

Erratum to: Brain-derived neurotrophic factor is produced by skeletal muscle cells in response to contraction and enhances fat oxidation via activation of AMP-activated protein kinase

V. B. Matthews · M.-B. Åström · M. H. S. Chan · C. R. Bruce · K. S. Krabbe ·
O. Prelovsek · T. Åkerström · C. Yfanti · C. Broholm · O. H. Mortensen ·
M. Penkowa · P. Hojman · A. Zankari · M. J. Watt · H. Bruunsgaard · B. K. Pedersen ·
M. A. Febbraio

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It has been brought to our attention that the Methods section did not include a description of a group of subjects involved

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V. B. Matthews · M. H. S. Chan · C. R. Bruce · O. Prelovsek ·
M. A. Febbraio (✉)
Cellular and Molecular Metabolism Laboratory, Diabetes and
Metabolism Division, Baker Heart Research Institute,
PO Box 6492, St Kilda Road Central,
Melbourne, VIC 8008, Australia
e-mail: mark.febraio@bakeridi.edu.au

M.-B. Åström · K. S. Krabbe · T. Åkerström · C. Yfanti ·
C. Broholm · O. H. Mortensen · P. Hojman · A. Zankari ·
H. Bruunsgaard · B. K. Pedersen (✉)
The Centre of Inflammation and Metabolism, Department of
Infectious Diseases and CMRC, Rigshospitalet—Section 7641,
Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Copenhagen,
Blegdamsvej 9,
2100 Copenhagen, Denmark
e-mail: bente.klarlund.pedersen@rh.regionh.dk

M. Penkowa
Section of Neuroprotection, Institute of Neuroscience and
Pharmacology, the Panum Institute, Faculty of Health Sciences,
University of Copenhagen,
Copenhagen, Denmark

M. J. Watt
Biology of Lipid Metabolism Group, Department of Physiology,
Monash University,
Clayton, VIC, Australia

in the study. The authors regret this omission. The first paragraph of the Methods should have read as follows (new material shown in red):

Human in vivo experiments Twenty healthy, physically active but untrained men (age 25.6 ± 3.5 years, weight 78.9 ± 9 kg, height 185 ± 6.5 cm, BMI 21.3 ± 2.11 kg/m² [mean \pm SD]) were randomised to either an exercise ($n=10$) or control ($n=10$) group. There was no difference between the two groups with regard to age, weight, height or $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$. Subjects either performed 120 min of bicycle exercise at 60% $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$ followed by a 6 h recovery period (exercise) or rested in bed for 8 h (control). Subjects also reported to the laboratory after an overnight fast at 24, 48 and 72 h after the commencement of the experimental trial. Blood was obtained at the following time points: 0, 2, 3, 5, 8, 24, 48 and 72 h. Muscle biopsy samples were obtained from vastus lateralis at time points 0, 2, 3, 5, 8, 24, 48 and 72 h using a percutaneous needle biopsy technique with suction. Samples were snap-frozen before being analysed. Serum levels were measured by ELISA (R&D Systems, Wiesbaden-Nordenstadt, Germany). Platelet counts were determined by standard laboratory procedures. **Data from this study are included in Figs 1a,b,d and 2a,b. Because of a lack of material, we included another eight healthy men (age 25 ± 4 years, weight 82 ± 8 kg, height 181 ± 1 cm, BMI 25 ± 2 kg/m² [mean \pm SD]). They had muscle biopsies taken immediately pre and post exercise and at 3 and 24 h after exercise. The data from these subjects are used only in Fig. 1c. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the University of Copenhagen.**