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Corrigendum to "Mitochondrial biogenesis as a cellular signaling framework" [Biochem. Pharmacol. 67 (2004) 1–15]☆

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The Author regrets that in the above article Fig. 2 appeared incorrectly, the correct version is given below.

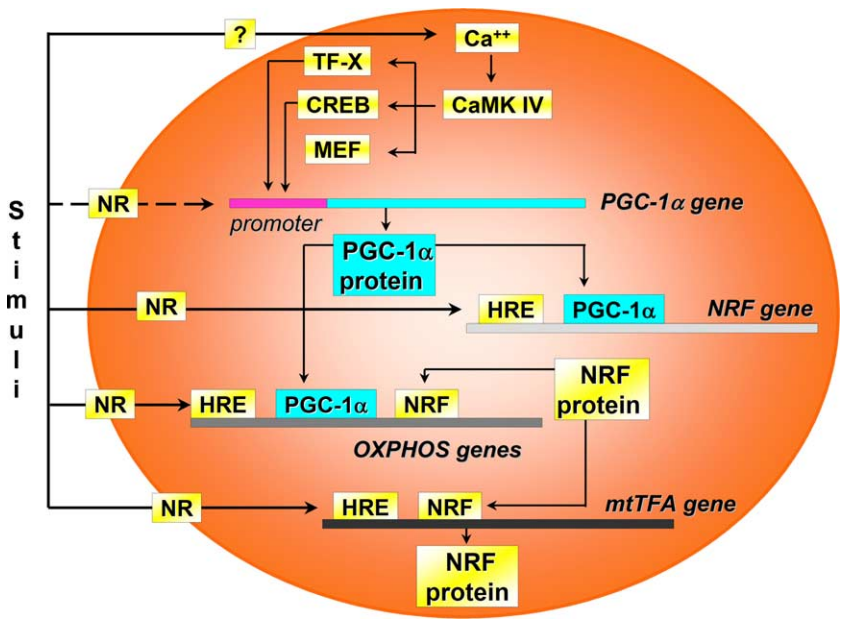

Fig. 2. Coordination of transcription of mitochondrial and nuclear genes encoding subunits of OXPHOS by different extracellular stimuli, such as hormone. In the nucleus, the hormone–receptor complex can interact with the hormone response elements (HREs) of OXPHOS genes, to directly activate them, and also with the HREs of transcription factor genes (NRF, PGC-1α), to induce transcription factors which exert a positive effect on the OXPHOS genes. By way of nongenomic modulation of intracellular Ca^{2+} concentration and activation of CaMK IV, the master regulator of mitogenesis, PGC-1α, is induced, which can directly or indirectly stimulate the transcription of OXPHOS genes and the mitochondrial transcription factor A (mtTFA) gene. The effect of extracellular stimuli, such as hormones, on mitochondrial OXPHOS can be direct, by interaction of the hormone–receptor complex with mitochondrial HREs, or indirect, via induction of nuclear-encoded mitochondrial transcription factors. Abbreviation: NR, nuclear receptor.

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