Erratum

Comparison of cardiovascular and bronchoconstrictor effects of substance P, substance K and other tachykinins

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(As the above-mentioned article had already been printed, the additional material here could not appear as a "Note added in proof.")

Neuromedin K (= neurokinin B) has been found to possess weak biological activity compared to other members of the tachykinin family in spite of marked structural similarities (Hua et al. 1984; Vaught et al. 1984). However, this may be due to solubility problems, since the manufacturer of neuromedin K has now supplied instructions how to dissolve this peptide in a proper way. Thus, after dissolving neuromedin K in 100% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA), neutralizing the solution with NaOH and diluting the peptide in Krebs solution, the following functional effects were obtained upon i.v. injection of $2.5 \text{ nmol} \times \text{kg}^{-1}$ in anaesthetized guinea-pigs: arterial blood-pressure decrease $42 \pm 5 \text{ mm Hg}$ ($n = 4$), no significant heart-rate change, insufflation-pres-

sure increase $3.9 \pm 0.4 \text{ kPa}$ ($n = 4$), Evans blue content compared to control of the ureter 59 ± 8 vs. 7 ± 1 , trachea: 44 ± 9 vs. 10 ± 2 , esophagus 28 ± 2 vs. 9 ± 1 and skin of paw 20 ± 5 vs. $8 \pm 1 \text{ ng/mg}$ ($n = 4$ of each). Thus, at this dose neuromedin K displays stronger insufflation-pressure activity than substance P (SP), but a somewhat weaker protein-extravasation response (Hua et al. 1984). A poor solubility of neuromedin K in 0.01 M acetic acid may also possibly account for the weak biological activity in the hind-limb scratching model by Vaught et al. 1984.

References

- Hua X, Lundberg JM, Theodorsson-Norheim E, Brodin E (1984) Comparison of cardiovascular and bronchoconstrictor effects of substance P, substance K and other tachykinins. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Arch Pharmacol 328:196–201
- Vaught JL, Post LJ, Jacoby HI, Wright D (1984) Tachykinin-like central activity of neuromedin K in mice. Eur J Pharmacol 103:355–357