

CORRECTION

# Correction: Ability to Generate Patient-Derived Breast Cancer Xenografts Is Enhanced in Chemoresistant Disease and Predicts Poor Patient Outcomes

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[Table 1](#) appears incorrectly in the published article. Please see the correct [Table 1](#) and its legend below.



## OPEN ACCESS

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**Table 1. Tumor characteristics and engraftment rate.**

		Implanted (N)	Passaged (N, %)	P Value
Breast Cancer Subtype	TNBC	13	7 (53.8%)	0.02*
	HER2+	3	1 (33.3%)	
	HR+	32	5 (15.6%)	
NeoCT—Yes	TNBC	9	5 (55.5%)	0.02**
	HER2+	2	1 (50%)	
	HR+	13	5 (38.5%)	
NeoCT—No	TNBC	4	2 (50%)	
	HER2+	1	0 (0%)	
	HR+	19	0 (0%)	
Response to NeoCT	Progressive Disease	7	6 (85.7%)	0.02***
	Stable Disease	9	2 (22.2%)	
	Partial Response	8	3 (37.5%)	

NeoCT: Neoadjuvant chemotherapy

\*P value by Fisher exact analysis, comparing BCX engraftment in TNBC to HR+ breast cancer.

\*\*P value by Fisher exact analysis, comparing BCX engraftment in NeoCT to no NeoCT implantations.

\*\*\*P value by Fisher exact analysis, comparing BCX engraftment in tumors that progressed on NeoCT vs. those that had stable disease/partial response.

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## Reference

1. McAuliffe PF, Evans KW, Akcakanat A, Chen K, Zheng X, Zhao H, et al. (2015) Ability to Generate Patient-Derived Breast Cancer Xenografts Is Enhanced in Chemoresistant Disease and Predicts Poor Patient Outcomes. PLoS ONE 10(9): e0136851. doi:[10.1371/journal.pone.0136851](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0136851) PMID: [26325287](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26325287/)