Vol. 139, No. 1, 1986
August 29, 1986

Pages 375-376

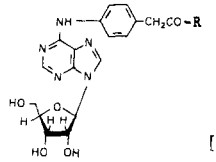
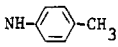
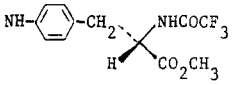
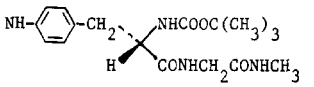
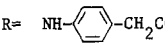
ERRATUM

Volume 136, Number 3, May 14, 1986

In the article "N^6-Functionalized Congeners of Adenosine with High Potency at A_2-Adenosine Receptors: Potential Ligands for Affinity Chromatography" by Kenneth A. Jacobson, Noboyiuki Yamada, Kenneth L. Kirk, John W. Daly, and R. A. Olsson, pages 1097—1102:

Page 1100, Table 1, the values for compounds 13-19 in the last three columns are incorrect. For the readers' convenience, the corrected Table 1 is reproduced on the following page.

Table 1. Potency of adenosine analogues at a coronary A_2-adenosine receptor and at a brain A_1-receptor

	Analogue	A_2 Receptor		A_1 Receptor	$EC_{50}(A_2)$
		MPR[a] Relative to Ado	Estimated Potency[b] EC_{50} (nM)	K_i (nM)[c]	$K_i(A_1)$
1	NECA	150	8	5.1	1.6
2	2-chloroadenosine	27	44	6.7	6.6
3	N^6-methyladenosine	0.05	24,000	60	400
4	R-PIA	4.3	280	1.2	230
5	CHA	1.6	750	0.85	880
6	N^6-phenyladenosine	1.4	860	3.3	260
7	N^6-p-tolyladenosine	1.35	890	2.5	360
	 R =				
8	OH	[27% @ 21μM][d]		210	-
9	$NHCH_3$	4.9±1.3	240	16	15
10		2.1±1.3	570	1.7	340
11		3.0±0.7	400	18	22
12		4.4±0.4	270	13	21
	R= 				
	R' =				
13	OCH_3	3.2±1.6	380	2.5	150
14	$NHCH_3$	7.2±1.3	170	6.7	25
15	$NHNH_2$	3.5±0.8	340	4.5	80
16	$NH(CH_2)_2NH_2$	7.8±2.5	150	0.85	180
17	$NH(CH_2)_2NHCO(CH_2)_2$- 	2.8±0.1	430	4.5	96
18	$NH(CH_2)_2NH$-CO-biotin	3.0±0.2	400	11.4	35
19	$NH(CH_2)_2NHCO(CH_2)_5NH$-CO-biotin	10.2±7.3	120	18	6.7

[a] Molar potency ratio relative to adenosine, which is set equal to 1.0.
[b] Estimated IC_{50} values based on potency of adenosine (MPR = 1.0) of 1,200±150 nM (6).
[c] K_i values for antagonism of binding of 1nM [^{3}H]N^6-cyclohexyladenosine to rat cerebral cortical membranes (data from 3, 4, 12).
[d] Highest concentration of analogue did not raise coronary blood flow to a level x 50% of maximum possible increase. In such a case we report % increase in flow over control at the plasma nucleoside concentration achieved during infusion.