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## Intermittent Fasting Promotes White Adipose Browning and Decreases Obesity by Shaping the Gut Microbiota

Guolin Li<sup>\*</sup>, Cen Xie, Siyu Lu, Robert G. Nichols, Yuan Tian, Licen Li, Daxeshkumar Patel, Yinyan Ma, Chad N. Bocker, Tingting Yan, Kristopher W. Krausz, Rong Xiang, Oksana Gavrilova, Andrew D. Patterson, and Frank J. Gonzalez<sup>\*</sup>

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Due to typographical errors in the preparation of this manuscript, several occurrences of “ $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ” were written as “ $\text{mg/ml}$ .” In the STAR Methods section, under the heading Gut Microbiota Transplantation, the original sentence read as follows: “In brief, fresh antibiotics (1  $\text{mg/ml}$  bacitracin, 170  $\text{mg/ml}$  gentamycin, 125  $\text{mg/ml}$  ciprofloxacin, 100  $\text{mg/ml}$  neomycin, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100  $\text{mg/ml}$  metronidazole, 100  $\text{mg/ml}$  ceftazidime, 50  $\text{mg/ml}$  streptomycin and 50  $\text{mg/ml}$  vancomycin, Sigma) were added into the drinking water of mice, and changed once a week.” The actual antibiotic concentrations were as follows: 1  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  bacitracin, 170  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  gentamycin, 125  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  ciprofloxacin, 100  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  neomycin, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  metronidazole, 100  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  ceftazidime, 50  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  streptomycin and 50  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  vancomycin. This has since been corrected online.

Additionally, the full metagenomics dataset has now been submitted to the NCBI Sequence Read Archive (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra>) under the original accession number, Bioproject ID PRJNA398633.

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<sup>\*</sup>Correspondence: hnsdgl@hunnu.edu.cn (G.L.), gonzalef@mail.nih.gov (F.J.G.).