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Mice lacking the *syndecan-3* gene are resistant to diet-induced obesity

April D. Strader, … , Stephen C. Benoit, Randy J. Seeley

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Erratum

Original citation: J. Clin. Invest.114:1354–1360 (2004). doi:10.1172/JCI20631 Citation for this erratum: J. Clin. Invest.114:1686 (2004). doi:10.1172/JCI20631E1 Figures 6, 7, and 8 of this manuscript contain errors in units. The correct figures appear below. We regret these errors. Figure 6Comparison of oxygen consumption of syndecan-3–/– and wild-type mice. (A and B) Indirect calorimetry of male (A) and female (B) syndecan-3–/– mice (n = 4) and wild-type mice (n = 4) on the HF diet. Heat (kcal/h) was measured for 24 hours in an indirect calorimeter. The mean energy expenditure (kcal/h) was calculated separately during the light and dark cycles for each group of mice. Syndecan-3–/– mice exhibited greater energy expenditure during both the light and dark cycles (*P < 0.001 wild type vs. syndecan-3–/– for each sex, Student's t test). Figure 7Glucose tolerance of syndecan-3–/– and wild-type mice. (A and C) Glucose tolerance of female (A) and male (C) syndecan-3–/– mice (n = 3) compared with wild-type mice (n = 3). Glucose (20% D-glucose) was administered intraperitoneally and tail blood samples were drawn for glucose measurements (at 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, and 120 minutes after glucose administration). The area under the curve (AUC) was calculated (using trapezoidal analysis) during the IPGTT and was compared between wild-type and syndecan-3–/– mice using a Student’s t test (*P < 0.001). (B and D) […]

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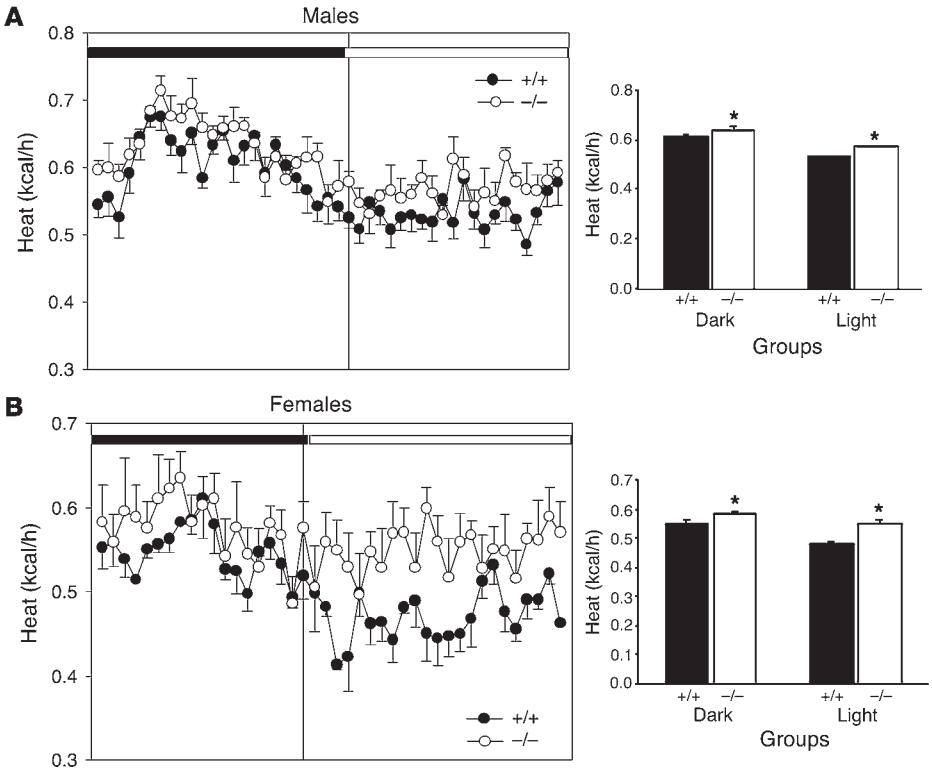

Figure 6
Comparison of oxygen consumption of *syndecan-3*$^{-/-}$ and wild-type mice. (**A** and **B**) Indirect calorimetry of male (**A**) and female (**B**) *syndecan-3*$^{-/-}$ mice ($n = 4$) and wild-type mice ($n = 4$) on the HF diet. Heat (kcal/h) was measured for 24 hours in an indirect calorimeter. The mean energy expenditure (kcal/h) was calculated separately during the light and dark cycles for each group of mice. *Syndecan-3*$^{-/-}$ mice exhibited greater energy expenditure during both the light and dark cycles (*$P < 0.001$ wild type vs. *syndecan-3*$^{-/-}$ for each sex, Student's *t* test).

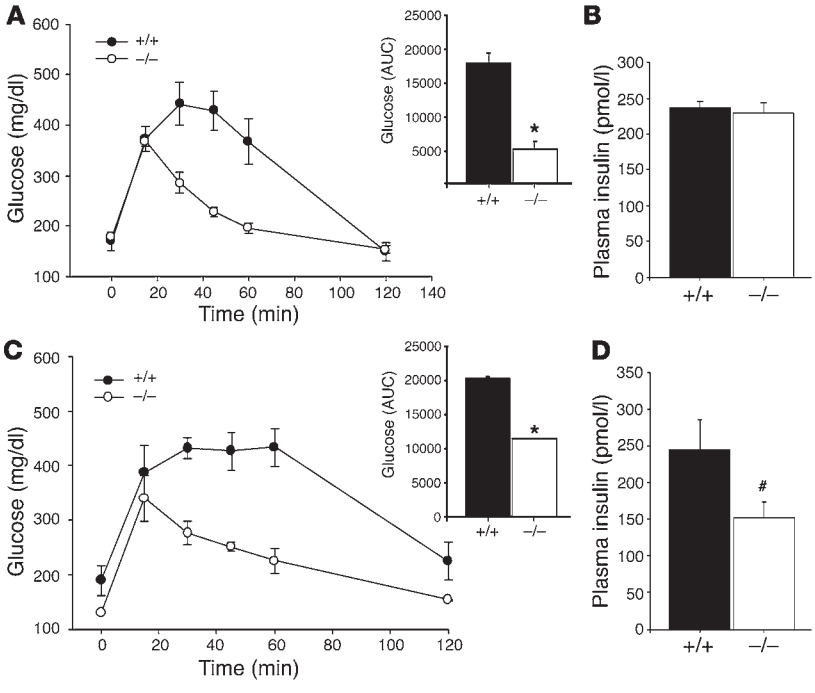

Figure 7
Glucose tolerance of *syndecan-3*$^{-/-}$ and wild-type mice. (**A** and **C**) Glucose tolerance of female (**A**) and male (**C**) *syndecan-3*$^{-/-}$ mice ($n = 3$) compared with wild-type mice ($n = 3$). Glucose (20% D-glucose) was administered intraperitoneally and tail blood samples were drawn for glucose measurements (at 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, and 120 minutes after glucose administration). The area under the curve (AUC) was calculated (using trapezoidal analysis) during the IPGTT and was compared between wild-type and *syndecan-3*$^{-/-}$ mice using a Student's *t* test (*$P < 0.001$). (**B** and **D**) Plasma insulin was measured in female (**B**) and male (**D**) *syndecan-3*$^{-/-}$ and wild-type mice. In a second IPGTT administered identically to the first, a blood sample was drawn 15 minutes following glucose administration for analysis of plasma insulin. Insulin was compared between wild-type and *syndecan-3*$^{-/-}$ mice using a Student's *t* test ($^{\#}P < 0.05$). No difference was seen between plasma insulin levels between female mice.

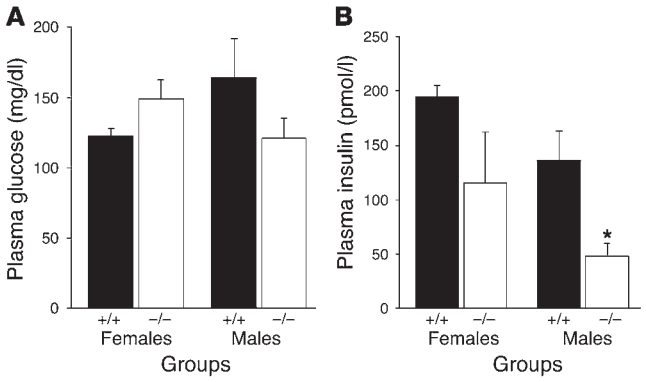

Figure 8
Fasting plasma glucose and insulin following a HF diet. (**A** and **B**) Fasting plasma glucose (**A**) and plasma insulin (**B**) of wild-type ($n = 3$) and *syndecan-3*$^{-/-}$ ($n = 3$) mice after 14 weeks on the HF diet (*$P < 0.05$, Student's *t* test).

Erratum

From progress to regression: biomedical research funding

H. George Mandel and Elliot S. Vesell

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During the preparation of this manuscript for publication, an error was introduced into the second paragraph of the section entitled "Spokespersons for biomedical science." The second sentence, regarding the National Caucus of Basic Biomedical Science Chairs, states, "It discusses basic life science and preclinical medical school faculty, issues relating mainly to teaching and research, as represented by department chairs." The sentence should read, "It discusses research and teaching issues that concern basic life science and preclinical medical school faculty, as represented by their chairs." We regret this error.

Erratum

Richard Havel, Howard Eder, and the evolution of lipoprotein analysis

Scott M. Grundy

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There is an error in the first sentence of the text, which begins "In 1956 . . ." The correct text begins "In 1955 . . ." We regret this error.