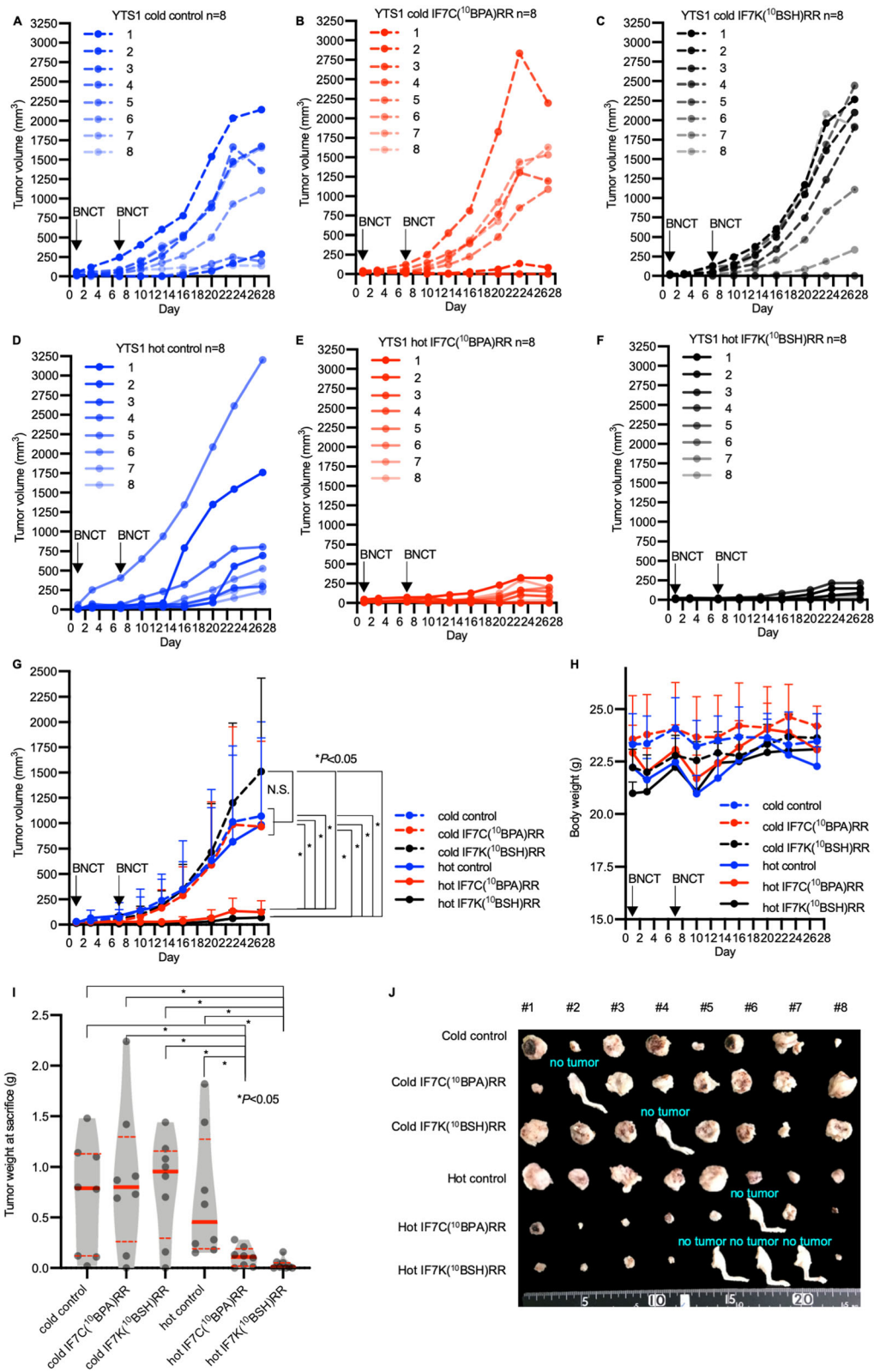


Fig. 4 (See legend on next page.)

(See figure on previous page.)

Fig. 4 Antitumor effect of BNCT in a human YTS-1 xenograft model. **a-f** Tumor growth curves from the following treatment groups: **(a)** untreated control (cold control, blue dashed line); **(b)** IF7C(¹⁰BPA)RR injection (cold IF7C(¹⁰BPA)RR, red dashed line); **(c)** IF7K(¹⁰BSH)RR injection (cold IF7K(¹⁰BSH)RR, black dashed line); **(d)** Neutron-irradiation (hot control, blue solid line); **(e)** IF7C(¹⁰BPA)RR-mediated BNCT (hot IF7C(¹⁰BPA)RR, red solid line); and **(f)** IF7K(¹⁰BSH)RR-mediated BNCT (hot IF7K(¹⁰BSH)RR, black solid line). Indicated samples were intravenously injected, and tumors irradiated with epi/thermal neutrons 40 min after injection on days 1 and 7. **g** Tumor growth curve summarizing groups shown in A-F. Results are expressed as means ± SD. **P* < 0.05 (Holm–Sidak method). N.S.: no significant difference. **h** Body weight of indicated groups. Results are expressed as means ± SD. **i** Tumor weight of indicated groups at sacrifice. Results are expressed as violin plots with dot plots. Red bold lines indicate the median value, while red dashed lines indicate the interquartile range. **P* < 0.05 (Mann–Whitney test). **(j)** Photograph of resected tumors from injected right thighs. If a tumor completely shrank, whole right thighs were resected and labeled as “no tumor”