



## Correction to: Resistance exercise stress: theoretical mechanisms for growth hormone processing and release from the anterior pituitary somatotroph

Wesley C. Hymer<sup>1</sup> · William J. Kraemer<sup>2,3,4,5</sup> 

Published online: 25 November 2023

© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2023

### Correction to:

**European Journal of Applied Physiology (2023)**

**123:1867–1878**

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00421-023-05263-8>

In the original version of this article, the wrong figure appeared as Fig. 1; the Fig. 1 should have appeared as shown in the next page.

---

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00421-023-05263-8>.

---

✉ William J. Kraemer  
kraemer.44@osu.edu

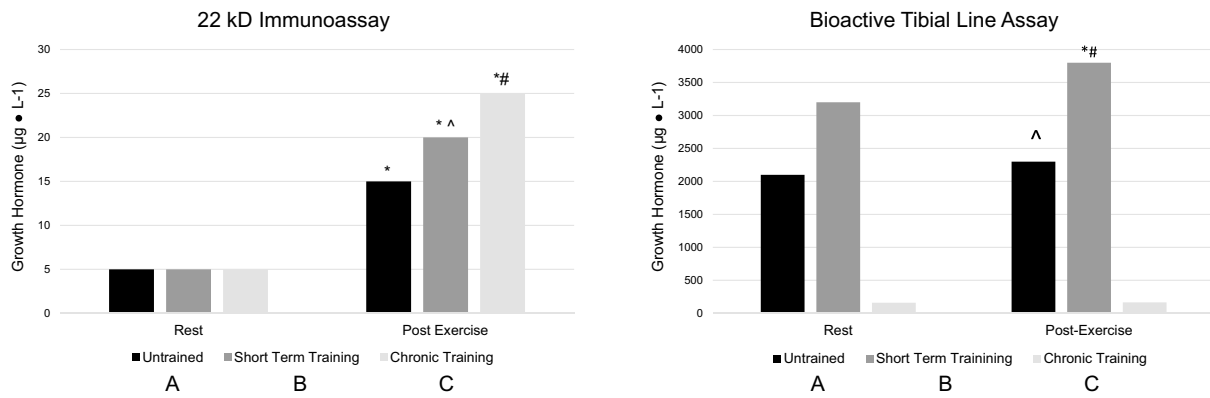
<sup>1</sup> Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, USA

<sup>2</sup> Department of Human Sciences, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43802, USA

<sup>3</sup> Department of Kinesiology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, USA

<sup>4</sup> Department of Physiology and Neurobiology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, USA

<sup>5</sup> School of Medical and Health Sciences, Edith Cowan University, Perth, Australia



**Fig. 1** A generalized model for an overview of the response patterns of the different assay results. The generalized averages for the 22 kD immunoassay and tibial line bioassay responses to resistance exercise pre (REST)- and post-exercise are presented for A untrained, B short-term trained (3–6 months), and C chronic trained (>1 year). \*Different

ent from corresponding resting values. # = Different from post-exercise immunoassay A and B and bioactive assay post-exercise A and C. ^Different from immunoassay post-exercise A and C and different from bioactive assay post-exercise B and C

**Publisher's Note** Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.