

CORRIGENDUM

Gum arabic establishes prebiotic functionality in healthy human volunteers in a dose-dependent manner – CORRIGENDUM

Wim Calame, Antje R. Weseler, Christer Viebke, Cal Flynn and André D. Siemsma

doi:10.1017/S0007114508981447, Published by Cambridge University Press, 09 May 2008.

Regrettably two errors occurred in the above publication⁽¹⁾. In Table 1, p. 1270. ‘Amino acid sequence’ should read ‘nucleotide sequence’:

Table 1. Primers used within the present study to quantify the various (groups of) bacteria by means of real-time PCR

(Group of) bacteria identified	Nucleotide sequence	Reference no.
(I) Bifidobacteria spp. (243 bp)	Forward: 5'-TCGCGTC(C/T)GGTGTGAAAG-3' Reverse: 5'-CCACATCCAGC(A/G)TCCAC-3'	14
(II) Lactobacilli spp. (341 bp)	Forward: 5'-AGCAGTAGGGAATCTTCCA-3' Reverse: 5'-CACCGCTACACATGGAG-3'	14
(III) Bacteroides spp. (140 bp)	Forward: 5'-GGTGTCCGGCTTAAGTGCCAT-3' Reverse: 5'-CGGA(C/T)GTAAGGGCCGTGC-3'	14
(IV) <i>Clostridium difficile</i> (157 bp)	Forward: 5'-TTGAGCGATTTACTTCGGTAAAGA-3' Reverse: 5'-CCATCCTGTACTGGCTCACCT-3'	14
(V) Enterococci spp. (144 bp)	Forward: 5'-CCCTTATTGTTAGTTGCCATCATT-3' Reverse: 5'-ACTCGTTGTACTTCCCATTGT-3'	

and in the Discussion on p. 1274, the second sentence in the second paragraph should read:

There are various limiting factors in this approach: not only the correlation in the number and composition of bacteria between a faecal slurry sample and the gut lumen, but also the validity of the primers used: how reliable is the binding of the used nucleotide array to specific DNA in the stool.

References

1. Calame W, Weseler AR, Viebke C, *et al.* (2008) Gum arabic establishes prebiotic functionality in healthy human volunteers in a dose-dependent manner. *Br J Nutr* **100**, 1269–1275. Published by Cambridge University Press, 09 May 2008, doi:10.1017/S0007114508981447.
2. Rintilä T, Kassinen A, Malinen E, *et al.* (2004) Development of an extensive set of 16S rDNA-targeted primers for quantification of pathogenic and indigenous bacteria in faecal samples by real-time PCR. *J Appl Microbiol* **97**, 1166–1177.