

## Correction: A composite polymer nanoparticle overcomes multidrug resistance and ameliorates doxorubicin-associated cardiomyopathy

Dipankar Pramanik<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Nathaniel R. Campbell<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Samarjit Das<sup>2</sup>, Sonal Gupta<sup>1,2</sup>, Venugopal Chenna<sup>1,2</sup>, Savita Bisht<sup>5</sup>, Polina Sysa-Shah<sup>3</sup>, Djahida Bedja<sup>3</sup>, Collins Karikari<sup>1,2</sup>, Charles Steenbergen<sup>2</sup>, Kathleen L. Gabrielson<sup>3</sup>, Amarnath Maitra<sup>6,n</sup> and Anirban Maitra<sup>1,2,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Sol Goldman Pancreatic Cancer Research Center, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pathology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland

<sup>3</sup>Department of Molecular and Comparative Pathobiology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland

<sup>4</sup>Department of Oncology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland

<sup>5</sup>Department of Internal Medicine 3, Center of Integrated Oncology Cologne-Bonn, University of Bonn, Germany

<sup>6</sup>Senior Scientist, Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, India. n Deceased

\* Constitutes equal contribution

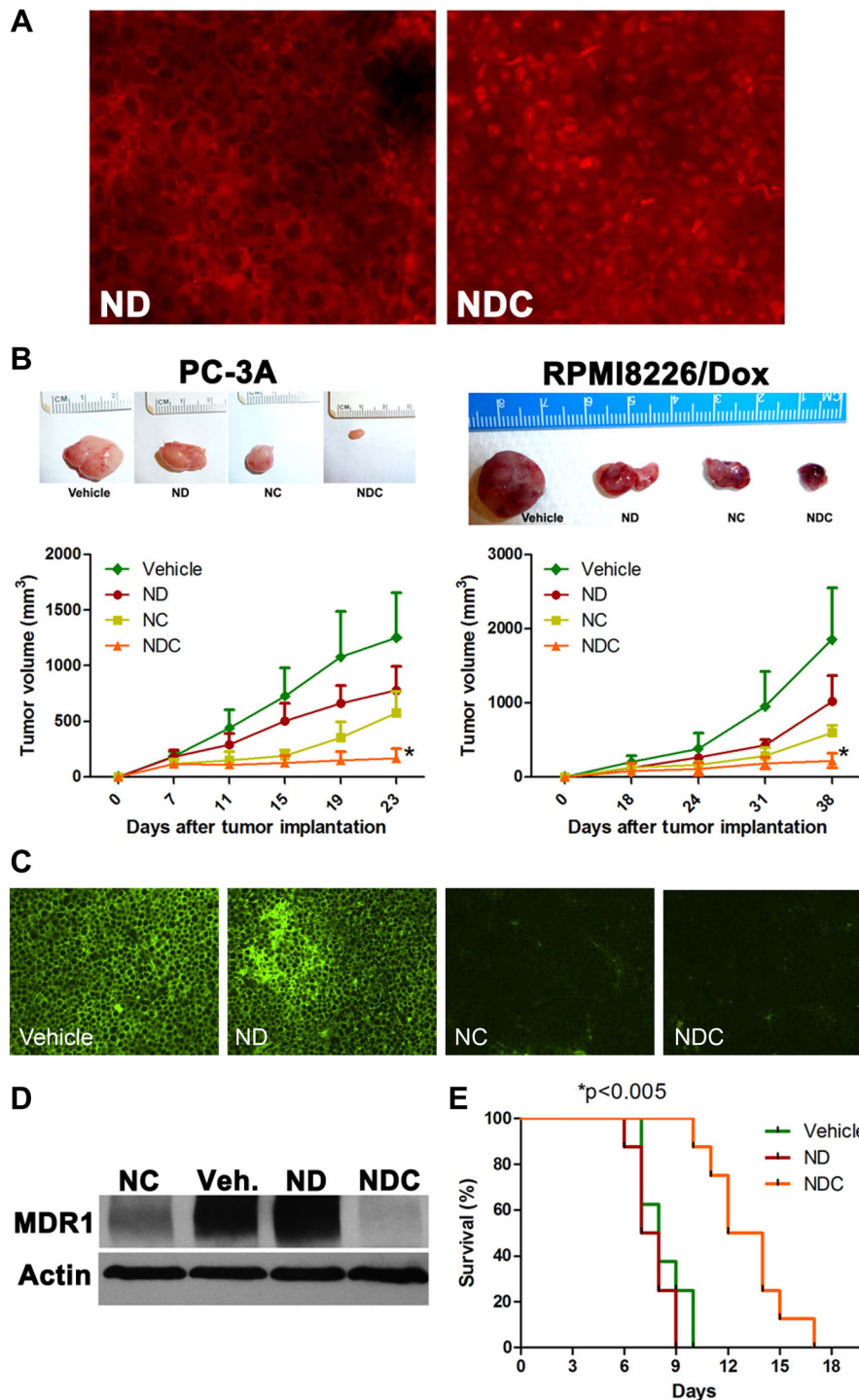
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**This article has been corrected:** This article has been corrected: It was noted that the immunofluorescence image for 'NanoDox' (ND) in Figure 2C was incorrectly selected, resulting in identical images being shown for both the vehicle (Veh) and ND post-treatment levels of MDR1 expression in RPMI8226/Dox xenografts.

The authors have provided a corrected Figure 2C using the original image for the ND post-treatment level of MDR1 expression. The replacement of this image does not alter the study's conclusions. The authors sincerely apologize for any inconvenience this may cause to readers.

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**Figure 2: NDC overcomes DOX resistance *in vivo*.** (A) Representative tumor sections from RPMI8226/Dox xenografts were examined by fluorescence microscopy for nuclear accumulation of DOX by doxorubicin fluorescence. (B) NDC significantly inhibits the growth of subcutaneous DOX-resistant cancer xenografts PC-3A and RPMI8226/Dox. Representative excised xenograft tumors from each of the four arms are illustrated. NDC significantly blocked tumor growth compared to either ND or NC ( $N = 5$ ,  $*p < 0.005$ ). Post treatment levels of MDR1 expression were measured by (C) immunofluorescence and (D) western blot in RPMI8226/Dox xenografts. (E) BDF1 mice bearing P388/ADR DOX-resistant ascites were treated with vehicle, ND, or NDC. A greater than 50% increase in survival was observed in NDC treated mice compared to ND or vehicle treated mice ( $N = 8$ ,  $*p < 0.005$ ).