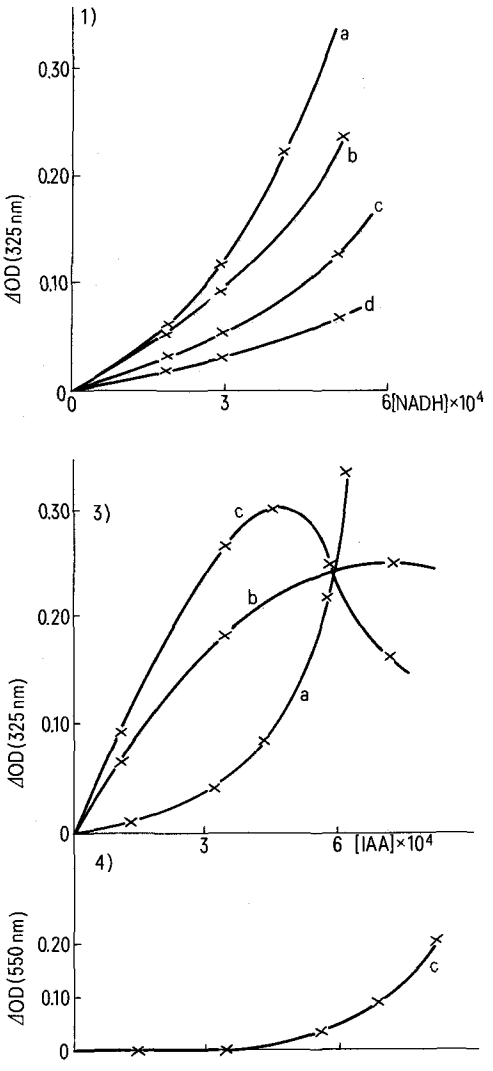


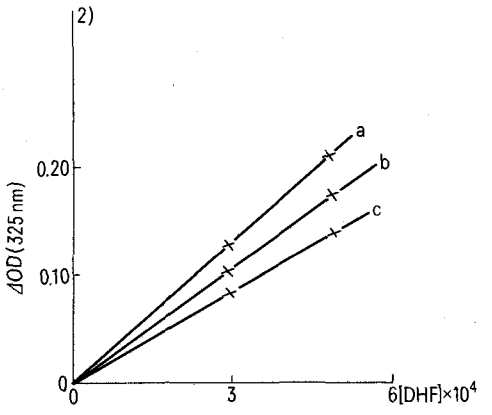


Figure 2. Conversion of NADH (1), DHF (2), and IAA (3) to the corresponding oxidized products in presence of HRP and oxygen, measured as the difference of optical density (ΔOD) at 325 nm at varying concentrations of ferricytochrome c. For NADH oxidation, the concentrations of ferricytochrome are: a, 0; b, $10^{-6}$ M; c, $2\times10^{-6}$ M; d, $3\times10^{-6}$ M; for DHF oxidation: a, 0; b, $5\times10^{-6}$ M; c, $10^{-5}$ M; for IAA oxidation: a, 0; b, $10^{-6}$ M; c, $3\times10^{-6}$ M. Reduction of ferricytochrome in presence of IAA is also shown (4).

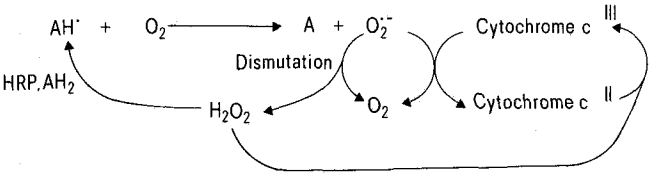


Figure 3. The role of ferricytochrome c in a oxidase-like reaction of HRP proceeding via superoxide formation.

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2 Galliani, G., and Rindone, B., J. chem. Soc. Perkin II *1980,* 1.
3 Yamazaki, I., in: Molecular Mechanisms of Oxygen Activation, p. 535. Ed. O. Hayaishi. Academic Press, New York 1974.
4 Vogel, A.I., in: A Textbook of Practical Organic Chemistry, p. 1013. Longmans, London 1962.
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# Announcement

## France

### EUCHEM conference on 'Organic approaches to biochemical problems'

*Port Camargue (Southern France), 6/7 May 1984*

Organizing committee: D. Arigoni, Zürich, A. Marquet, Paris, and V. Ullrich, Konstanz. - The purpose of this conference is to illustrate, with various topics, the contribution of organic chemistry concepts and methods for the elucidation of biochemical problems. It will emphasize the important questions which are presently being investigated and the developing trends.
For information, contact Prof. A. Marquet, Laboratoire de Chimie Organique Biologique, Université P. et M. Curie, 4, Place Jussieu, F-75231 Paris Cedex 05/ France.

## Correction

*G. Bynke, R. Håkanson* and *J. Hörig:* Ocular responses evoked by capsaicin and prostaglandin $E_2$ are inhibited by a substance P antagonist, Experientia *39* (1983) 996-998. The *summary* should read:
Application of capsaicin or prostaglandin $E_2$ to the rabbit eye resulted in miosis and breakdown of the blood-aqueous barrier, manifested in aqueous flare. Pretreatment with the neuronal blocker tetrodotoxin or the substance P antagonist (D-Pro$^2$, D-Trp$^{7,9}$)-$SP_{1-11}$ greatly reduced the ocular responses to capsaicin and prostaglandin $E_2$. The results suggest a role for neuronal substance P in the ocular response to injury.