frontiers | Frontiers in Nutrition

TYPE Correction
PUBLISHED 21 January 2026
DOI 10.3389/fnut.2026.1747601

OPEN ACCESS

EDITED AND REVIEWED BY
Barbara R. Cardoso,
Monash University, Australia

*CORRESPONDENCE
Sara Carmo-Silva
✉ sara.silva@estescoimbra.pt

RECEIVED 16 November 2025
REVISED 22 December 2025
ACCEPTED 05 January 2026
PUBLISHED 21 January 2026

CITATION
Lages M, Barros R, Ferreira-Marques M, Correia J, Caseiro A, Guarino MP and Carmo-Silva S (2026) Correction: Association between dietary intake and the expression of clock genes in adults: a brief report. *Front. Nutr.* 13:1747601. doi: 10.3389/fnut.2026.1747601

Correction: Association between dietary intake and the expression of clock genes in adults: a brief report

Marlene Lages[1,2,3,4,5], Renata Barros[2,3,4], Marisa Ferreira-Marques[6,7,8], Joana Correia[5], Armando Caseiro[5,9,10], Maria P. Guarino[1,11] and Sara Carmo-Silva[1,5,9]*

[1]ciTechCare – Center for Innovative Care and Health Technology, Polytechnic University of Leiria, Leiria, Portugal, [2]Faculty of Nutrition and Food Science, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal, [3]Laboratory for Integrative and Translational Research in Population Health (ITR), University of Porto, Porto, Portugal, [4]EPIUnit – Institute of Public Health, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal, [5]Coimbra Health School, Polytechnic University of Coimbra, Rua da Misericórdia, Lagar dos Cortiços, S. Martinho do Bispo, Coimbra, Portugal, [6]CNC-UC – Center for Neuroscience and Cell Biology, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal, [7]CIBB – Center for Innovation in Biomedicine and Biotechnology, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal, [8]Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal, [9]H&TRC- Health and Technology Research Center, Coimbra Health School, Polytechnic University of Coimbra, Rua 5 de Outubro, Coimbra, Portugal, [10]University of Coimbra, CIPER, Coimbra, Portugal, [11]ESSLei, School of Health Sciences, Polytechnic University of Leiria, Leiria, Portugal

KEYWORDS

chrononutrition, circadian rhythms, diet, obesity, clock genes

A Correction on
Association between dietary intake and the expression of clock genes in adults: a brief report

by Lages, M., Barros, R., Ferreira-Marques, M., Correia, J., Caseiro, A., Guarino, M. P., and Carmo-Silva, S. (2025). *Front. Nutr.* 12:1663559. doi: 10.3389/fnut.2025.1663559

There was an error in the last sentence of the section **Results**, Paragraph One:

The sentence read as " No significant differences were found in skeletal muscle mass or waist circumference." The corrected paragraph appears below.

"This observational study included 19 participants (94.7% female) with a mean age of 43.4 ± 16.05 years (min: 20 years; max: 69 years). Participants were clustered according to their BMI into the healthy group and the overweight/obesity group. The overweight/obesity group showed significantly more comorbidities ($p < 0.001$) and higher BMI, fat mass, waist circumference and visceral adipose tissue ($p < 0.01$) (Table 1). Lipid profiles also differed significantly, with the overweight/obesity group showing higher total cholesterol, LDL-C, and triglycerides ($p < 0.05$), but no difference in HDL-C ($p = 0.912$). No significant differences were found in skeletal muscle mass and glucose levels."

The original version of this article has been updated.

Publisher's note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.