

Errata

Advanced glycation end-products: a review

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Aminoguanidine does not cleave advanced glycation end-product induced protein cross-links. In fact, it may inhibit the formation of such cross-links.

- Page 130, paragraph 7, line 6 should read: “. . . which could inhibit AGE-induced chemical cross-link formation. . .”
- Page 140, paragraph 6, line 2–3, where it should read: “. . . and could inhibit cross-link formation (Table 2). . .”
- Table 2, under the *Method of action* heading, line 2 it should read: “could inhibit cross-link formation”

These statements are all supported by the references that follow them, in particular references:

20. Vlassara H (1996) AGE's and atherosclerosis. *Ann Med* 28: 419–426
143. Giardino I, Fard AK, Hatchell DL, Brownlee M (1998) Aminoguanidine inhibits reactive oxygen species formation, lipid peroxidation and oxidant induced apoptosis. *Diabetes* 47: 1114–1120
145. Nilsson BO (1999) Biological effects of aminoguanidine: an update. *Inflammation Research* 48: 509–515

Diabetes mellitus and the stomach

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Diabetologia (2001) 44: 1080–1093

References have been missed (indicated in **bold**) in the first sentence on page 1081, left column and should read as follows: “Since diabetic patients’ feelings of early satiety and postprandial epigastric full-

ness were first attributed to delayed gastric emptying [1], the latter disorder was found to prevail in 30 to 60% of individuals with Type I (insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus [4–9, **11**, **13**, **15**] and with Type II (non-insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus [7, 10, **12**, **14**].”

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