Corrigendum

Corrigendum to "Genetic and Diet-Induced Obesity Increased Intestinal Tumorigenesis in the Double Mutant Mouse Model Multiple Intestinal Neoplasia X Obese via Disturbed Glucose Regulation and Inflammation"

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In the published paper "Genetic and Diet-Induced Obesity Increased Intestinal Tumorigenesis in the Double Mutant Mouse Model Multiple Intestinal Neoplasia X Obese via Disturbed Glucose Regulation and Inflammation" [1] we mistakenly wrote IL-1β instead of IL-6 in Tables 2 and 3. In addition, IL-6 was not included in the text below the tables stating that it was measured by flow cytometer as was TNFα. The corrected tables are presented here.

References

[1] H. T. Ngo, R. B. Hetland, U. C. Nygaard, and I. Steffensen, "Genetic and diet-induced obesity increased intestinal tumorigenesis in the double mutant mouse model multiple intestinal neoplasia X obese via disturbed glucose regulation and inflammation," *Journal of Obesity*, vol. 2015, Article ID 343479, 21 pages, 2015.

Table 2: Associations between various parameters for body weight and glucose, insulin and cytokine levels.

	AUC bw		Terminal bw		Terminal BMI	
	R^2	P	R^2	P	R^2	P
Terminal bw	0.91	<0.001				
Terminal BMI	0.59	<0.001	0.62	<0.001		
Glucose 6 weeks	0.46	<0.001	0.47	<0.001	0.57	<0.001
Glucose 11 weeks	0.33	<0.001	0.33	<0.001	0.43	<0.001
Insulin	0.34	<0.001	0.32	<0.001	0.48	<0.001
IL-6	0.00	n.s.	0.00	n.s.	0.01	n.s.
TNFα	0.20	0.021	0.23	0.013	0.07	n.s.

Associations between various parameters for body weight (independent variables) and glucose, insulin, and cytokine levels (dependent variables) were examined with simple linear regression (SigmaPlot 12.3, Systat Software Inc., San Jose, CA, USA). This was performed on pairs of end points from all mice from all experimental groups from which individual data could be paired. Body weight (bw) data were evaluated either as area under the curve from week 3 to week 11 (AUC bw), as terminal bw, or as terminal body mass index (BMI) at 11 weeks of age. Nonfasted blood glucose was measured at 6 and 11 weeks of age. Insulin was measured with ELISA, and IL-6 and TNFα were measured with flow cytometer, all in plasma obtained at termination at 11 weeks. R^2 = coefficient of determination, n.s. = not statistically significant.

Table 3: Associations between body weight, glucose, insulin and cytokine levels and the number or diameter of small intestinal tumors.

	Number of small intestinal tumors			Diameter of small intestinal tumors	
	R^2	P		R^2	P
Diameter of tumors	0.51	<0.001	No. of tumors	0.51	<0.001
AUC bw	0.11	<0.001	AUC bw	0.14	<0.001
Terminal bw	0.05	<0.001	Terminal bw	0.07	<0.001
Terminal BMI	0.08	<0.001	Terminal BMI	0.10	<0.001
Glucose 6 weeks	0.12	<0.001	Glucose 6 weeks	0.09	<0.001
Glucose 11 weeks	0.18	<0.001	Glucose 11 weeks	0.08	<0.001
Insulin	0.03	n.s.	Insulin	0.06	n.s.
IL-6	0.00	n.s.	IL-6	0.01	n.s.
TNFα	0.09	n.s.	TNFα	0.31	0.003

Associations between body weight parameters, glucose, insulin, and cytokine levels (independent variables) and the number or diameter of small intestinal tumors (dependent variables) were examined with simple linear regression (SigmaPlot 12.3, Systat Software Inc., San Jose, CA, USA). This was performed on pairs of end points from all mice from all experimental groups from which individual data could be paired. Number of small intestinal tumors is calculated as number of tumors in each mouse, and tumor diameter is calculated as mean of all tumors in each mouse. Body weight (bw) data were evaluated either as area under the curve from week 3 to week 11 (AUC bw), as terminal bw, or as terminal body mass index (BMI) at 11 weeks of age. Nonfasted blood glucose was measured at 6 and 11 weeks of age. Insulin was measured with ELISA, and IL-6 and TNFα were measured with flow cytometer, all in plasma obtained at termination at 11 weeks. R^2 = coefficient of determination, n.s. = not statistically significant.

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