

Corrections

K. Dabrowski: 'Primitive Actinopterigian fishes can synthesize ascorbic acid'
published in *Experientia* 50/8 (1994) 745–748.

The author asks the readers to take note of the following:

In my recent paper¹ I misstated the results of Tsao and Young² who in fact found that the high doses (0.5–5%) of ascorbic acid added to a mice diet significantly diminished the synthesis rate of gulonolactone oxidase in liver of this animal. The lowest dose added to a mice diet is still much higher than the highest dose added to a sturgeon diet (0.0376%). This difference may have influenced the results with sturgeon where no effect of dietary ascorbic acid on gulonolactone activity in kidney was found. The ascorbate-synthesizing mammal did also differ from ascorbate-synthesizing fish, such as sturgeon, where 0.5% ascorbic acid in food resulted in significant decrease of ascorbic acid concentration in liver, whereas 5% addition had the opposite effect². These differences between a mammal and a fish might have been also due to the form of ascorbate added to the diets, ascorbyl monophosphate in case of sturgeon and free ascorbic acid in case of mice. These forms have different bioavailability in scurvy-prone animals³.

1 Dabrowski, K., *Experientia* 50 (1994) 745.

2 Tsao, C.S., and Young, M., *Life Sci.* 45 (1989) 1553.

3 Dabrowski, K., Matusiewicz, K. and Blom, J.H., *Aquaculture* 124 (1994) 169.

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