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Correction to High F-Content Perfluoropolyether-Based Nanoparticles for Targeted Detection of Breast Cancer by ^{19}F Magnetic Resonance and Optical Imaging

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The incorrect image of the histology section was used for Figure 6E (HBPFPE-non of the spleen) in the original manuscript. The correct image has now been included and confirms again that there were no apparent histopathologic changes in all tissues examined, including the spleen.

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

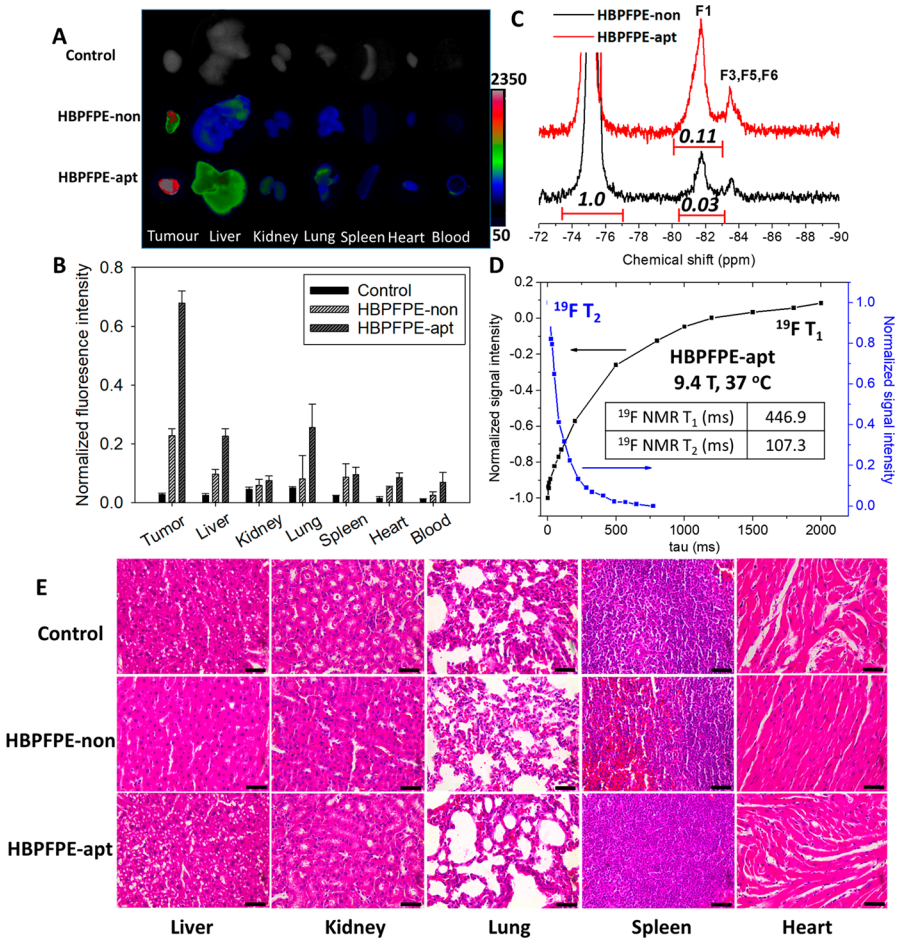

Figure 6. *Ex vivo* fluorescence, ^{19}F NMR, and histological analysis. (A) Co-registered X-ray and fluorescence images and (B) quantified biodistribution data collected *ex vivo* of harvested mice organs 48 h PI of PBS, HBPFPE-non and HBPFPE-apt. The plots are of the mean ± SD (n = 4 mice/group). (C) Intratumoral ^{19}F NMR spectra and (D) ^{19}F NMR T_1 and T_2 relaxation curves and times of polymer within the tumor 48 h after injection. The temperature was set to 37 °C during NMR acquisition. The relaxation times of the HBPFPE nanoparticles at a field strength of 9.4 T were measured for the peak F1. (E) Histological sections in the acute toxicity test (H&E staining, 40×). The scale bar represents 20 μm. There are no apparent histopathologic changes observed in the tissues, including lung, heart, liver, kidney, and spleen for both HBPFPE-non and HBPFPE-apt.

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