In vivo antitumor efficacy and cardiotoxicity of novel anthracycline ID6105 (11-hydroxy-aclacinomycin X, Hyrubicin)

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Unfortunately, an error occurred in Table 1. The corrected table is given below.

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Table 1 Antitumor activities of compounds in human tumor xenograft models

Tumor	Group	Dose (mg/kg/day)	Route	Schedule	Tumor regression			DT ^b	T – C ^c
					Partial	Complete	D ^a		
HCT-15	CTRL	–	i.v.	QDX5	0	0	–	7.4	–
	Mitomycin C	3	i.p.	Q4DX3	0	7	14.8	> 35	> 27.6
	ID6105	3	i.v.	QDX5	0	0	–	8.8	1.4
EKVX	CTRL	–	i.v.	QDX5	0	0	–	25.3	–
	Paclitaxel	12	i.v.	QDX5	0	0	–	27.5*	2.2
	ID6105	3	i.v.	QDX5	0	0	–	41.8*	16.5
CFPAC-1	CTRL	–	i.v.	QDX5	0	0	–	4.3*	–
	Gemcitabine	180	i.v.	Q3DX4	0	2	8.4	22.4	18.1
	ID6105	3	i.v.	QDX5	0	0	–	20.6	6.3
Hep G2	CTRL	–	i.v.	QDX5	0	0	–	12.7	–
	Doxorubicin	1.5	i.v.	QDX5	–	–	–	12.8	0.2
		0.75	i.v.	QDX5	0	2	–	11.1	– 0.6
	ID6105	3	i.v.	QDX5	1	7	7.7	17.8	16.2
MCF7	CTRL	–	i.v.	QDX5	–	–	–	8*	–
	Paclitaxel	12	i.v.	QDX5	0	0	–	> 27.0*	> 19.0
	ID6105	3	i.v.	QDX5	0	0	–	13*	5

The study was designed to evaluate the antitumor efficacy of compound ID6105 against human tumor xenografts s.c. implanted in female nude mice as 30–40 mg tumor fragments. There were 10 animals in the control and treatment groups. The tumor implants grew to median size of 120 mg before treatment. CTRL: 10 mM sodium acetate buffer (pH 4.5)

^aD: duration of tumor regression (days)

^bDT: time required for tumor mass doubling, * means 3 doubling time (days)

^cT – C: the difference of (3)DT in the treated and control (days)