

Retraction: *In Vivo* Monitoring of Polycythemia Vera Development Reveals Carbonic Anhydrase 1 as a Potent Therapeutic Target

This article (1) is being retracted at the request of the authors. When experiments in Fig. 4G–L and Supplementary Fig. S5 (G, H, I, and L) were repeated, the results did not reproduce a significant difference in the evolution of the allelic burden and in mouse survival in presence or absence of furosemide or acetazolamide. In addition, a reanalysis of the data used to produce the results shown in Fig. 4F and Supplementary Fig. S5C–S5F did not give convincing evidences for these results. Of note, collaborators from INSERM U1287, Gustave Roussy (A. Tisserand, V. Edmond, F. Pasquier, I. Plo, W. Vainchenker, J.-L. Villevall) and Curie Institute (A. Magniez, S. Tenreira Bento, L. Perié) are not involved in this part of the study. The authors apologize to the scientific community and deeply regret any inconveniences or challenges resulting from the publication and subsequent retraction of this article.

REFERENCE

1. Murakami S, Barroca V, Perié L, Bravard A, Bernardino-Sgherri J, Tisserand A, et al. *In vivo* monitoring of polycythemia vera development reveals carbonic anhydrase 1 as a potent therapeutic target. *Blood Cancer Discov* 2022; 3:285–97.

Published first January 8, 2024.

Blood Cancer Discov 2024;5:74

doi: 10.1158/2643-3230.BCD-23-0218

©2023 American Association for Cancer Research