## References

- Brain, S. D., Williams, T. J., Tippins, J. R., Morris, H. R., MacIntyre, I. (1985) Calcitonin gene-related peptide is a potent vasodilator. Nature 313: 54-56
- Chen, F.-Y., Lee, T. J. F. (1993) Role of nitric oxide in neurogenic vasodilation of porcine cerebral artery. J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 265: 339–345
- Edvinsson, L., Gulbenkian, S., Jansen, I., Wharton, J., Cervantes, C., Polak, J. M. (1989) Comparison of peptidergic mechanisms in different parts of the guinea pig superior mesenteric artery: immunocytochemistry at the light and ultrastructural levels and responses in vitro of large and small arteries. J. Auton. Nerv. Syst. 28: 141-154
- Furchgott, R. F. (1989) Studies on endothelium-dependent vasodilation and the endothelium-derived relaxing factor. Acta Physiol. Scand. 139: 257–270
- Gonzalez, C., Estrada, C. (1991) Nitric oxide mediates the neurogenic vasodilation of bovine cerebral arteries. J. Cereb. Blood Flow Metab. 11: 366-370
- Gyoda, Y., Tsukada, Y., Saito, A., Goto, K. (1990) Neurogenic and non-neurogenic suppression of vasoconstriction in guinea pig mesenteric artery. Jpn. J. Pharmacol. 52 (Suppl. I): 220P
- Ignarro, L. J. (1989) Biological actions and properties of endothelium-derived nitric oxide formed and released from artery and vein. Circ. Res. 65: 1-21
- Kawasaki, H., Takasaki, T., Saito, A., Goto, K. (1988) Calcitonin gene-related peptide acts as a novel vasodilator neurotransmitter in mesenteric resistance vessels of the rat. Nature 335: 164-167
- Lamb, F. S., Webb, R. C. (1984) Vascular effects of free radicals generated by electrical stimulation. Am. J. Physiol. 247: H709-H714
- Lee, T. J.-F., Sarwinski, S. J. (1991) Nitric oxidergic neurogenic vasodilation in the porcine basilar artery. Blood Vessels 28: 407-412
- Lee, T. J.-F., Su, C., Bevan, J. A. (1975) Nonsympathetic dilator innervation of cat cerebral arteries. Experientia 31: 1424–1425

- Lee, T. J.-F., Kinkead, L. R., Sarwinski, S. (1982) Norepinephrine and acetylcholine transmitter mechanisms in large cerebral arteries of the pig. J. Cereb. Blood Flow Metab. 2: 439-450
- Lee, T. J.-F., Sarwinski, S., Chen, F.-Y. (1991) Cerebral neurogenic vasodilation is mediated by nitric oxide or its related substance. J. Cereb. Blood Blow Metab. 11: S264
- Marshall, I., Al-Kazwini, S. J., Holman, J. J., Craig, R. K. (1986) Human and rat  $\alpha$ -CGRP but not calcitonin cause mesenteric vasodilatation in rats. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 123: 217–222
- Moncada, S., Palmer, R. M. J., Higgs, E. A. (1991) Nitric oxide: physiology, pathophysiology, and pharmacology. Pharmacol. Rev. 43: 109-142
- Saito, A., Masaki, T., Uchiyama, Y., Lee, T. J.-F., Goto, K. (1989) Calcitonin gene-related peptide and vasodilator nerves in large cerebral arteries of cats. J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 248: 455-462
- Toda, N., Okamura, T. (1992) Mechanism of neurally induced monkey mesenteric artery relaxation and contraction. Hypertension 19: 161-166
- Toda, N., Minami, Y., Okamura, T. (1990) Inhibitory effects of L-N<sup>G</sup>-nitro-arginine on the synthesis of EDRF and the cerebroarterial response to vasodilator nerve stimulation. Life Sci. 47: 345-351
- Ueno, M., Lee, T. J.-F. (1993) Endotoxin decreases the contractile responses of the porcine basilar artery to vasoactive substances. J. Cereb. Blood Flow Metab. 13: 712–719
- Urabe, M., Kawasaki, H., Takasaki, K. (1991) Effect of endothelium removal on the vasoconstrictor response to neuronally released 5-hydroxytryptamine and noradrenaline in the rat isolated mesenteric and femoral arteries. Br. J. Pharmacol. 102: 85-90
- Yamamoto, R., Wada, A., Asada, Y., Niina, H., Sumiyoshi, A. (1993) N<sup>ω</sup>-Nitro-L-arginine, an inhibitor of nitric oxide synthesis, decreases noradrenaline overflow in rat isolated perfused mesenteric vasculature. Naunyn Schmiedebergs Arch. Pharmacol. 347: 238-240

J. Pharm. Pharmacol. 1994, 46: 157

## **Book Review**

Nucleic Acid Targeted Drug Design Edited by C. L. Propst and Thomas J. Perun Published 1992 Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York 644 pages ISBN 0 8247 8662 9 \$165.00

This book has been produced as the companion volume to Computer Aided Drug Design, published in 1989, which covered the topic of proteins (i.e. enzymes and receptors) as targets for drug action. This work has now been extended to include the nucleic acids as drug targets, and retains the successful format of the first volume. The book is split into two sections, the first six chapters summarize the 'tools of the trade' of drug/nucleic acid interactions and present good mini-reviews of techniques such as X-ray crystallography, NMR spectroscopy, computer graphics and computational chemistry, as well as more biological techniques such as footprinting and the use of sequencing gels. The remainder of the book is devoted to specific applications and examples of small molecule/nucleic acid interactions, with © 1994 J. Pharm. Pharmacol.

particular emphasis on the sequence specificity of drugs binding to DNA. The book concludes with a discussion of oligonucleotides as antisense and antigene agents.

My criticisms of the book are small. The flavour is very American with only one contributor out of 29 not based in the US and, somewhat paradoxically, protein targets for drug action such as topoisomerase I and II (DNA gyrase) are included in the book although they are not nucleic acids. These points aside, this is an excellent and up to date review of a rapidly expanding field.

The great strength of the book is that it draws together in one volume many of the techniques previously the preserve of subject specialists in individual disciplines and, as such, will rapidly become an essential text for scientists involved in medicinal and biological chemistry as well as molecular pharmacology and oncology. The price tag of \$165 is hefty, but with over 600 pages, this book is worth a place in any University or departmental library.

## D. CAIRNS

UNIVERSITY OF SUNDERLAND, UK