

**CORRECTION**

# Author Correction: SARS-CoV-2 receptor binding domain radio-probe: a noninvasive approach for angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 mapping in mice

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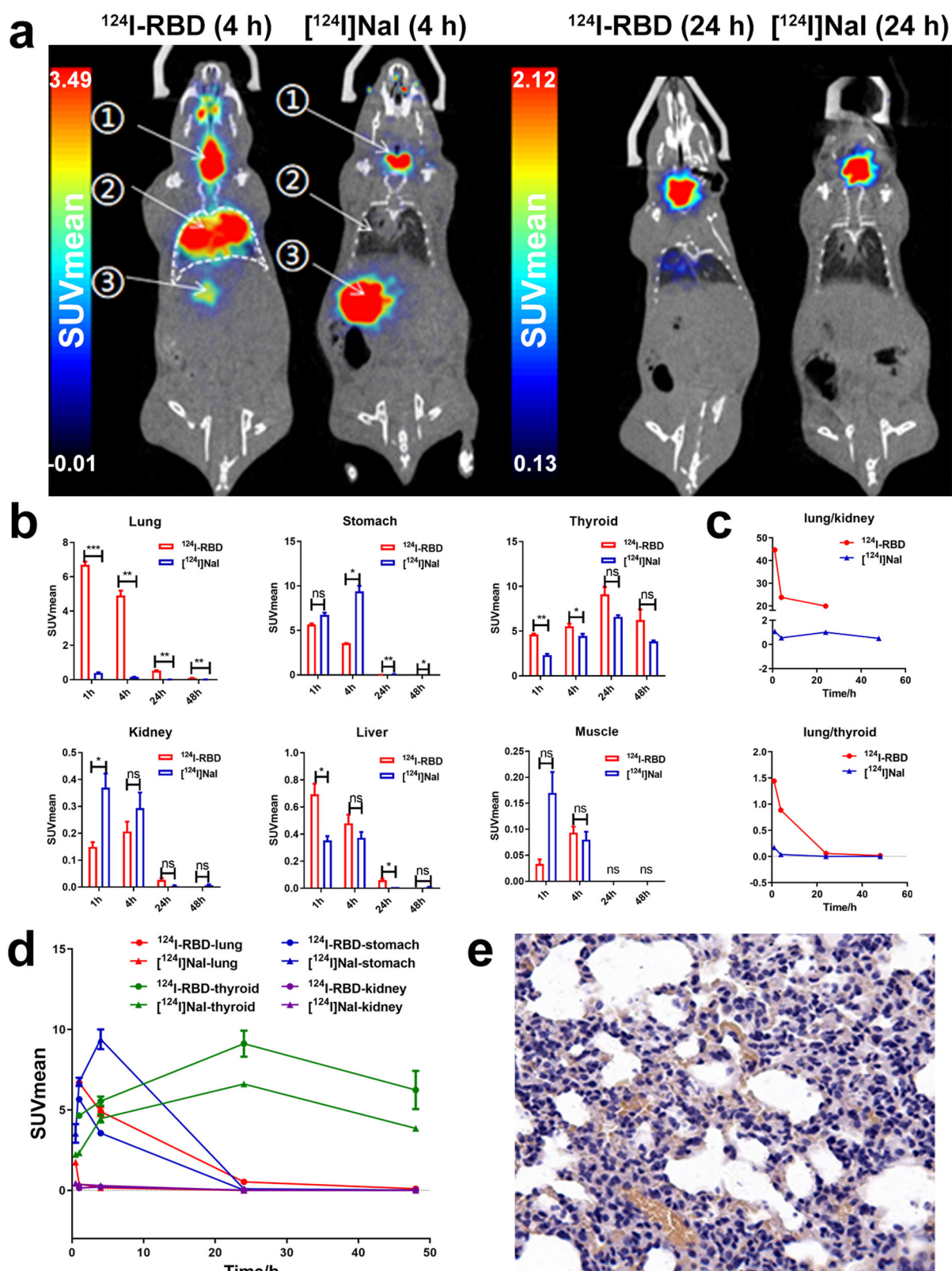
The authors apologized that the representative images of analysis of micro-PET imaging (Fig. 5a) appeared incorrectly. The title of

the image at 24 h was written as 4 h accidentally. The correct images are presented. The authors declare that these corrections do not change the results or conclusions of this paper. The authors apologize for any inconvenience caused to the journal and readers.

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**Fig. 5 Analysis of micro-PET imaging.** **a** Slice images of lung uptake at 4 and 24 h after intrapulmonary injection of  $^{124}\text{I}$ -RBD and control  $[^{124}\text{I}]\text{NaI}$ . ①, ②, ③ represent thyroid, lung and stomach of mice, respectively. **b** The SUV changes of  $^{124}\text{I}$ -RBD in lung, stomach, thyroid, kidney, liver, muscle and other organs as well as the control  $[^{124}\text{I}]\text{NaI}$  at different time points. **c** Ratio of lung SUV to kidney and thyroid at different time points of  $^{124}\text{I}$ -RBD and control  $[^{124}\text{I}]\text{NaI}$ . **d** The SUV of  $^{124}\text{I}$ -RBD and control  $[^{124}\text{I}]\text{NaI}$  in vital organs over time. Small animal PET/CT imaging was performed at 1, 4, 24 and 48 h after injection of  $^{124}\text{I}$ -RBD in mice, and  $[^{124}\text{I}]\text{NaI}$  increased the imaging time by 0.5 h. **e** Immunohistochemistry of mouse lung tissue showed the expression of ACE2 in the lungs.