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Erratum

Erratum to: Pharmacological aspects of experimental headache models in relation to acute antimigraine therapy [Eur. J. Pharmacol. 375 (1999) 61–74] [1]

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In the above-mentioned article (on p. 62), Figs. 1 and 2 should have been printed as below. The Publisher apologizes to the authors and readers.

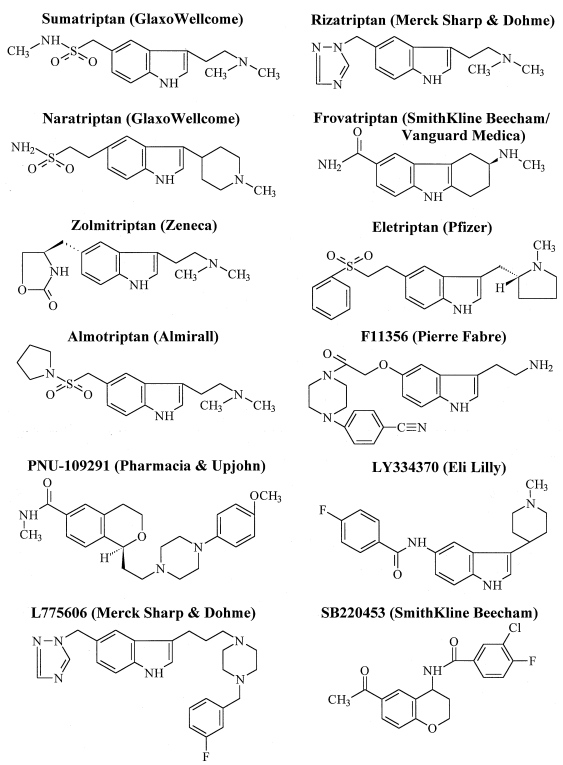

Fig. 1. Chemical structures of current and prospective drugs for the acute treatment of migraine. Besides sumatriptan, zolmitriptan, naratriptan and rizatriptan, which have already been marketed, the other 5-$HT_{1B/1D}$ receptor agonist triptans include eletriptan, frovatriptan, almotriptan and F11356. PNU109291 and L775606 are selective agonists at the 5-HT_{1D} receptor, while LY334370 is a selective 5-HT_{1F} receptor agonist. SB220453 is a ligand for a novel uncharacterised receptor.

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[1] PII of original article: S0014-2999(99)00197-1

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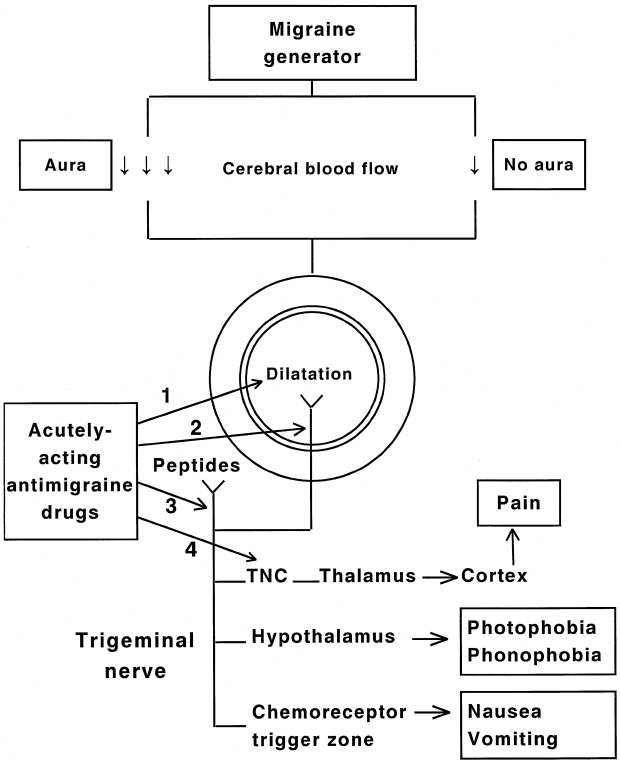

Fig. 2. Diagram showing putative changes in migraine and the therapeutic targets of acutely acting antimigraine drugs. These drugs are believed to owe their antimigraine efficacy to direct vasoconstriction of dilated cranial blood vessels (1), inhibition of trigeminally induced cranial vasodilatation (2), plasma protein extravasation (3) and/or central neuronal activity (4). Only lipophilic, brain penetrant triptans (not sumatriptan) exert central trigeminal inhibitory effects. For details, see text. Based on Saxena (1994). TNC, trigeminal nucleus caudalis.