

Erratum

Erratum to “Opioid agonist and antagonist treatment differentially regulates immunoreactive μ -opioid receptors and dynamin-2 in vivo” [Eur. J. Pharmacol. 498 (2004) 87–96]

Byron C. Yoburn*, Vishal Purohit, Kaushal Patel, Qiuyu Zhang

*Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, College of Pharmacy and Allied Health Professions, St. John's University, 8000 Utopia Parkway,
Queens, NY 11439, USA*

Available online 11 November 2004

The Publisher herewith apologizes for the erroneous omission of the delta (δ) symbol in the above mentioned article in the following places:

Page 89, Section 2.4.1, 3rd paragraph:

“In addition, GH3 cells expressing the μ -opioid receptor or the δ -opioid receptor were analyzed using the Western blot protocol. There were no specific bands in samples from GH3 cells expressing δ -opioid receptors, whereas a single broad band was observed for samples from GH3 cells expressing μ -opioid receptors.”

Page 93, Section 4 Discussion, 3rd paragraph:

“This explanation would account for the increase in [3 H] DAMGO binding with no change in immunoreactive μ OR and agrees with recent studies that propose that opioid antagonists can act as pharmacological chaperones for δ -opioid receptors expressed in HEK 293 cells (Petaja-Repo et al., 2002). These authors propose that pharmacological chaperones such as naltrexone will accelerate maturation of δ -opioid receptors and cell surface targeting.”

DOI of original article 10.1016/j.ejphar.2004.07.052.

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +1 718 990 1623; fax: +1 718 990 6036.

E-mail address: yoburnb@stjohns.edu (B.C. Yoburn).