Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “4-Phenylbutyric Acid Attenuates Pancreatic Beta-Cell Injury in Rats with Experimental Severe Acute Pancreatitis”

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Received 15 October 2017; Accepted 26 October 2017; Published 9 January 2018

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In the article titled “4-Phenylbutyric Acid Attenuates Pancreatic Beta-Cell Injury in Rats with Experimental Severe Acute Pancreatitis” [1], the authors made a mistake in the process of analysis by using the recommended concentrations of reference standard which should be diluted by 20 times to be the actual concentrations.

Therefore, in the “3.3. Serum Insulin, TNF-α, IL-1β, and Glucose Levels” section, the text reading “Spearman correlation analysis revealed that serum levels of insulin were positively correlated with TNF-α (r = 0.8052, P < 0.05) and IL-1β (r = 0.7661, P < 0.05) and showed significantly negative correlation between serum insulin levels and serum glucose levels (r = −0.7600, P < 0.05) (Figure 5)” should be corrected as follows.

“Spearman correlation analysis revealed that serum levels of insulin were positively correlated with TNF-α (r = 0.8070, P < 0.05) and IL-1β (r = 0.8270, P < 0.05) and showed significantly negative correlation between serum insulin levels and serum glucose levels (r = −0.7191, P < 0.05) (Figure 5).”

In addition, the raw data for Figures 4(a) and 5 are included in the Supplementary Materials (available here) and the figures should be corrected as follows.
Figure 4: Effects of 4-phenylbutyric acid on insulin, inflammatory cytokine, and glucose production in serum. (a) Insulin; (b) TNF-α; (c) IL-1β; (d) glucose. Each value represents the mean ± standard deviation. *P < 0.05 versus SO group; #P < 0.05 versus SAP group.
Table 1: serum levels of insulin, TNF-α, IL-1β, and glucose in rats. (Supplementary Materials)

References

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