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Addendum

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Addendum to: Effects of Exercise and a High-Fat, High-Sucrose Restriction Diet on Metabolic Indicators, Nr4a3, and Mitochondria-Associated Protein Expression in the Gastrocnemius Muscles of Mice with Diet-Induced Obesity (J Obes Metab Syndr 2021;30:44-54)

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Updates have been made to the Abstract (p. 44) and Methods (p. 45). The abstract has been revised to show the sex and the number of experimental animals. The reason why male rats were selected for the current study has been explained in Methods. The original version of the article can be found at https://doi.org/10.7570/jomes20043.

The Methods of the abstract has been revised to read:

ABSTRACT

Methods: We conducted 8 weeks of treadmill exercise and sucrose or fat restriction diets in obese male mice. The mice were divided into eight groups: the normal diet (CON) group (n=6), normal diet with exercise (CONEX) group (n=6), high fat, high sucrose diet (HFHS) group (n=16), HFHS with exercise (HFHSEX) group (n=11), sucrose restriction (SR) group (n=11), SR with exercise (SREX) group (n=11), high fat, high sucrose restriction (ND) group, and ND with exercise (NDEX) group (n=11).

The subsection of "Animal and diet protocols" in the Methods has been revised to read:

METHODS

Animal and diet protocols

Three-week-old male C57Bl/6 mice were purchased from the central lab and raised in the College of Veterinary Medicine at Seoul National University. Males were selected to exclude the effect of menstrual cycle. The mice were housed in a consistent, specific pathogen-free, ad libitum environment (temperature, 22°C ± 2°C; humidity, 55%–60%; 12 hour-light/dark cycle). The animal experiments were approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee

(IACUC No. SNU-170518-9) at Seoul National University. The animals were closely monitored during the breeding period. The normal (Research Diets, New Brunswick, NJ, USA; D12450J) and high fat (Research Diets, D12492), high sucrose (Daejung, Siheung, Korea; Saccharose, 7501-4400) diets were purchased and supplied. The composition of the intervention group diet was 60% fat, 20% protein, and 20% carbohydrate, whereas that of the control group diet was 10% fat, 20% protein, and 70% carbohydrate. Compared with the normal plain water, the high sucrose concentration was 24%, and it was sanitized. Sample preparation was conducted after the 8-week intervention. The mice were fasted for 16 hours and anesthetized by isoflurane. Blood was collected by cardiac puncture using a tube (BD Microtainer, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA). Whole groups of gastrocnemius muscles were collected at the same time for the biochemical analysis.