

Correction

Correction: Neoadjuvant olaparib targets hypoxia to improve radioresponse in a homologous recombination-proficient breast cancer model

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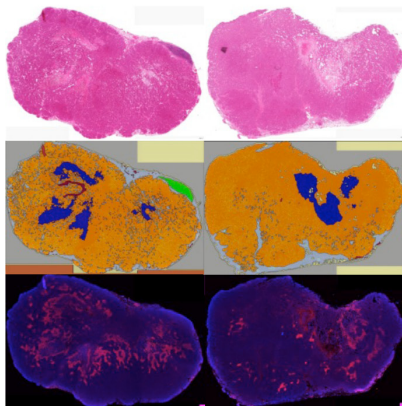
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This article has been corrected: Due to errors in image processing, in the top panel of Figure 4D, the top row showing an example of 2 H&E sections of 2 tumors was accidentally switched in position. The corrected Figure 4D is shown below. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper.

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D Submission 026575R1
(good)



Submission 026575R2
(top row switched)

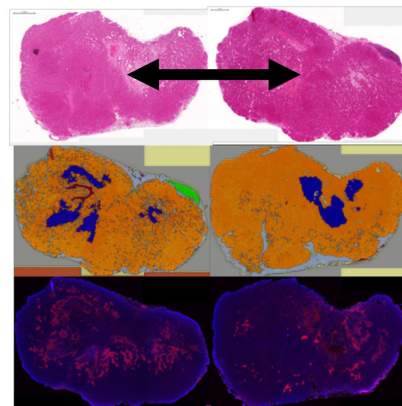


Figure 4: (A) The percentage of cells which are EF5 positive (i. e. red regions are hypoxic in Figure 4C) is significantly lower following neoadjuvant Olaparib treatment (black diamonds) when compared to the untreated control tumors (grey triangles). (B) The vessel density in olaparib (black diamonds) treated and control tumors (grey triangles) are different in the oxic regions within the tumor. (C) Hypoxic (positive EF5) area indicated by the white triangle and CD31 (vessel) is indicated by the white arrow. (D) I. Two H&E staining slides of a control (left) and neoadjuvantly (right) treated tumor of about 9 mm in length (scale bar of 1 mm is picture in the left top corner). H&E staining was executed to discriminate the different tissue types in the tumor. II. Discrimination: orange=tumor tissue, blue=necrotic tissue, green=normal breast tissue, brown=artefact, grey=meseenchymal tissue. III. EF5 staining of a control (left) and neoadjuvantly (right) treated tumor.