

## Correction to “A Novel G Protein-Biased and Subtype-Selective Agonist for a G Protein-Coupled Receptor Discovered from Screening Herbal Extracts”

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ACS Central Science 2020, 6, 2, 213–225. DOI: [10.1021/acscentsci.9b01125](https://doi.org/10.1021/acscentsci.9b01125)



Cite This: *ACS Cent. Sci.* 2020, 6, 823–824



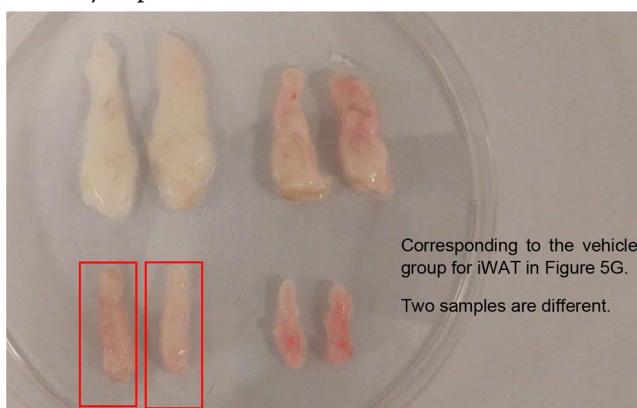
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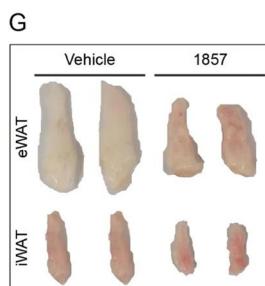
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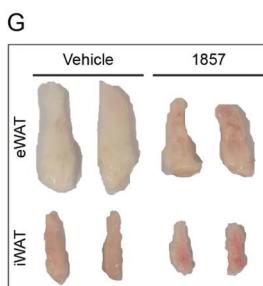
After publication of the original manuscript, we found that, in Figure 5G (the iWAT row), the two vehicle tissues were identical. This was caused by a cut–paste error during figure preparation. The original picture, original Figure 5G, and corrected Figure 5G are shown below. We also attached the corrected Figure 5. We apologize for this error and will take necessary steps to avoid such mistakes in the future.



Published Figure 5G



Corrected Figure 5G



Received: April 15, 2020  
Published: May 4, 2020

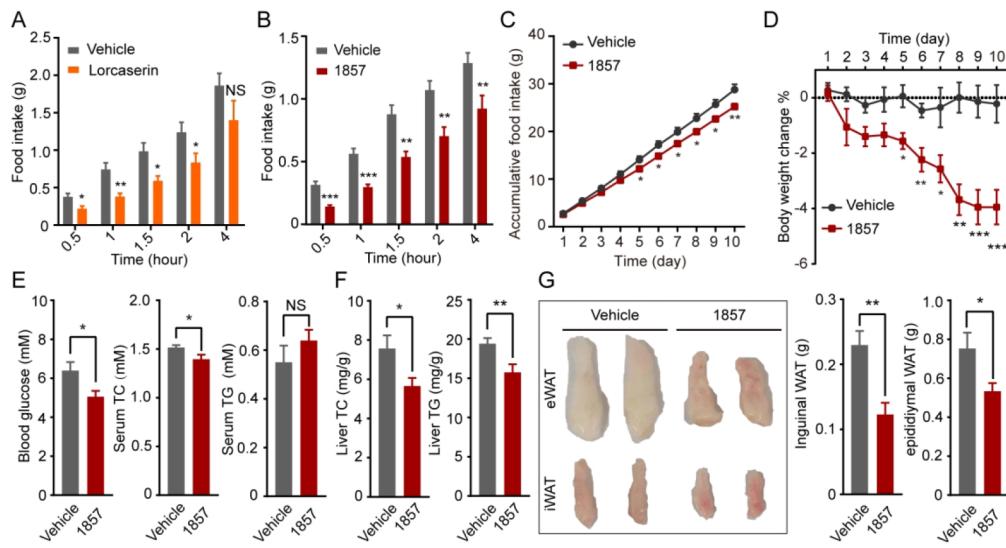


ACS Publications

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823

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acscentsci.0c00448>  
*ACS Cent. Sci.* 2020, 6, 823–824



**Figure 5.** *In vivo* antiobesity effects of 1857. Acute food intake suppression induced by lorcaserin (A) or 1857 (B). Overnight fasting mice ( $n = 8$  each group) were treated with lorcaserin (10 mg/kg), 1857 (30 mg/kg), or vehicle 30 min before feeding. Food intake was measured at indicated time points. (C–G) 1857 inhibited food intake and showed antiobesity effects in a diet-induced obesity (DIO) mouse model. DIO mice ( $n = 9$  each group) were treated with 1857 (30 mg/kg) or vehicle daily for 10 days. Accumulative food intake (C) and body weight change (D) were recorded during the treatment. Blood and liver were collected to measure blood glucose, serum cholesterol (TC), and triglyceride (TG) levels (E) as well as liver TC and TG levels (F). (G) The weight of white adipose tissues (WAT) was also measured, and representative tissue images are shown. Data represent means  $\pm$  SEM \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , and \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  (two-tailed Student's *t*-test).