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## Erratum

Due to technical problems some journal names have not been printed in the following manuscript:

**Yeh S-L et al. Inhibitory effects of a soluble dietary fiber from *Amorphophallus konjac* C. Koch on cytotoxicity and DNA damage induced by fecal water in Caco-2 cells. *Planta Med* 2007; 73: 1384 – 1388.**

- <sup>7</sup> Chen HL, Sheu WH, Tai TS, Liaw YP, Chen YC. Konjac supplement alleviated hypercholesterolemia and hyperglycemia in type 2 diabetic subjects – a randomized double-blind trial. *J Am Coll Nutr* 2003; 22: 36 – 42.
- <sup>9</sup> Levi F, Pasche C, La Vecchia C, Lucchini F, Franceschi S. Food groups and colorectal cancer risk. *Br J Cancer* 1999; 79: 1283 – 7.
- <sup>25</sup> Sambuy Y, De Angelis I, Ranaldi G, Scarino ML, Stamatii A, Zucco F. The Caco-2 cell line as a model of the intestinal barrier: influence of cell and culture-related factors on Caco-2 cell functional characteristics. *Cell Biol Toxicol* 2005; 21: 1 – 26.
- <sup>27</sup> Roberfroid MB, Van Loo JA, Gibson GR. The bifidogenic nature of chicory inulin and its hydrolysis products. *J Nutr* 1998; 128: 11 – 9.
- <sup>28</sup> van de Wiele T, Boon N, Possemiers S, Jacobs H, Verstraete W. Inulin-type fructans of longer degree of polymerization exert more pronounced *in vitro* prebiotic effects. *J Appl Microbiol* 2007; 102: 452 – 60.
- <sup>29</sup> Erhardt JG, Lim SS, Bode JC, Bode C. A diet rich in fat and poor in dietary fiber increases the *in vitro* formation of reactive oxygen species in human feces. *J Nutr* 1997; 127: 706 – 9.
- <sup>30</sup> Nakaji S, Ishiguro S, Iwane S, Ohta M, Sugawara K, Sakamoto J et al. The prevention of colon carcinogenesis in rats by dietary cellulose is greater than the promotive effect of dietary lard as assessed by repeated endoscopic observation. *J Nutr* 2004; 134: 35 – 9.