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## Author Correction: Salvianolic acids from antithrombotic Traditional Chinese Medicine Danshen are antagonists of human P2Y<sub>1</sub> and P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptors

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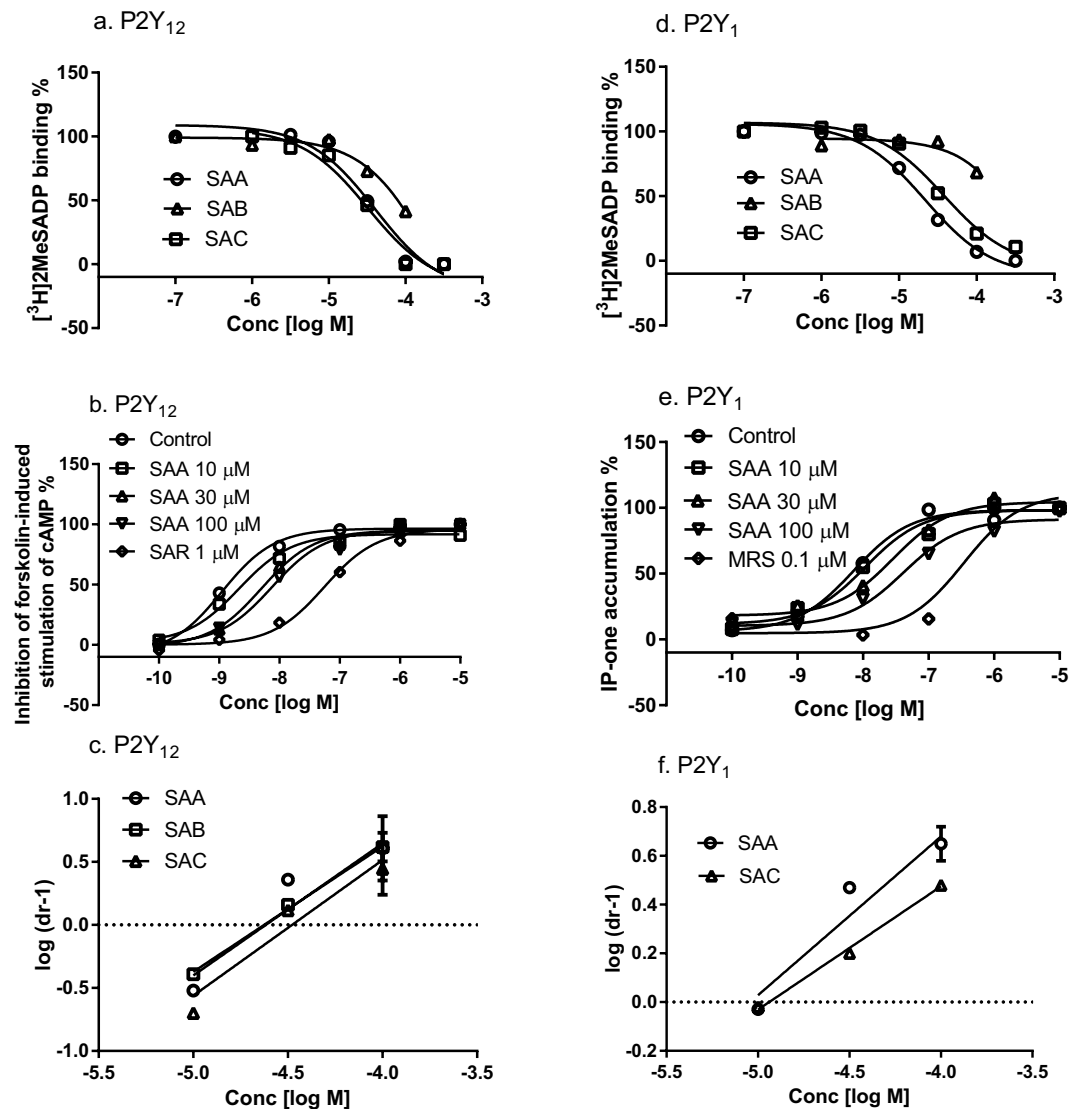
This Article and the accompanying Supplementary Information file contain errors.

In Figure 2, the wrong  $\mu\text{M}$  symbol was used. The correct Figure 2 appears below as Figure 1.

In the Supplementary Information file, the title of Table S1 is incorrectly given as 'SAA, SAB and SAC are not promiscuously binding compounds'. The correct Table S1 appears below as Table 1.

Finally, in the Supplementary Information file, there is a typographical error in Figure S4 and its accompanying legend where 'Epinenohrineon' should read 'Epinephrine'. The correct Figure S4 appears below as Figure 2.

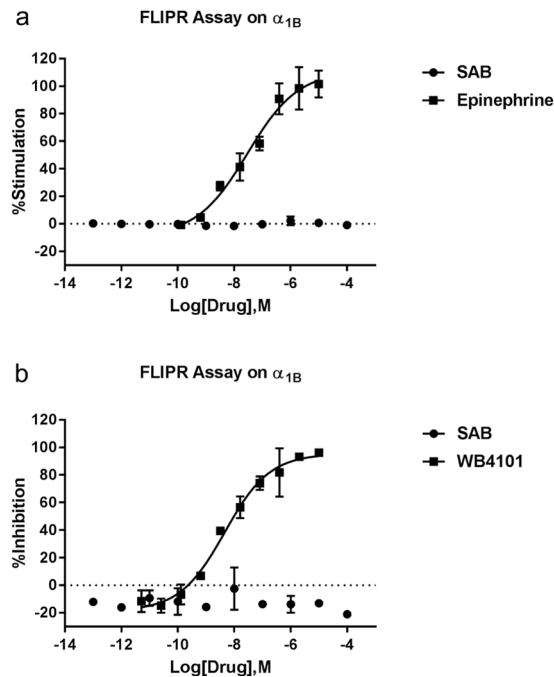
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**Figure 1.** Radioligand binding assays and functional assays showed that SAA and SAC can bind and antagonize both P2Y<sub>1</sub> and P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptors, while SAB can bind and antagonize only the P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptor. (a) Displacement curves of SAA, SAB and SAC against [<sup>3</sup>H]2MeSADP binding to the P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptor. (b) Functional antagonism by SAA of 2MeSADP-induced inhibition of forskolin-stimulated cAMP accumulation in U2OS cells expressing the P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptor. (c) Schild plots of the antagonism of SAA, SAB and SAC at the P2Y<sub>12</sub> receptors. (d) Displacement curves of SAA, SAB and SAC against [<sup>3</sup>H]2MeSADP binding to the P2Y<sub>1</sub> receptor. (e) 2MeSADP-induced IP-1 accumulation in U2OS cells expressing the P2Y<sub>1</sub> receptor (compared to MRS2500). (f) Schild plots of antagonism by SAA and SAC at the P2Y<sub>1</sub> receptor. Results are expressed as mean ± SEM. The K<sub>i</sub> values from binding experiments and K<sub>B</sub> values from Schild analyses of functional antagonism by SAA, SAB and SAC are listed in the text and are from at least three independent experiments. MRS, MRS2500; SAR, SAR216471.

#	Protein name	#	Protein name
1	5-HT <sub>1A</sub>	24	D <sub>3</sub>
2	5-HT <sub>1B</sub>	25	D <sub>4</sub>
3	5-HT <sub>1D</sub>	26	D <sub>5</sub>
4	5-HT <sub>1E</sub>	27	GABA <sub>A</sub>
5	5-HT <sub>2A</sub>	28	H <sub>1</sub>
6	5-HT <sub>2B</sub>	29	H <sub>2</sub>
7	5-HT <sub>2C</sub>	30	H <sub>3</sub>
8	5-HT <sub>3</sub>	31	H <sub>4</sub>
9	5-HT <sub>5A</sub>	32	M <sub>1</sub>
10	5-HT <sub>6</sub>	33	M <sub>2</sub>
11	5-HT <sub>7</sub>	34	M <sub>3</sub>
12	α <sub>1A</sub>	35	M <sub>4</sub>
13	α <sub>1B</sub>	36	M <sub>5</sub>
14	α <sub>1D</sub>	37	δ-opioid
15	α <sub>2A</sub>	38	κ-opioid
16	α <sub>2B</sub>	39	μ-opioid
17	α <sub>2C</sub>	40	σ <sub>1</sub>
18	β <sub>1</sub>	41	σ <sub>2</sub>
19	β <sub>2</sub>	42	DAT
20	β <sub>3</sub>	43	NET
21	BZP rat brain site	44	SERT
22	D <sub>1</sub>	45	TSPO
23	D <sub>2</sub>		

**Table 1.** Targets used in the off-target activities tested by the PDSP.



**Figure 2.** The functional activity of SAB on the adrenergic  $\alpha_{1B}$  receptor were tested by FLIPR assays. SAB did not show agonist activity on  $\alpha_{1B}$ , epinephrine is a control agonist (EC<sub>50</sub> 29.8 nM) (a). SAB did not show antagonist activity on  $\alpha_{1B}$ , WB4104 is a control antagonist (IC<sub>50</sub> 4.51 nM) (b).



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