



Erratum

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

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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

Ozaki Y, Saito K, Nakazawa K, Konishi M, Itoh N, Hakuno F, Takahashi S-I, Kato H & Takenaka A. Rapid increase in fibroblast growth factor 21 in protein malnutrition and its impact on growth and lipid metabolism. *British Journal of Nutrition*, available on CJO2015. doi:10.1017/S0007114515002846.

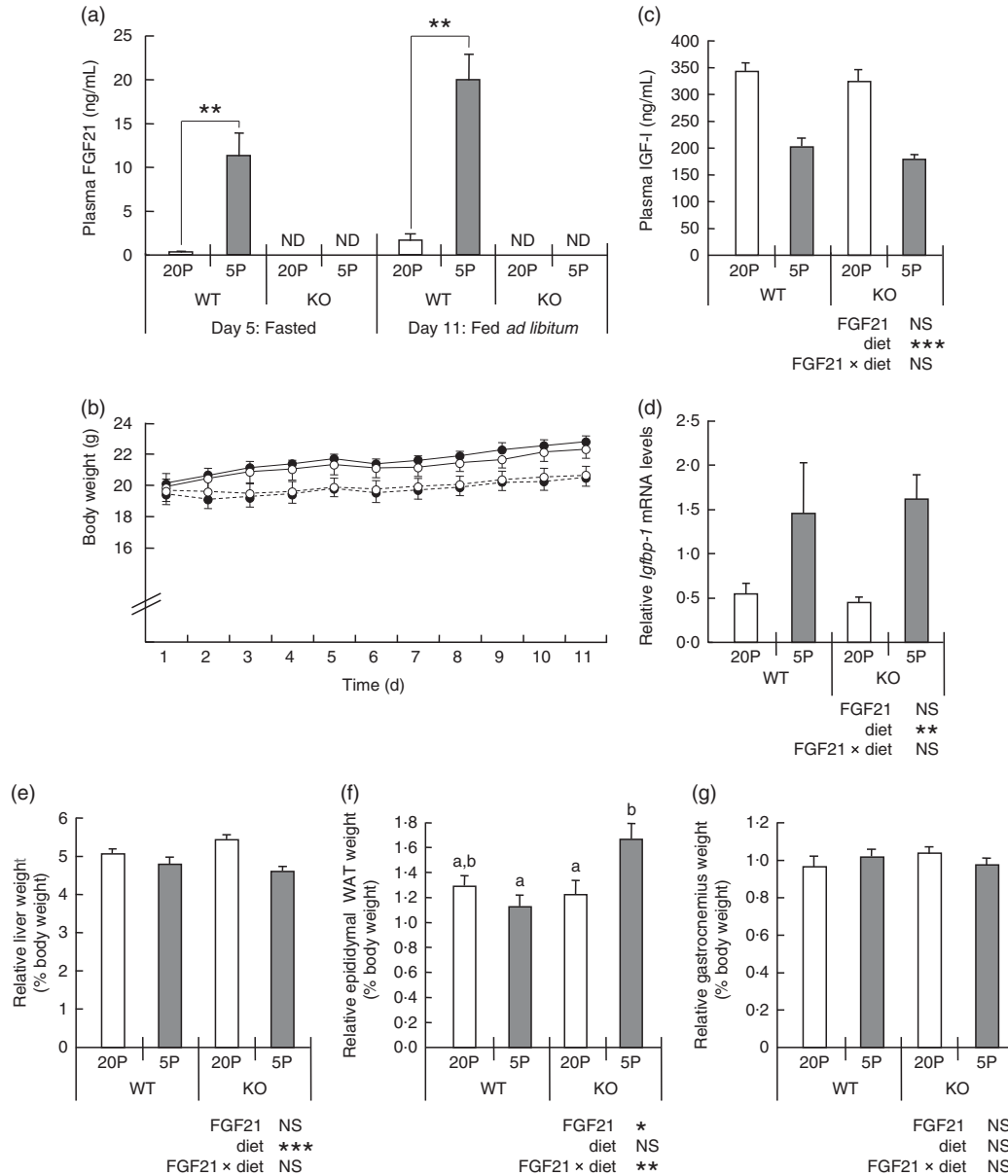


Fig. 2. Effects of amino acid deprivation on fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21) expression, the insulin-like growth factor (IGF) system and tissue weight in wild-type (WT) and FGF21-knockout (*Fgf21*-KO) mice. Values are means with their standard errors ($n=5-6$ /group) of plasma FGF21 concentrations (A), body weight (B), plasma IGF-I concentrations (C), liver *Igf1p-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 \times FGF21 interaction. ^{a,b}Different characters above the graph indicate significant differences. —●—, WT 20P; —●—, WT 5P; —○—, KO 20P; —○—, KO 5P.