

## Divergent effects of glucose and fructose on hepatic lipogenesis and insulin signaling

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*J Clin Invest.* 2018;128(3):1199-1199. <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI99009>.

### Corrigendum

Original citation: *J Clin Invest.* 2017;127(11):4059–4074. <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI94585> Citation for this corrigendum: *J Clin Invest.* 2018;128(3):1199. <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI99009> Following publication of this article, the authors became aware that reference 22 was not accurately described in Results. The corrected paragraph that pertains to this reference appears below. ChREBP has many overlapping functions with SREBP1c, as both have been reported to increase expression of lipogenic genes, such as *Fasn* and *Acaca* (20). ChREBP has also been shown to induce fibroblast growth factor 21 (*Fgf21*), which can regulate fatty acid oxidation (21). In the current study, we observed increased expression of fatty acid oxidation genes in animals fed HFD+Gluc compared with HFD+Fruct in concert with increased expression of total ChREBP (Figures 3D and 4D). However, ChREBP has actually been shown to decrease expression of the key fatty acid oxidation gene *CPT1a* (22), and our study did not include measures of direct transcriptional activation. Thus, the general increase in fatty acid oxidation genes observed with feeding of HFD+Gluc, including increases in carnitine palmitoyltransferase 2 (*Cpt2*), family member 12, medium, long, and very long chain acyl-coenzyme A dehydrogenase (*Acad12*, *Acadm*, *Acadl*, *Acadvl*), acetyl-coenzyme A acyltransferase 2 (*Acaa2*), and the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  subunits of hydroxyacyl-coenzyme A dehydrogenase (*Hadha* and *Hadhb*), cannot be ascribed to ChREBP. Further studies will be required to fully understand the relevant regulatory networks [...]

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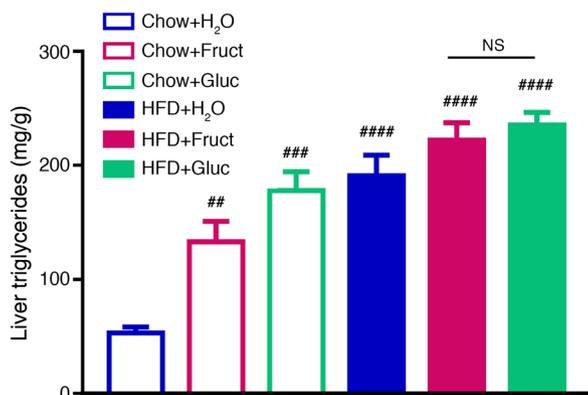
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During the preparation of the manuscript, Figure 2D was inadvertently mislabeled by the journal. The corrected figure part is below.

**Figure 2D**



The authors regret the error.