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Microbial liberation of *N*-methylserotonin from orange fiber in gnotobiotic mice and humans

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In our originally published article, we described the ability of some human gut microbes to liberate *N*-methylserotonin from orange fiber that had been recovered from the byproducts of juice manufacture. In Figure 5B, labels for the substrate specificities of two human gut microbiome CAZyme genes were inadvertently switched. GH13_31, depicted in the figure as corresponding to β -N-acetylgalactosamine, should be α -glucan (amylose), while GH123, depicted as corresponding to α -glucan (amylose), should be β -N-acetylgalactosamine. This error does not affect the results or conclusions of our paper and has now been corrected in the online version. We apologize for any confusion this error may have caused.

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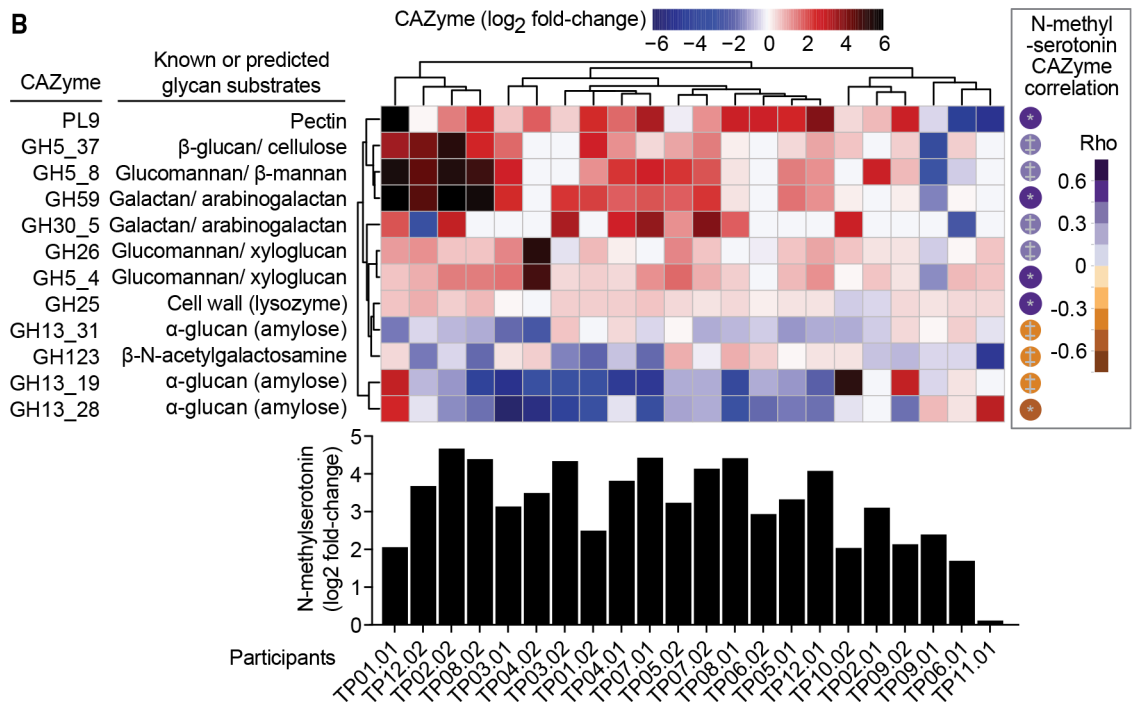


Figure 5B. Dose- and fiber-dependent accumulation of *N*-methylserotonin of adult dizygotic twin pairs consuming fiber snack food prototypes (corrected)

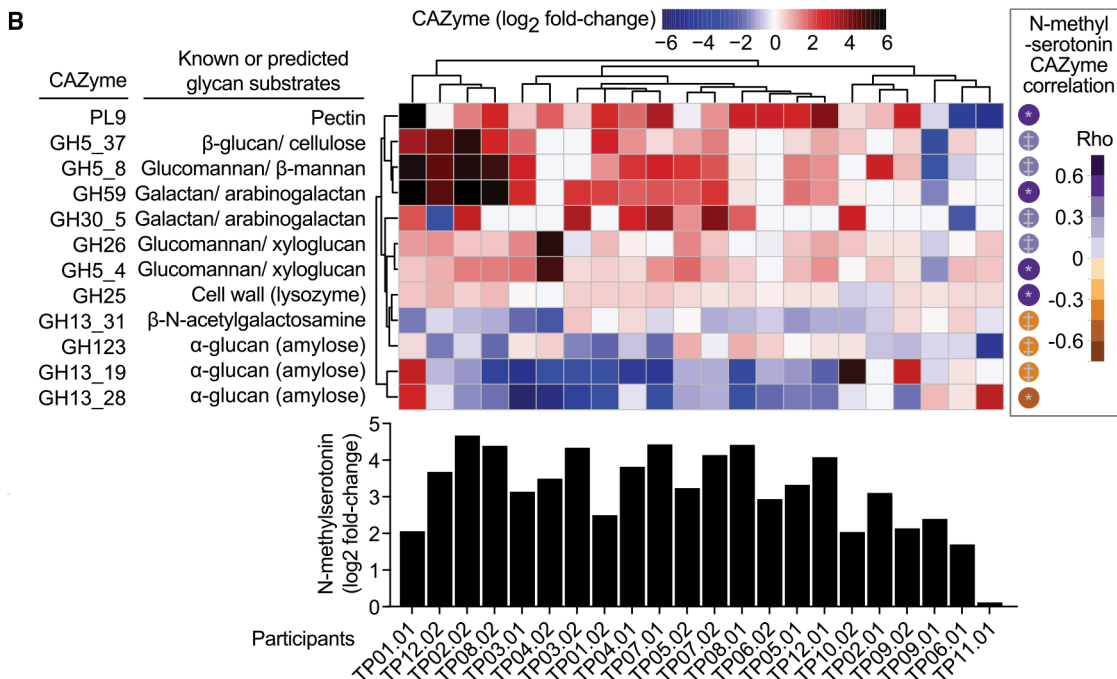


Figure 5B. Dose- and fiber-dependent accumulation of N-methylserotonin of adult dizygotic twin pairs consuming fiber snack food prototypes (original)