

TRPA1 induced in sensory neurons contributes to cold hyperalgesia after inflammation and nerve injury

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Corrigendum

Neuroscience

Original citation: *J. Clin. Invest.* 115:2393–2401 (2005). doi:10.1172/JCI25437. Citation for this corrigendum: *J. Clin. Invest.* 120:394 (2010). doi:10.1172/JCI25437C1. During the preparation of the manuscript, the number of samples used for the quantification of RT-PCR depicted in Figure 2E was stated incorrectly. The corrected legend appears below. (E) mRNA expression of TRPA1 and TRPM8 in the DRG after inflammation, as detected by RT-PCR. Quantification of RT-PCR data is shown at right. Data represent mean \pm SD; n = 3 per group. *P < 0.05 compared with the naive control. The authors regret the error.

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Corrigendum

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(E) mRNA expression of TRPA1 and TRPM8 in the DRG after inflammation, as detected by RT-PCR. Quantification of RT-PCR data is shown at right. Data represent mean \pm SD; $n = 3$ per group. * $P < 0.05$ compared with the naive control.

The authors regret the error.

Corrigendum

Palmitic acid mediates hypothalamic insulin resistance by altering PKC- η subcellular localization in rodents

Stephen C. Benoit, Christopher J. Kemp, Carol F. Elias, William Abplanalp, James P. Herman, Stephanie Migrenne, Anne-Laure Lefevre, Céline Cruciani-Guglielmacci, Christophe Magnan, Fang Yu, Kevin Niswender, Boman G. Irani, William L. Holland, and Deborah J. Clegg

Original citation: *J. Clin. Invest.* **119**:2577–2589 (2009). doi:10.1172/JCI36714.

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During the preparation of the manuscript, the vehicle for ICV fatty acid infusion was incorrectly described. The incorrect description is on page 2586. The corrected paragraph appears below.

Fatty acid infusion. Oleate (Oleic Acid–Cyclodextrin Complex; Sigma-Aldrich) was dissolved in PBS. Palmitate was first dissolved in absolute ethanol to make a 5 mM stock solution, which was then further dissolved in PBS. Rats were implanted with a cannula aimed into the third ventricle as described above. The cannula was connected via a polyethylene catheter to a subcutaneous osmotic minipump (Alza Corporation) filled with either palmitic or oleic acid (equimolar concentrations, 10 μ mol/l) or vehicle (PBS) for continuous infusion over 3 days. The fatty acids were infused at a rate of 12 μ l/d (or 8.3 nl/min); thus, we infused a total volume of 36 μ l/3 d, which represents 1.8 nmol/3 d (i.e., 0.41 pmol/min).

The authors regret the error.