

Erratum

Siervo M, Wells JCK, Cizza G. The Contribution of Psychosocial Stress to the Obesity Epidemic: An Evolutionary Approach. *Horm Metab Res* 2009; 41: 261–270

● **Fig. 1** on page 262 and ● **Fig. 2** on page 263 are incorrect. The correct figures are as follows:

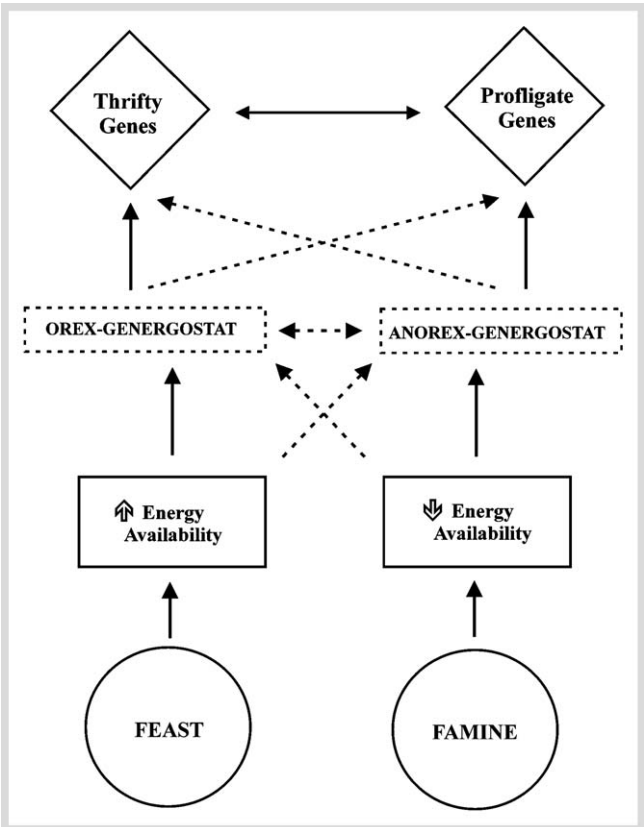


Fig. 1 The model proposes that thrifty and profligate genes are regulated by two independent mechanisms activated by states of energy surplus (orex-genergostat) or depletion (anorex-energostat). For example, in a state of negative energy balance (Famine) the decrease in energy availability induces an activation (solid lines) of the anorex-energostat and an inhibition (dotted lines) of the orex-genergostat. The sensor would then activate the catabolic genes (profligate) and inhibit the anabolic (thrifty) ones to exert their catabolic action. A feedback mechanism between these genes can be envisaged to modulate their actions (double arrow lines). The system in a state of positive energy balance (Feast) would operate with a similar but opposite mechanism.

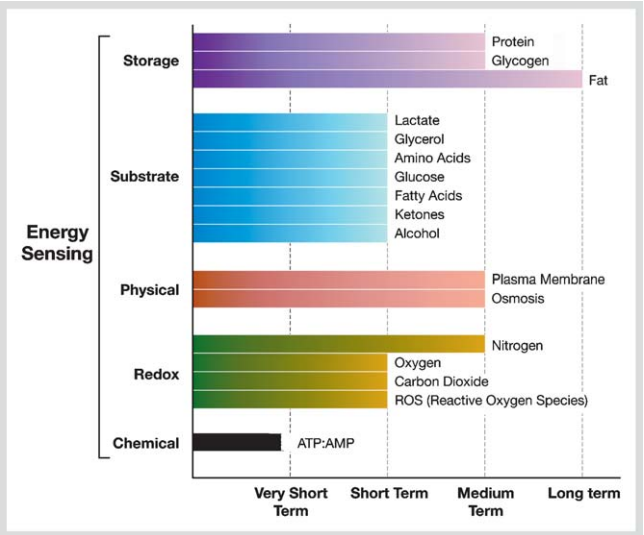


Fig. 2 Classification of Energy Sensing Mechanisms based on their properties (Storage, Substrate, Physical, Redox, Chemical) and ability to signal changes (very short-term, short-term, medium-term, long-term) in energy balance. ROS=Reactive Oxygen Species; ATP=Adenosine Triphosphate; AMP=Adenosine Monophosphate.