Correction

Correction: Screening of cancer tissue arrays identifies CXCR4 on adrenocortical carcinoma: correlates with expression and quantification on metastases using ^{64}Cu-plerixafor PET

Ido D. Weiss[1], Lyn M. Huff[2], Moses O. Evbuomwan[3], Xin Xu[1], Hong Duc Dang[1], Daniel S. Velez[1], Satya P. Singh[1], Hongwei H. Zhang[1], Paul J. Gardina[4], Jae-Ho Lee[5], Liza Lindenberg[6], Timothy G. Myers[4], Chang H. Paik[5], David S. Schrump[7], Stefania Pittaluga[3], Peter L. Choyke[6], Tito Fojo[2] and Joshua M. Farber[1]

[1] Laboratory of Molecular Immunology, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA

[2] Medical Oncology Branch, Center for Cancer Research, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA

[3] Laboratory of Pathology, Center for Cancer Research, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA

[4] Genomic Technologies Section, Research Technologies Branch, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA

[5] Radiopharmaceutical Laboratory, Nuclear Medicine Division, Radiology and Imaging Sciences, Clinical Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA

[6] Molecular Imaging Program, Center for Cancer Research, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA

[7] Thoracic Epigenetics Section, Thoracic and GI Oncology Branch, Center for Cancer Research, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA

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This article has been corrected: On page 73395, the following sentences have been updated to read, "Dosimetry for ^{64}Cu-plerixafor calculated from this single patient gave an Effective Dose of 0.283 rem/mCi, and a total of 2.43 rem from the dose of 8.6 mCi. The organs that contributed the most to the Effective Dose were the liver and bone marrow (0.0606 and 0.0760 rem/mCi, respectively)".

Similar to results in mice, the liver had the highest uptake of the tracer, with unbound tracer excreted through the kidneys [31, 32]. Significant uptake was also seen in organs of the immune system, including spleen, vertebral bodies (bone marrow), and lymph nodes (Figure 4 and Supplementary Figure 6). Of additional interest, uptake of ^{64}Cu-plerixafor was absent from a number of vertebral bodies in the thoracolumbar spine that were within the region of prior radiation therapy (Figure 4 and Supplementary Figure 6). Dosimetry for ^{64}Cu-plerixafor calculated from this single patient gave an Effective Dose of 0.283 rem/mCi, and a total of 2.43 rem from the dose of 8.6 mCi. The organs that contributed the most to the Effective Dose were the liver and bone marrow (0.0606 and 0.0760 rem/mCi, respectively). PET/CT sections (Figure 4B) showed variable uptake in the multiple pulmonary nodules.

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