The presence of specific short-lived radionuclides in meteorite samples suggests that the formation of our Solar System was triggered by a nearby supernova explosion. A recent study showed that low-mass supernovae can produce $^{10}\text{Be}$ at a level compatible with meteorite data. However, the $^{10}\text{Be}$ yield in supernovae is highly sensitive to the $^{10}\text{Be}(p,\alpha)^7\text{Li}$ destruction reaction. We studied the impact of this reaction on the $^{10}\text{Be}$ yield from supernovae considering a recently observed near-threshold resonance in $^{11}\text{B}$. We showed that this resonance is the most important resonance in the Gamow window, which makes the $^{10}\text{Be}(p,\alpha)$ reaction rate several orders of magnitude higher than without this resonance. With this new rate, supernovae models cannot produce $^{10}\text{Be}$ in sufficient quantities to explain the observed abundance in meteorites, even when considering a wide range of neutrino models. These new findings point to other possible origins of $^{10}\text{Be}$ in the early Solar System.