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Correction to "JTT-130, A Novel Intestine-Specific Inhibitor of Microsomal Triglyceride Transfer Protein, Suppresses Food Intake and Gastric Emptying with the Elevation of Plasma Peptide YY and Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 in a Dietary Fat-Dependent Manner"

In the above article [Hata T, Mera Y, Ishii Y, Tadaki H, Tomimoto D, Kuroki Y, Ota T, Kawai T, and Kakutani M (2011) J Pharmacol Exp Ther 336:850–856], the units in the y-axis of Figs. 5B and 6B are incorrect because of an error during proof processing. The correct units are pmol/l. The corrected figures appear below.

The online version of this article has been corrected in departure from the print version.

The printer regrets this error and apologizes for any confusion or inconvenience it may have caused.

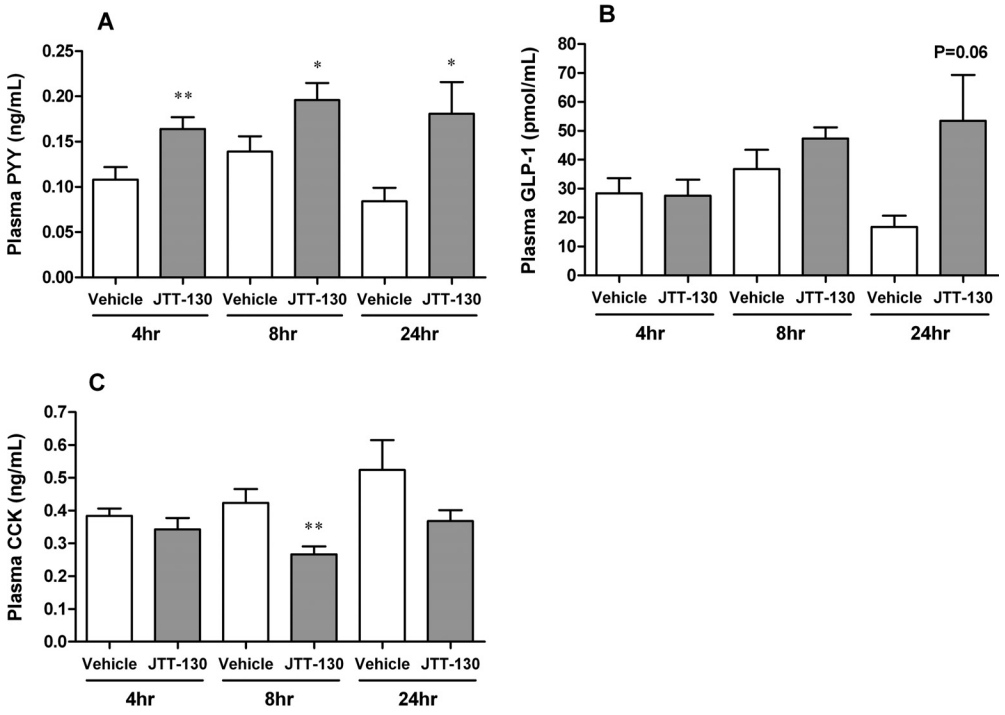

Fig. 5. Effects of JTT-130 on gut peptides. JTT-130 was administered orally to rats at a dose of 10 mg/kg after 24 h of food deprivation. Rats were allowed to have free access to a 35% fat diet immediately after dosing of JTT-130. Plasma levels of PYY (A), GLP-1 (B), and CCK (C) in the portal vein were measured 4, 8, and 24 h after dosing of JTT-130. Data are presented as means ? S.E. from eight animals. *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$ versus vehicle group.

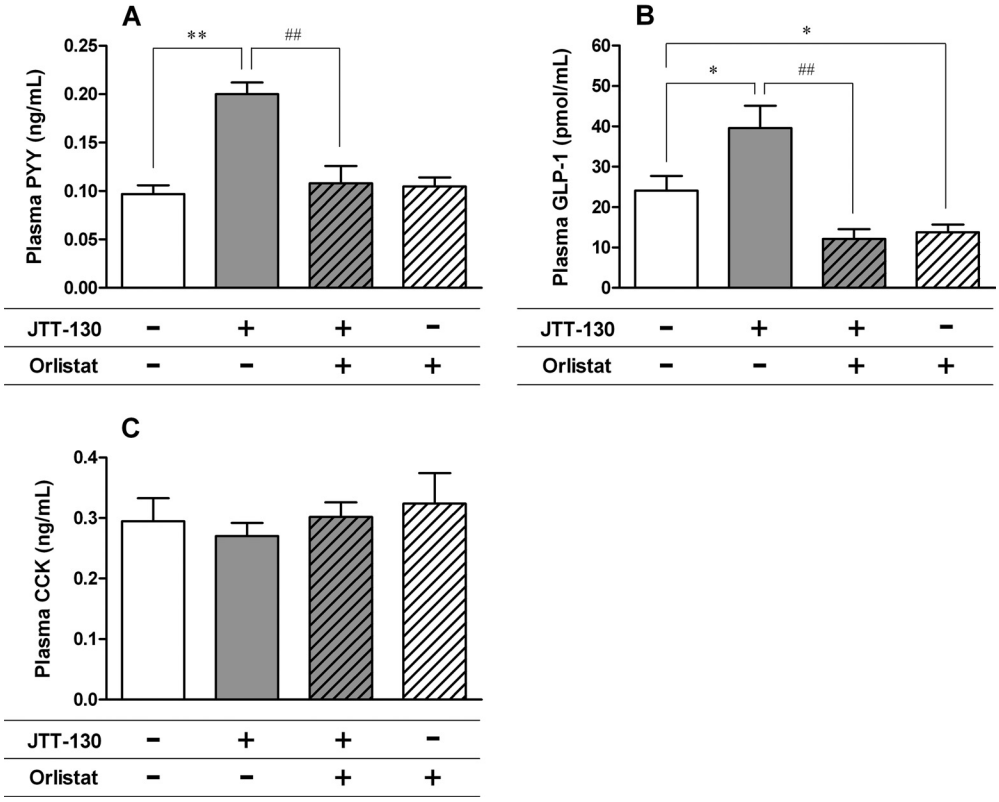

Fig. 6. Effects of JTT-130 on gut peptides in the presence of orlistat. JTT-130 was administered orally to rats at a dose of 10 mg/kg after 24 h of food deprivation. Orlistat, a lipase inhibitor, was administered orally 30 min before dosing of JTT-130 at 100 mg/kg. Rats were allowed to have free access to a 35% fat diet immediately after JTT-130 dosing. Plasma levels of PYY (A), GLP-1 (B), and CCK (C) in the portal vein were measured 8 h after dosing of JTT-130. Data are presented as means ? S.E. from eight animals. *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$ versus vehicle group; ##, $p < 0.01$ versus JTT-130 group.