Erratum

Rapid increase in fibroblast growth factor 21 in protein malnutrition and its impact on growth and lipid metabolism – ERRATUM

Yori Ozaki, Kenji Saito, Kyoko Nakazawa, Morichika Konishi, Nobuyuki Itoh, Fumihiko Hakuno, Shin-Ichiro Takahashi, Hisanori Kato and Asako Takenaka

(First published online 24 September 2015)

doi:10.1017/S0007114515002846, Published by Cambridge University Press, August 2015

Key words: DNA microarray analysis; Fibroblast growth factor 21; Low-protein diets; Protein malnutrition; Fgf21

The figure legend for Fig. 2 displayed the incorrect information. The Fig. 2 legend should have appeared as follows:

Reference

Fig. 2. Effects of amino acid deprivation on fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21) expression, the insulin-like growth factor (IGF) system and tissue weight in wild-type (WT) and FGF21-knockout (Fgf21-KO) mice. Values are means with their standard errors (n = 5–6/group) of plasma FGF21 concentrations (A), body weight (B), plasma IGF-I concentrations (C), liver Igfbp-1 mRNA levels (D), liver weight (E), epididymal white adipose tissue (epi-WAT) weight (F) and gastrocnemius weight (G) in WT and Fgf21-KO mice fed control (20P) or low-protein (5P) diets. Results of Welch’s t test (A) or two-way ANOVA (C–F) are given above or below the graphs, respectively (* P < 0.05; ** P < 0.01; *** P < 0.001). Scheffe’s F test was conducted when two-way ANOVA revealed significant diet × FGF21 interaction. **Different characters above the graph indicate significant differences. ——, WT 20P; ——, WT 5P; ———, KO 20P; ———, KO 5P.