



OPEN ACCESS

APPROVED BY
Frontiers Editorial Office,
Frontiers Media SA, Switzerland

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RECEIVED 25 September 2023
ACCEPTED 25 September 2023
PUBLISHED 02 October 2023

CITATION
Frontiers Production Office (2023) Erratum:
The role of GABA in islet function.
Front. Endocrinol. 14:1301830.
doi: 10.3389/fendo.2023.1301830

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Erratum: The role of GABA in islet function

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KEYWORDS

γ -Aminobutyric acid (GABA), islet, pancreas, signaling, receptor, insulin, beta cell

An Erratum on

The role of GABA in islet function

by Hagan DW, Ferreira SM, Santos GJ and Phelps EA (2022) *Front. Endocrinol.* 13:972115.
doi: 10.3389/fendo.2022.972115

Due to a production error, there was a mistake in the penultimate sentence of the caption of **Figure 1**. The subscript “_A” in “GABA_AR” should have been “_B”. The corrected caption appears below, along with **Figure 1**.

The publisher apologizes for this mistake. The original version of this article has been updated.

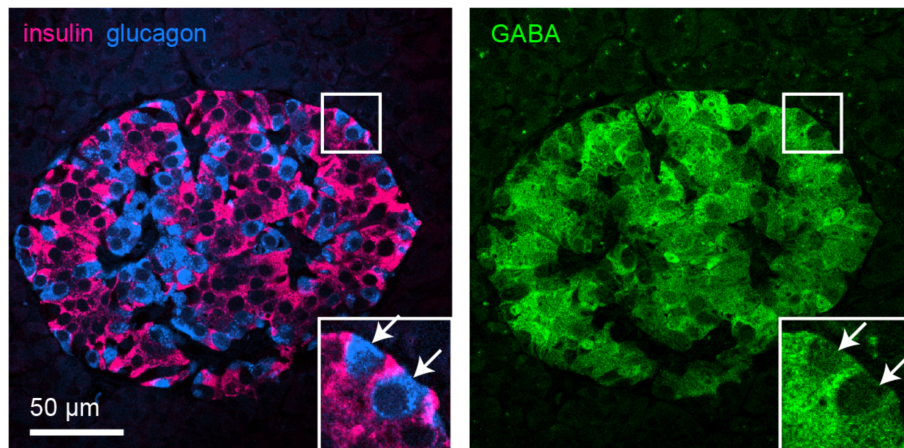
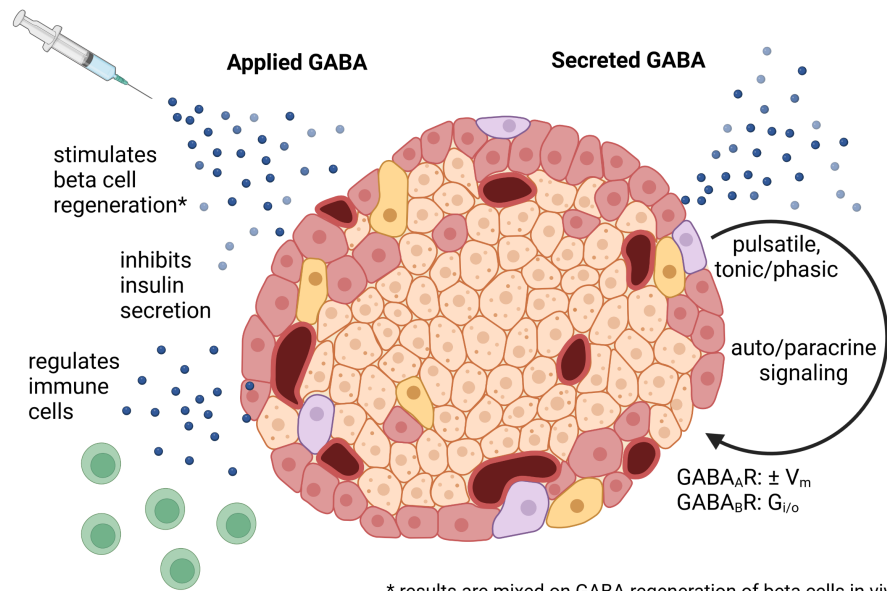


FIGURE 1

GABA in the whole islet. Application of exogenous GABA has various effects on the islet including stimulation of beta cell regeneration, inhibition of insulin secretion, and negative regulation of immune cells. Endogenous GABA levels are highly enriched in the islet, as high as in the brain, and GABA is synthesized in and secreted from the beta cells. Immunofluorescence image depicts a human islet. GABA is secreted via multiple pathways that are both regulated and unregulated by glucose and with pulsatile, tonic, or phasic dynamics. Once secreted, GABA acts *via* GABA_AR ligand-gated chloride channels and GABA_AR inhibitory G protein coupled receptors. Set by the chloride equilibrium potential, in beta cells GABA_AR signaling can be excitatory in low glucose and inhibitory in high glucose, while in alpha cells GABA_AR signaling is inhibitory. GABA_BR signaling is also inhibitory but may only be active in mouse and not human beta cells under typical physiological conditions. Created with [BioRender.com](https://www.biorender.com).