Erratum to: Sex dimorphic actions of rosiglitazone in generalised peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- γ (PPAR- γ)-deficient mice

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Unfortunately, Fig. 2c and its accompanying legend were incorrect in the original version of this paper. The correct version follows, with changes to the legend shown in colour.

The online version of the original article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00125-010-1748-2>.

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Fig. 2 Rosiglitazone improves glucose homeostasis in male MORE-PGKO mice. Results for male LC and MORE-PGKO mice before and after 8 weeks of rosiglitazone treatment: **a** ITT (two-way ANOVA: LC vs LC+Rosi, NS; KO vs LC, $p<0.0001$; KO vs KO+Rosi, NS), **b** fed plasma insulin levels (LC vs KO, $p<0.0001$; KO vs KO+Rosi, $p=0.046$; LC vs LC+Rosi, NS), **c** GTT (two-way ANOVA: LC vs LC+Rosi, NS; KO vs LC, $p<0.0001$; KO vs KO+Rosi, $p=0.0006$), **d** fed blood glucose levels (LC vs LC+Rosi, NS; LC vs KO, $p<0.0001$; KO vs KO+Rosi, $p=0.0075$), and **e** fasting insulin levels (two-way ANOVA: LC vs LC+Rosi, NS; KO vs LC, $p=0.0075$; KO vs KO+Rosi, $p<0.0001$). $n=8$ for each group. Bonferroni post-tests: $*p<0.05$ KO vs LC, $**p<0.01$ KO vs LC, $***p<0.001$ KO vs LC, $^{\dagger}p<0.05$ KO vs KO+Rosi, $^{\dagger\dagger}p<0.01$ KO vs KO+Rosi, $^{\dagger\dagger\dagger}p<0.001$ KO vs KO+Rosi. Rosi, rosiglitazone chow. LC, black squares; LC+Rosi, black triangles; KO, white squares; KO+Rosi, white triangles