Erratum to: Recombinant human prolactin promotes human beta cell survival via inhibition of extrinsic and intrinsic apoptosis pathways

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Unfortunately, the figure parts were incorrectly cited in the text. The correct citations are given in the table below.

Citation in paper	Correct citation
Fig. 1a	Fig. 1a–f
Fig. 1b	Fig. 1g–l
Fig. 2a–c	Fig. 2a–f
Fig. 2d	Fig. 2g,h
Fig. 3a	Fig. 3a,b
Fig. 3b	Fig. 3 c,d
Fig. 4a	Fig. 4a,b
Fig. 4b	Fig. 4c,d

The online version of the original article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00125-011-2102-z>.

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In addition, a symbol indicating a statistically significant difference of $p < 0.05$ for caspase activity in the presence of rhPRL vs control conditions was omitted from parts d and f of Fig. 2. The corrected graphs are shown below.

Fig. 2 rhPRL inhibits caspase activity, but does not interfere with nitric oxide production upon serum starvation and cytokine-induced apoptosis. Cells were subjected to serum starvation (a, c, e, g) or treated with a combination of cytokines (b, d, f, h) in the presence or absence of rhPRL (200 ng/ml). After 48 h treatment, cells were collected and lysed in an appropriate buffer. (a, b) Caspase-3, (c, d) caspase-9 and (e, f) caspase-8 activities were measured by a fluorimetric assay using a specific substrate and data normalised relative to total protein content. (g, h) Nitric oxide (NO) production was measured on the supernatant fraction of cells maintained in the above conditions using a fluorimetric assay, with data normalised relative to total protein content. Results are mean±SEM; n≥3 independent experiments; * $p < 0.05$ for difference compared with control situation, which was set at 1