

RETRACTION

Raymond C. Pasek, Jennifer C. Dunn, Joseph M. Elsagr, Mounika Aramandla, Anveetha R. Matta, Maureen Gannon. Connective tissue growth factor is critical for proper β -cell function and pregnancy-induced β -cell hyperplasia in adult mice. *Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab* 311: E564–E574, 2016.

In this article, we reported that conditional loss of Ctgf from the pancreatic endocrine cells (referred to as Ctgf ^{Δ Endo}) using the Pax6-Cre transgenic mouse line (Ashery-Padan et al., *Genes Dev*, 2000) resulted in impaired glucose-stimulated insulin secretion and glucose intolerance. Subsequent investigation of our mouse colony revealed that the colleague who supplied us with what was thought to be the Pax6-Cre line mistakenly provided us with the RIP-Cre transgenic line (Gannon et al., *Genesis*, 2001). Due to the fact that both lines express Cre recombinase in the β -cells, and the lack of existing information to design genotyping primers specific to the Pax6-Cre transgenic line, we did not discover this error before publication. It has been well documented that on some genetic backgrounds the RIP-Cre mouse line induces islet phenotypes even in the absence of conditional alleles (Lee et al., *J Biol Chem*, 2006; Brouwers et al., *Cell Metab*, 2014). Only a subset of our control mice were positive for the Cre recombinase (and negative for the conditional Ctgf allele), and as such, we are no longer able to conclusively determine whether the phenotypes observed in the Ctgf ^{Δ Endo} mice are due to the expression of the RIP-Cre, loss of Ctgf, or a combination of the two. Once we identified the mistake in the Cre line, we contacted the journal's editors to let them know. We are therefore voluntarily retracting this article and deeply apologize to the scientific community for any confusion these data may have caused. Data generated in this paper using the Ctgf^{flacZ/+} mice were not affected by this error, and we stand by the accuracy of our findings using said mouse line.

