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ERRATUM

Erratum to: Dimorphic histopathology of long-standing childhood-onset diabetes

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Unfortunately there were some errors in this paper, necessitating several corrections. For clarity, the corrected figure legends are written out in full.

Results: In the second paragraph of the Results section it is stated that, of the pancreases from childhood-onset diabetic patients with diabetes duration of greater than 5 years, no insulin-positive cells were found within the islets of 70% (14 of 20), whereas this should read 'patients with a duration of diabetes of at least 1 year'.

Discussion: In the first paragraph of the Discussion section it is stated that one of three pancreases with regions of insulin-deficient islets plus islets with beta cells was from a patient with 1 year disease duration with onset at age 12, whereas it should read 'onset at age 11'.

Fig. 4 Immunofluorescence staining for survivin, insulin and glucagon in the pancreas of patients with pattern A beta cell loss (patient DM13) (**a–f**), pattern B beta cell loss (patient DM18) (**g–l**) and in a normal control (C10) (**m–r**). Pseudocolour grey indicates insulin (**a**,**g**,**m**), glucagon (**b**,**h**,**n**) or survivin (**c**,**i**,**o**). **d**, **j**, **p** Insulin (pseudocoloured grey), survivin (pseudocoloured green). **e**, **k**, **q** Glucagon (pseudocoloured grey), survivin (pseudocoloured green). **f**, **l**, **r** Merged composite images (insulin pseudocoloured blue, glucagon pseudocoloured red, survivin pseudocoloured green). Scale bars 50 μm. **a–f** Survivin staining is present in a subset of beta cells here, but not in other pancreases (**g–l**, **m–r**). The smaller percentage of stained beta cells seen in comparison to Fig. 5

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probably reflects lower sensitivity of the immunofluorescence staining and differential producing of survivin by individual beta cells. In the pancreas of patient DM13 (**a**–**f**), survivin (**c**) is produced by beta and alpha cells, while in pancreases of patient DM18 (**i**) and C10 (**o**) beta cells do not produce survivin

Fig. 6 Beta cell islet area (expressed as percentage of mean beta cell islet area in normal controls) in the pancreases of long-standing childhood-onset diabetic patients with complete beta cell loss (black diamonds), patients with childhood-onset diabetes but the presence of residual beta cells with pattern A (black squares) or pattern B (black triangles), and patients with type 2 diabetes (grey diamonds) and normal controls (grey triangles)

Fig. 7 Percentage of islets containing insulin-positive cells in the pancreases of patients with childhood-onset diabetes with complete beta cell loss (black squares), patients with childhood-onset diabetes but the presence of residual beta cells with pattern A (black triangles) or pattern B (white squares), patients with adult-onset type 2 diabetes (white triangles) and normal controls (black circles). Only three (of six) pancreases of patients with childhood-onset diabetes had residual beta cell area as well as insulin-deficient islets (i.e. islets without any insulin-positive cells) (pattern A). The remaining three pancreases of patients with childhood-onset diabetes with residual beta cells (as well as the pancreases of patients with a clinical history of type 2 diabetes) did not contain any insulin-deficient islets (pattern B). In the chart these individuals are shown as having 100% of their islets containing insulin-positive cells. The majority (14 of 20) of the pancreases of childhood-onset diabetic patients contained insulin-deficient islets, including the three patients who also had islets with insulin-positive cells. All these patients, except for the three with residual beta cells, are shown as having 0% of their islets containing insulin-positive cells