Erratum to:

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

by

Arie Gruzman, Gali Babai and Shlomo Sasson,


Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem 91120, Israel

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 µM of Compound 19, 150 µM of Compound 21 or 50 µM 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 AMPKα and pThr172-AMPKα. B: Human myotubes were treated as described above and taken for Western blot analysis of AMPKα and pThr172-AMPKα. 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 pThr642-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:
