

## Erratum

# Erratum to 'Gastrin releasing peptide-preferring bombesin binding sites in human lung'

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## Abstract

Characterization of bombesin binding sites in healthy human lung was performed through direct binding techniques. There was limited binding in the absence of trypsin and chymotrypsin inhibitors, suggesting important activities of both enzymes in human lung and/or increased sensitivity of the bombesin sites toward them. In human lung membranes, bombesin, gastrin releasing peptide (GRP) and GRP-preferring bombesin receptor antagonists displaced [<sup>125</sup>I-Tyr<sup>4</sup>]bombesin binding with high affinities (36–177 nM), whereas neuromedin B possessed a lower affinity of 2878 nM. [D-F<sub>5</sub>Ph<sup>6</sup>,D-Ala<sup>11</sup>]bombesin-(6–13)-methyl ester, the most active GRP-preferring bombesin antagonist as yet reported, had the highest affinity among all antagonists tested whereas neuromedin B had the lowest affinity. These data demonstrate that the bombesin binding sites in the human lung are of the GRP-preferring type.

**Keywords:** Bombesin; GRP (gastrin-releasing peptide); Bombesin binding site; Lung, human; GRP-preferring bombesin receptor

In the above-mentioned Short communication, Fig. 1 on page 118 was inadvertently exchanged for a figure from another paper. The correct Fig. 1 is reproduced on the right. Our apologies to the authors and readers.

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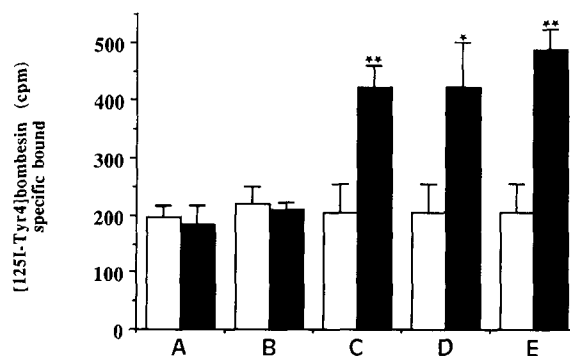


Fig. 1. Specific [<sup>125</sup>I-Tyr<sup>4</sup>]bombesin binding to human lung membranes in the presence of control buffer containing EGTA, bovine serum albumin, bacitracin and phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride (open columns) and after addition of various protease inhibitors (black columns): (A) 10  $\mu$ M DL-thiorphan; (B) 5  $\mu$ g/ml leupeptin; (C) 10  $\mu$ g/ml aprotinin; (D) 1 mg/ml soybean trypsin inhibitor; (E) 10  $\mu$ g/ml aprotinin + 1 mg/ml soybean trypsin inhibitor. Values are means  $\pm$  S.E.M. of three separate experiments performed in triplicate. \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ .

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