Corrigendum

Glucose-induced β cell production of IL-1β contributes to glucotoxicity in human pancreatic islets

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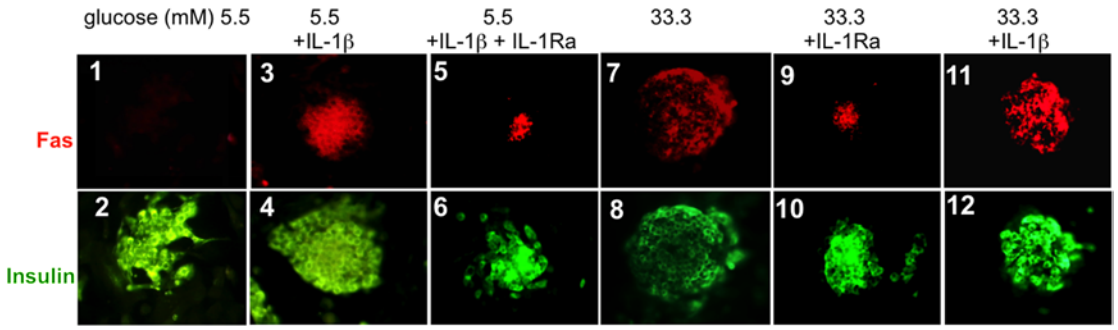
The editors recently became aware that three images in Figure 4F of this article are duplicated in a 2002 *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science of the United States of America* (*PNAS*) publication by this group (1). The specific panels of Figure 4F that were duplicated are the Fas-stained islets cultured in 5.5 mM glucose + IL-1β, the insulin-stained islets cultured in 5.5 mM glucose, and the insulin-stained islets cultured in 5.5 mM glucose + IL-1β. The images appear in the *PNAS* publication as representing different treatment conditions. The authors were able to provide the original source data for both the *JCI* and *PNAS* figures. They determined that the correct images appear in the *PNAS* paper; however, the same images were inadvertently incorporated into the *JCI* paper due to similarities in the blinded code file numbers assigned to the correct images. The authors also determined that the incorrect image was used for the Fas/insulin double-stained islets cultured in 33.3 mM glucose. The corrected panel appears below.



The authors regret the errors.

1. Maedler K, et al. FLIP switches Fas-mediated glucose signaling in human pancreatic beta cells from apoptosis to cell replication. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 2002;99(12):8236–8241.