

## Influence of Cold Exposure on Dopamine Content in Rat Brown Adipose Tissue

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In the above article, Table 3 was printed in a misleading format and parts of the last paragraph were lost due to a data transmission error. We apologize for any inconvenience this mistake has caused to the authors of the paper and to our readers.

The correct version of Table 3 (page 124) is:

Cold exposure duration		1 day	2 days	7 days	30 days
DA (ng/ pad)	Controls	1.80 ± 0.19 (6)	2.80 ± 0.58 (7)	3.62 ± 0.32 (6)	2.24 ± 0.31 (4)
	Cold	8.41 ± 0.70 (5)	5.56 ± 0.56 (6)	10.97 ± 0.78 (6)	40.01 ± 0.50 (4)
NE (ng/ pad)	Controls	280.0 ± 19.8 (6)	222.4 ± 17.5 (7)	312.5 ± 10.7 (6)	278.2 ± 6.5 (4)
	Cold	150.7 ± 15.3 (5)	147.1 ± 0.9 (6)	299.9 ± 19.1 (6)	370.7 ± 17.5 (4)

**Table 3** Effects of long-term cold exposure on BAT dopamine and norepinephrine content in rats aged 30 days at the beginning of the experiment. Results are expressed as ng/pad. Means ± SEM. Numbers of determinations in brackets. Statistical significance between controls and cold-exposed rats: DA: 1 day:  $p < 0.001$ ; 2 days, 7 days and 30 days:  $p < 0.01$ ; NE: 1 day:  $p < 0.001$ ; 2 days and 30 days:  $p < 0.01$ ; 7 days: not significant.

The last paragraph of the Discussion (page 125) should read as follows:

A qualitative evidence for the presence of DA receptors in BAT has been provided (*Bates, Maxwell and Harvey 1987*). More recently, *Nisoli, Tonello, Memo and Carruba (1992)* extensively studied DA receptors in BAT. They gave evidence for a novel DA receptor subtype in BAT, negatively coupled to adenylate cyclase; DA can reduce lipolysis elicited by noradrenergic stimulation *in vitro*, but DA could also, if present in high concentration, enhance lipolysis probably by stimulating  $\beta$  adrenergic receptors. That DA content in BAT is rapidly increased in response to cold suggests (but does not prove) that DA may be involved in the mobilization of BAT reserves in cold-induced thermogenesis. Further investigations will be necessary to clarify this point.