Continuous light after 2 months of long days stimulates ram testis volume and increases fertility in spring – CORRIGENDUM

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The original version of the article contained incorrect information in the Hormone assays section on pages 1190-1191. The correct information is shown below;

Hormone assays
The concentrations of testosterone were determined using a direct radioimmunoassay (RIA) method derived from Garnier et al. (1978) and Hochereau-De Reviers et al. (1990). For each sample, 50 μl of plasma was assayed in duplicate. To each tube, buffer containing 7.5 nCi-labelled testosterone with 0.5 μg rabbit γ-globulins and buffer with a specific antiserum from rabbit (diluted at 1/45 000) were added. After 1 h at 37°C, 50 μl of anti-rabbit γ-globulin sheep serum (diluted at 1/10) were added. After an overnight incubation at 4°C, 2 ml of a solution with polyethylene glycol at 80 g/l was added. After centrifugation and elimination of the supernatant a second washing with 2 ml of a solution of polyethylene glycol at 60 g/l was performed, the remaining precipitate was dissolved with 100 μl of ethanol and 2 ml of scintillation liquid were then added. The level of radioactivity was measured with a beta counter. The antiserum crossreacted with dihydrotestosterone (43%), androstenediol (4.5%), androstenedione (4.5%) androstanediol (3.5%) and less with other steroids (0.1%). The minimum level of quantification was 0.06 ng/ml. All samples were assayed in the same assay. The intra-assay coefficients of variation were 20.3%, 7.1% and 12.1% for samples containing 0.6, 2.3 and 4.2 ng/ml of testosterone, respectively.

The original version of the article contained an incorrect reference in the reference section on page 1195. The correct reference is shown below;


The authors apologize for the error.

Reference