

## Correction to “Integrative Modeling of Quantitative Plasma Lipoprotein, Metabolic, and Amino Acid Data Reveals a Multiorgan Pathological Signature of SARS-CoV-2 Infection”

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**I**t has recently come to our attention that our JPR-published manuscript that is part of the “Proteomics in Pandemic Disease” special issue contains a transcription error. Specifically, the mass spectrometry-derived indices of Table 1 are column-swapped, indicating inverse group associations that are

conflicting with the descriptions provided in the results and discussion section of the manuscript. The corrected table is below. The table revision has no impact on the biological interpretation of the data.

Accordingly, in the following sentence in the Abstract, the word “elevated” has been corrected to “reduced”:

“There was also an abnormal lipoprotein, glucose, and amino acid signature consistent with diabetes and coronary artery disease (low total and HDL Apolipoprotein A1, low HDL triglycerides, high LDL and VLDL triglycerides), plus multiple highly significant amino acid markers of liver dysfunction (including the reduced glutamine/glutamate and Fischer’s ratios) that present themselves as part of a distinct SARS-CoV-2 infection pattern.”

**Table 1. Diagnostic Indices Relating to Amino Acid Ratios (Mass Spectrometry),  $\alpha$ -1-Acid Glycoproteins Glyc A and Glyc B (NMR Spin Echo Data), and Glucose (Single-Pulse NMR Data) (Shown Is Group Median [Range])**

	healthy control (n = 25)	SARS-CoV-2 positive (n = 17)	p-value <sup>a</sup>
Kynurenine/ tryptophan ratio	$4.0 \times 10^{-3}$ [ $2.0 \times 10^{-3}$ to $6.7 \times 10^{-3}$ ]	$7.0 \times 10^{-3}$ [ $1.9 \times 10^{-3}$ to $2.0 \times 10^{-2}$ ]	$2.49 \times 10^{-4}$
Fischer’s ratio <sup>b</sup>	3.29 [2.79–4.18]	2.82 [1.30–4.07]	0.01
Glutamine/ glutamate ratio	30.18 [14.04–55.64]	7.87 [3.08–40.58]	$1.82 \times 10^{-6}$
Glyc A (rel intensity)	$1.99 \times 10^5$ [ $1.66 \times 10^5$ ]	$3.3 \times 10^5$ [ $1.96 \times 10^5$ to $4.02 \times 10^5$ ]	$2.13 \times 10^{-7}$
Glyc B (rel intensity)	$3.31 \times 10^5$ [ $1.90 \times 10^5$ to $4.62 \times 10^5$ ]	$5.19 \times 10^5$ [ $3.57 \times 10^5$ to $7.49 \times 10^5$ ]	$2.74 \times 10^{-7}$
Glyc A + Glyc B (rel intensity)	$2.36 \times 10^5$ [ $1.86 \times 10^5$ to $3.14 \times 10^5$ ]	$3.86 \times 10^5$ [ $2.41 \times 10^5$ to $4.77 \times 10^5$ ]	$2.93 \times 10^{-9}$
Glyc A/Glyc B ratio	5.95 [4.89–9.38]	6.05 [4.30–8.91]	0.69
Glucose (mmol/L)	5.70 [3.90–8.10]	7.40 [4.40–11.00]	$2.86 \times 10^{-4}$

<sup>a</sup>Statistical group comparisons of SARS-CoV-2 patients versus controls were performed with the Kruskal–Wallis rank sum test.

<sup>b</sup>Fischer’s ratio = (valine + leucine + isoleucine)/(phenylalanine + tyrosine).

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