Plasma ghrelin is positively associated with body fat, liver fat and milk fat content but not with feed intake of dairy cows after parturition

Sabina Börner, Michael Derno, Sandra Hacke, Ulrike Kautzsch, Christine Schöff, Sint ThanThan¹, Hideto Kuwayama¹, Harald M Hammon, Monika Röntgen, Rosemarie Weikard², Christa Kühn², Armin Tuchscherer³ and Björn Kuhla

Research Unit Nutritional Physiology 'Oskar Kellner', Leibniz Institute for Farm Animal Biology (FBN), Wilhelm-Stahl-Allee 2, 18196 Dummerstorf, Germany

¹Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine Inada-cho, Department of Life Science and Agriculture, Obihiro University of Obihiro City, Nishi 2-11, Hokkaido 080-8555, Japan

²Research Unit Molecular Biology and ³Unit Genetics and Biometry, Leibniz Institute for Farm Animal Biology (FBN), Wilhelm-Stahl-Allee 2, 18196 Dummerstorf, Germany

Correspondence should be addressed to B Kuhla
Email: b.kuhla@fbn-dummerstorf.de

The journal apologises for an error in Fig. 2 in the above article published in the February issue (216 2 217–229) of the *Journal of Endocrinology*. The correct figure is published in full below.

Figure 2

Ad libitum, feed deprived and re-fed plasma concentrations of NEFAs (A and B) and triacylglycerides (C and D) each –6 weeks before (A and C) and 2 weeks after (B and D) parturition in H (closed square) and L (open circle) cows. At day 1, cows were fed *ad libitum* for 24 h, whereas at day 2 animals were feed deprived for 10 h (grey-shaded region) followed by a

14-h re-feeding period until day 3. Time=0 h indicates 0630 h at each day. Blood samples were withdrawn in hourly intervals for the analysis of metabolites as indicated. Data are presented as LSM $\pm$ S.E.M. and *P* values for each, the *ad libitum*- and feed-deprived period are given in the graph (ANOVA).