

Additions and Corrections

1970, Volume 13

Manfred E. Wolff, Galal Zanati, G. Shanmugasundaram, Sharad Gupte, and Gunhild Aadahl: Thia Steroids. III. Derivatives of 2-Thia-A-nor-5 α -androstan-17 β -ol as Probes of Steroid-Receptor Interactions.

Page 533. The following lines have been omitted from Table I.

Compd (total dose, mg)	Wt, mg			Body wt, g	
	Ventral prostate	Seminal vesicle	Levator ani	Ini- tial	Final
20 (3.0)	13.3 \pm 0.81	12.4 \pm 0.80	28.8 \pm 1.99	57	91
<i>p</i>	NS	NS	NS		
21	17.4 \pm 0.66	12.4 \pm 0.16	30.0 \pm 2.51	57	91
<i>p</i>	NS	NS	NS		

1973, Volume 16

J. D. Geratz, Alan C. Whitmore, Michael C.-F. Cheng, and Claude Piantadosi: Diamidino- α,ω -diphenoxyalkanes. Structure-Activity Relationships for the Inhibition of Thrombin, Pancreatic Kallikrein, and Trypsin.

Page 971. In Table II, the K_i value for compound 9 with thrombin should read $4.3 \times 10^{-6} M$.

Corwin Hansch, Albert Leo, Stefan H. Unger, Ki Hwan Kim, Donald Nikaitani, and Eric J. Lien: "Aromatic" Substituent Constants for Structure-Activity Correlations.

Page 1208. The σ_m and σ_p in the equation included in Figure 1 are reversed. The correct equation is $\sigma_p = -0.11 (0.03) + 1.23 (0.08) \times \sigma_m$.

Corwin Hansch, Stefan H. Unger, and Alan B. Forsythe: Strategy in Drug Design. Cluster Analysis as an Aid in the Selection of Substituents.

Page 1218. In eq 2, the bar over x'_{jk} should be omitted. The correct equation is

$$d_{ij} = \left[\sum_{k=1}^K (x'_{ik} - x'_{jk})^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (2)$$

1974, Volume 17

W. Arnold, G. Flouret, R. Morgan, R. Rippel, and W. White: Synthesis and Biological Activity of Some Analogs of the Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone.

Page 314. G. Flouret is at the Department of Physiology, The Medical School, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Book Reviews

Annual Review of Pharmacology-1974. Volume 14. Edited by H. W. Elliott, R. Okun, and R. George. Annual Reviews, Palo Alto, Calif. 1974. vii + 594 pp. 16 \times 22.8 cm.

This volume is the fourteenth in the "Annual Review of Pharmacology" series and is another example of the outstanding service which the publishers of the various "Annual Reviews" render to medicinal chemists and to the scientific community at large by reducing the mind-boggling torrent of new literature in the biomedical field to manageable proportions. Most remarkable of all is the way in which this feat is achieved with minimal time lag and at unbelievably low cost to the purchaser.

The prefatory chapter, by E. R. Habermann, is a biography of Rudolf Buchheim (1820-1879), a German scientist who made pioneering contributions to the systematic classification of drugs and was among the first to advocate a rational approach to pharmacological research.

Of the 31 chapters in the book, no fewer than six are devoted in one way or another to the subject of neuromuscular phenomena and the pharmacology of CNS agents. In this category are chapters on the relationship between chemical structure and anticonvulsant activity (J. R. Smythies), the neuropharmacology of drugs affecting movement disorder (A. Barbeau), the regulation of catecholamine and serotonin biosynthesis in the CNS (E. Costa and J. L. Meek), the action of neurotoxins on cholinergic transmission (L. L. Simpson), the effect of lanthanum on smooth muscle (G. B. Weiss), and a review of the status of drug abuse in the U. S. during 1973 (D. E. Smith and D. R. Wesson).

A second group of chapters may be classified as dealing with general pharmacodynamic phenomena: the bioavailability of drugs after oral administration (L. F. Chasseaud and T. Taylor), the movement of drugs across fish gills as a model for membrane transport (J. B. Hunn and J. L. Allen), the permeability of the

blood-brain barrier (W. H. Oldendorf), and the relationship between drug distribution and therapeutic effect in man (E. S. Vesell).

The timely area of environmental pharmacology and toxicology is well represented by surveys on the relationship of biotransformation to drug toxicity (J. R. Gillette, J. R. Mitchell, and B. B. Brodie), the variation of carcinogenic effect with age (R. Schoental), the effect of teratogens (J. G. Wilson) and other pharmacologic agents (S. J. Yaffe and M. R. Juchau) on the fetus and newborn child, the toxicology of artificial food colors (J. L. Radomski) and insecticidal chlorinated biphenyls (L. Fishbein), and the action of chemical agents on eggshell formation in birds (W. J. Mueller and R. M. Leach, Jr.).

With respect to chemotherapy, there are useful chapters on antineoplastic agents (S. K. Carter and M. Slavik), antiviral agents (J. G. Tilles), nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (S. H. Ferreira and J. R. Vane), and new semisynthetic penicillins and cephalosporins (L. D. Thrupp).

Generous attention is also given to hormonal and other regulatory mechanisms in chapters dealing with the biochemical role of cyclic AMP and cyclic GMP (T. Posternak), the mode of action of insulin (S. J. Pilkis and C. R. Parks), the effect of drugs on hypothalamus-anterior pituitary function (D. de Wied and W. de Jong), and the pharmacology of contraceptive agents (W. D. Odell and M. E. Molitch).

Renal pharmacology is discussed in two chapters, one dealing specifically with uric acid excretion in the nonhuman primate (G. M. Fanelli, Jr., and K. H. Beyer, Jr.) and the other with more general aspects of kidney function (Yu V. Natchin).

Lastly, in the category of miscellany, there is a chapter on the application of quantum-mechanical calculations to problems of drug-receptor interaction (J. P. Green, C. L. Johnson, and S. Kang), a survey of the current status of pharmacological research