



HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

Nat Med. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2019 April 26.

Published in final edited form as:

Nat Med. 2017 November 07; 23(11): 1384. doi:10.1038/nm1117-1384b.

Corrigendum: The cold-induced lipokine 12,13-diHOME promotes fatty acid transport into brown adipose tissue

Matthew D Lynes, Luiz O Leiria, Morten Lundh, Alexander Bartelt, Farnaz Shamsi, Tian Lian Huang, Hirokazu Takahashi, Michael F Hirshman, Christian Schlein, Alexandra Lee, Lisa A Baer, Francis J May, Fei Gao, Niven R Narain, Emily Y Chen, Michael A Kiebish, Aaron M Cypess, Matthias Blüher, Laurie J Goodyear, Gökhan S Hotamisligil, Kristin I Stanford, and Yu-Hua Tseng

In the phrase, “Here we show that the lipid 12,13-dihydroxy-9Z-octadecenoic acid (12,13-diHOME) is a stimulator of BAT activity, and that its levels are negatively correlated with body-mass index and insulin sensitivity,” located in the abstract, the word “resistance” should take the place of the word “sensitivity”.

Also, the authors have clarified in more detail how the FATP1 oligomer density was quantitated in Figure 4f. This information can be found in the “Membrane Fractionation” section of the Online Methods: “To quantify FATP1 in scanned immunoblots, regions of interest of identical size were drawn in each lane at the same molecular weight, and integrated pixel density was measured using ImageJ software. For each independent experimental replicate, the integrated pixel density for each lane was expressed normalized to the control lane, or in the case of the experimental replicate with two control lanes, the integrated pixel density for each lane was expressed normalized to the average of both control lanes. The data are expressed as the average normalized value for each lane, with the error bars representing s.e.m.”