

### ERRATUM

Chun OK, Floegel A, Chung SJ, Chung CE, Song WO, Koo SI (2010). Estimation of antioxidant intakes from diet and supplements in U.S. adults. *J Nutr.* 140:317–24.

Table 1: The age range of the first age subgroup should be 19–30 y, the vitamin C intake of the 51–70 y age subgroup should be  $99.4 \pm 3.4$  mg/d, and the vitamin E intake of the 51–70 y age subgroup should be  $7.1 \pm 0.2$  mg/d  $\alpha$ -tocopherol.

In Tables 1 and 2, BMI subgroups of 20 to  $\leq 25$  and 25 to  $\leq 30$  should be corrected to 20 to  $< 25$  and 25 to  $< 30$ , respectively.

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Srinivas PR, Philbert M, Vu TQ, Huang Q, Kokini JL, Saos E, Chen H, Peterson CM, Friedl KE, McDade-Ngutter C, Hubbard V, Starke-Reed P, Miller N, Betz JM, Dwyer J, Milner J, Ross SA (2010). Nanotechnology research: applications in nutritional sciences. *J Nutr.* 140:119–24.

Please note the following correction: Author “Etta Saos” is misspelled. Etta Saltos is the correct spelling.

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### ERRATUM

Fransen HP, de Jong N, Wolfs M, Verhagen H, Verschuren WM, Lütjohann D, von Bergmann K, Plat J, Mensink RP (2007). Customary use of plant sterol and plant stanol enriched margarine is associated with changes in serum plant sterol and stanol concentrations in humans. *J Nutr.* 137:1301–6.

An error occurred on page 1303, in the paragraph on serum plant sterols. The first sentence of the paragraph that describes decreased concentrations in plant sterol-enriched margarine users, including percentages and *P*-values, is incorrect. The concentrations in plant sterol-enriched margarine users increased. This error does not affect other parts of the paper: the numbers and percentages presented in the Abstract and in Table 2 are correct.

The corrected paragraph on serum plant sterols should read as follows:

**Serum plant sterols.** In users of plant sterol-enriched margarine, cholesterol-standardized sitosterol concentrations increased by 22% ( $P < 0.0001$ ) and the cholesterol-standardized campesterol concentrations increased by 103% ( $P < 0.0001$ ) between baseline and 5-y follow-up, resulting in greater changes in concentration than in all nonusers ( $P < 0.05$ ) (Table 2). In users of plant stanol-enriched margarine, the cholesterol-standardized sitosterol concentration tended to decrease during the 5 y (18%,  $P = 0.06$ ) and the cholesterol-standardized campesterol concentration tended to decrease by 11% ( $P = 0.11$ ); these changes did not differ from those of all nonusers.