Mol. Nutr. Food Res. 2008, *52*, 624 – 625

Errata

Correlations of dietary patterns with prostate health

By M. Stacewicz-Sapuntzakis *et al*., vol. 52, issue 1, pp. 114–130
DOI: 10.1002/mnfr.200600296

Table 1 is corrected as follows. The term "Phytanic and pristanic acid" appears under "Negative effects (not recommended)", not under "Positive effects (recommended foods)" as originally printed.

Table 1. Provisional dietary recommendations for the maintenance of prostate health

Positive effects (recommended foods)	Negative effects (not recommended)
Energy restriction to maintain ideal weight	Excess energy intake resulting in obesity
Low-fat diet	High-fat diet
Marine fish oils	Animal fat, saturated fat
N-3 fatty acids	N-6 fatty acids
Fish	Phytanic and pristanic acid
Vitamin D (diet and sunlight exposure)	High meat intake (red meat)
Cereals (whole grains, rye bran)	Processed and overcooked meat
Soy products	High intake of dairy foods
Fruits and vegetables	>2 g calcium/day
Antioxidant-rich colorful fruits and vegetables (carotenoids, anthocyanins)	Added sugars
Tomatoes and tomato products	
Onions and garlic	
Cruciferous vegetables	
Hot chili peppers and turmeric	
Berries and pomegranate juice	
Wine, grape seed and hops extracts	
Brazil nuts and mushrooms	
Tea (green and black)	

Phenolic compounds: Evidence for inhibitory effects against obesity and their underlying molecular signaling mechanisms

By C.-L. Hsu and G.-C. Yen, vol. 52, issue 1, pp. 53–61
DOI: 10.1002/mnfr.200700393

In the text, page 57, left column, lines 8–13 should read: "Niho *et al.* [102] reported that intake of gallic acid (119 mg/kg/day) for 13 wk is determined to be a NOAEL in male rats. Hasumura *et al.* [101] reported that intake of rutin for 13 wk is determined to be a NOAEL and the no-observed-effect levels (NOEL) in male and female Wistar rats are 539 and 3227 mg/kg/day, respectively.

In addition the reference numbers inTables 2, 3 and 4 are corrected as follows:

Table 2. Effect of phenolic compounds on 3T3-L1 pre-adipocytes

Compounds	Dose (Duration)	Results	Reference
Chlorogenic acid	0–250 μM (72 h)	Caused cell cycle arrest in the G_1 phase	[47]
o-Coumaric acid	0–250 μM (72 h)	Caused cell cycle arrest in the G_1 phase	[47]
p-Coumaric acid	0–250 μM (72 h)	Caused cell cycle arrest in the G_1 phase	[47]
EGCG	0–400 μM (48 h)	Induction of cell apoptosis	[51]
EGCG	0–100 μM (24–48 h)	Caused cell cycle arrest in the G_1 phase	[48]
Esculetin	200 μM (48 h)	Induction of cell apoptosis	[52]
Gallic acid	0–250 μM (0–72 h)	Induction of cell apoptosis	[47]
Gallic acid	0–50 μM (0–12 h)	Induces apoptosis *via* Fas- and mitochondria-mediated pathway	[54]
Quercetin	0–250 μM (0–72 h)	Induction of cell apoptosis	[53]
Naringenin	0–100 μM (0–48 h)	Inhibition of cell proliferation	[50]