

## Erratum to:

# Adenosine Monophosphate-Activated Protein Kinase (AMPK) as a New Target for Antidiabetic Drugs: A Review on Metabolic, Pharmacological and Chemical Considerations

by

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In the legends to Figures 2 and 3 of the article by Gruzman *et al.* in the spring issue 2009 of The Review of Diabetic Studies, pages 13-36, the copyright permission for the figures refer to reference [132], and not [135] as published. The references are published below. The correct text for the legend of Figure 2 on page 21 is:

**Figure 2. D-Xylose and Compounds 19, 21 and 24 activate AMPK.** **A:** L6 rat myotube cultures were washed and received fresh medium supplemented with 2% (v/v) FCS, 23.0 mM D-glucose supplemented with 20 mM of D-xylose (D-xyl), 5  $\mu$ M of Compound 19, 150  $\mu$ M of Compound 21 or 50  $\mu$ M of Compound 24. These compounds were present in the medium for 40 min, 12 h, 30 min and 2 h, respectively. Control myotubes received the vehicle (V) only. AICAR (4 mM), 100 nM of insulin (Ins) and 0.25 M of D-sorbitol (S) were present for 1h, 20 min and 30 min, respectively. Whole cell lysates were prepared and Western blot analyses were performed with antibodies against AMPK $\alpha$  and pThr<sup>172</sup>-AMPK $\alpha$ . **B:** Human myotubes were treated as described above and taken for Western blot analysis of AMPK $\alpha$  and pThr<sup>172</sup>-AMPK $\alpha$ . Representative blot and a summary of n = 3 (p < 0.05) in comparison with the respective controls. Reproduced with permission from [132].

The correct text for the legend of Figure 3 on page 22 is:

**Figure 3. D-Xylose and Compounds 19, 21 and 24 activate AS160.** Whole cell content of AS160 and pThr<sup>642</sup>-AS160 was determined by Western blot analysis in samples that were prepared from L6 myotubes, as described in the legend to Figure 1. Representative blot and a summary of n = 3 (p < 0.05) in comparison the respective controls. Reproduced with permission from [132].

## References:

132. Gruzman A, Shamni O, Ben Yakir M, Sandovski D, Elgart A, Alpert E, Cohen G, Hoffman A, Katzhendler Y, Cerasi E, Sasson S. Novel D-xylose derivatives stimulate muscle glucose uptake by activating AMP-activated protein kinase alpha. *J Med Chem* 2008. 51(24):8096-8108.
135. Lee YS, Kim WS, Kim KH, Yoon MJ, Cho HJ, Shen Y, Ye JM, Lee CH, Oh WK, Kim CT, et al. Berberine, a natural plant product, activates AMP-activated protein kinase with beneficial metabolic effects in diabetic and insulin-resistant states. *Diabetes* 2006. 55(8):2256-2264.