## CORRECTION

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# Correction: GIP receptor agonism improves dyslipidemia and atherosclerosis independently of body weight loss in preclinical mouse model for cardiometabolic disease



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### Correction to: Cardiovasc Diabetol (2023) 22:217 https://doi.org/10.1186/s12933-023-01940-2

Following publication of the original article [1], the author noticed the errors in Fig. 2 and in Results section.

The bar graph is mistakenly duplicated in "percentage of plaque area of the aortic valves" of Fig. 2E. The corrected figure is given below:

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The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s12933-023-01940-2.

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**Fig. 2** Acyl-GIP ameliorates dyslipidemia and atherosclerotic plaque formation in LDLR-/- male mice. Plasma (**A**) triglycerides, (**B**) cholesterol and (**C**) lipoprotein fractions as well as (**D** and **E**) the percentage of plaque area in aortic arches and valves and along the descending aorta of male LDLR-/- mice treated daily with either vehicle or acyl-GIP via subcutaneous injections for 28 days. n = 7. Blood lipids were determined from sac plasma at the end of the study. Data represent means  $\pm$  SEM. \*P < 0.05, \*\*P < 0.01, \*\*\* P < 0.001, determined by unpaired two-sided t-test

In Result section under the heading "GIPR-agonist acyl-GIP ameliorates dyslipidemia and atherosclerotic plaque formation in male LDLR-/- mice independently of weight loss", the last sentence should read "Most importantly, acyl-GIP treatment was accompanied by reduced atherosclerotic plaque formation within the aortic valve and a trend to decrease fat streaks along the descending aorta (Fig. 2E)" instead of "Most importantly, acyl-GIP treatment was accompanied by reduced atherosclerotic plaque formation within the aortic valve (Fig. 2G–H) and decreased fat streaks along the descending aorta (Fig. 2I)". Published online: 12 September 2024

#### Reference

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