

Errata

Regulation of endothelial fatty acid uptake by VEGF-B: mechanisms and therapeutic implications

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List of corrections

- **Page 11, Figure 3, Change AGTL to ATGL**
- **Page 35, Row 9, Remove:** is resistant to phosphorylation by the glycolytic enzyme hexokinase
- **Page 35, Row 9, Remove:** Therefore
- **Page 35, Row 10–11, Remove:** Since the 2-NBDG molecule is phosphorylation resistant it cannot be trapped intracellularly.
- **Page 35, Row 12, Remove:** Therefore

Clarification of corrections on page 35: The 2-NBDG molecule can be phosphorylated by hexokinase resulting in molecular trapping. However, phosphorylated 2-NBDG cannot be further metabolized thus resulting in the accumulation of phosphorylated 2-NBDG eventually prohibiting the hexokinase from phosphorylating more 2-NBDG molecules presumably via negative feedback inhibition. Exposing the cell to glucose enantiomers is therefore needed to maintain the concentration gradient in order to prohibit non-phosphorylated 2-NBDG molecules from escaping the cell.