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Erratum

The following table and figures were printed incorrectly in an article published in the April 1996 issue of the *Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry* (Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 237–242).

Urinary excretion of tetrahydro-β-carbolines influenced by food and beverage ingestion implies their exogenous supply via dietary sources

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Table 1 Tetrahydro-β-carbolines in food and beverage*

	MTBC	TBC
	(ng/g or ng/mL)	
Soy sauce	16122.5	178.41
Ketchup	602.80	216.60
Vinegar	39.45	9.40
Miso (Soybean paste)	23.92	7.20
Cheese	111.65	2.68
Yogurt	6.60	0.53
Umeboshi (Pickled plum)	82.39	2.58
Tomato	213.47	13.80
Pineapple	141.71	6.72
Kiwi fruit	296.08	3.84
Plum	75.60	1.00
Prune	103.00	6.34
Banana	8.43	0.56
Cow's milk	8.00	0.95
Cocoa	95.60	7.02
Tomato juice	566.59	404.70
Pineapple juice	985.67	68.19
Orange juice	0.37	0.38
Peach juice	0.90	0.33

*Each value represents a mean of the determinations of 2–3 materials.

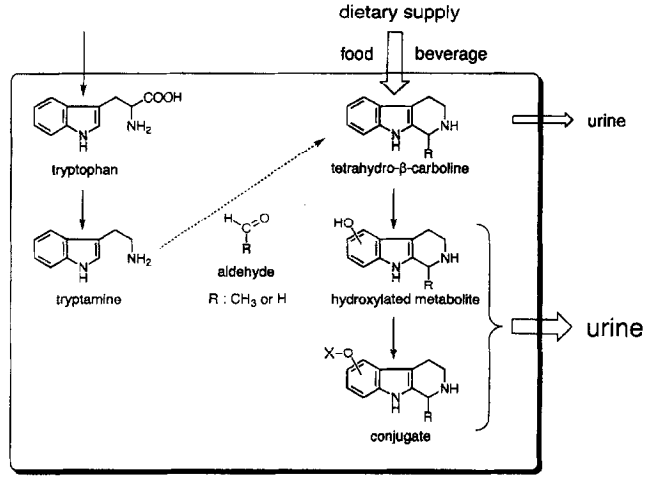

Figure 1 Dietary supply of tetrahydro-β-carbolines and their metabolism.

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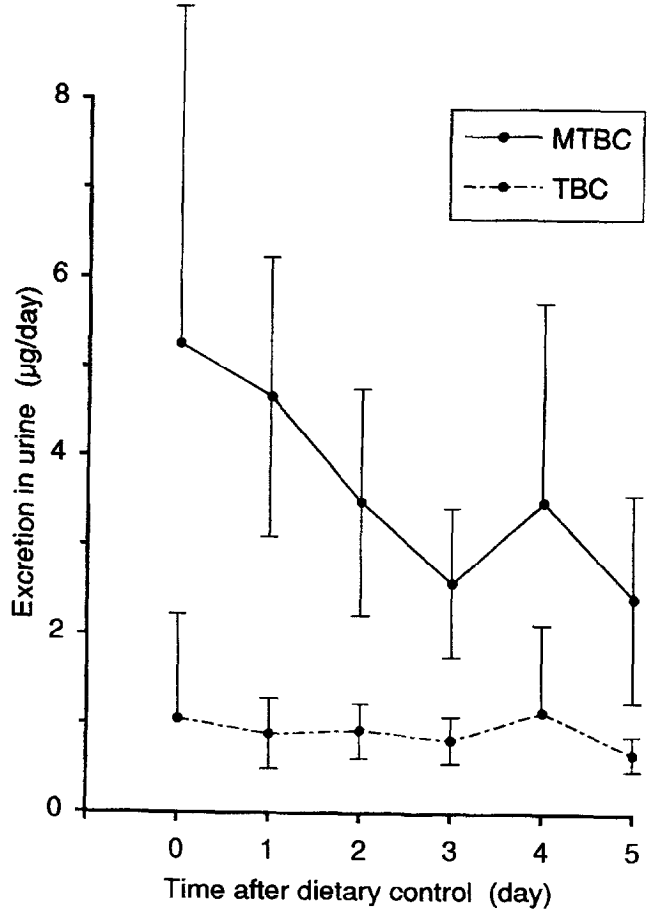

Figure 2 Excretion of MTBC and TBC in 24-hr urine under dietary control. All subjects took the identical meal for the indicated days. Data represent mean ± SD. Variance among subjects was decreased after 5 days ($F = 2.97$, $P < 0.031$ for MTBC and $F = 0.37$, $P < 0.864$ for TBC).

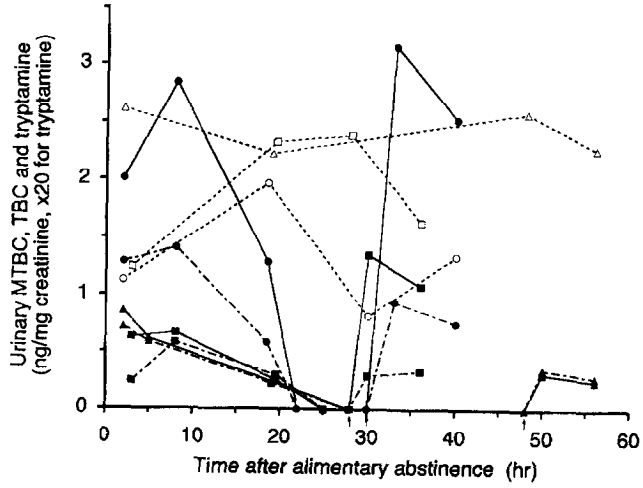

Figure 3 Excretion of urinary MTBC, TBC, and tryptamine during alimentary abstinence, MTBC (—), TBC (— · —) and tryptamine (---). The arrow indicates the time to take a meal. Each symbol (● and ○, ▲ and △, ■ and □) represents an individual subject.

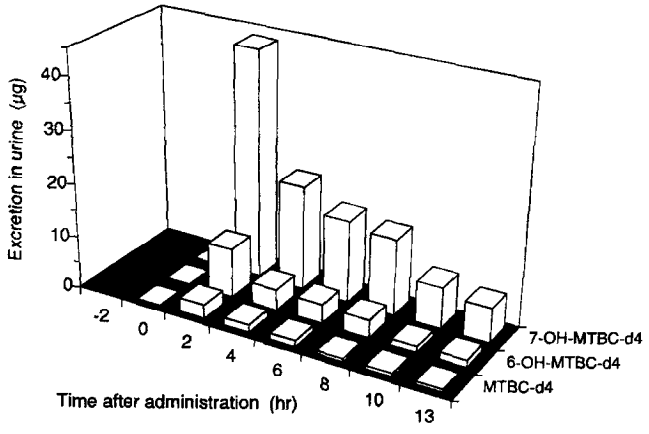

Figure 4 Urinary excretion of MTBC supplied exogenously. MTBC-d_4 (10 μg/kg) was orally administered to a human subject, and then urine was collected at the indicated time. MTBC-d_4 and its total (free plus conjugate) hydroxylated metabolites, 6-OH-MTBC-d_4, and 7-OH-MTBC-d_4, excreted in urine were determined with time.