

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Caffeine’s Vascular Mechanisms of Action”

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In the article titled “Caffeine’s Vascular Mechanisms of Action” [1], there was an error in section “2. Metabolic Pathway of Caffeine and Its Metabolites,” where it refers to three metabolites: Paraxanthine, Theobromine, and Theophylline. However, in the second paragraph the three were actually mentioned as Paraxanthine and Theophylline twice as follows:

“Caffeine metabolism yields paraxanthine as a final product, which represents 72 to 80% of caffeine metabolism. There are five main metabolic pathways which contribute to caffeine metabolism in adults [13, 14]. The first three consist of demethylation of N-3 to form Paraxanthine, N-1 to form Theophylline (vasodilator, increased cerebral and muscular blood flow), and N-7 to form Theophylline (vascular, bronchiole, muscular, and respiratory relaxant).”

Accordingly, the paragraph should read as follows:

“Caffeine metabolism yields paraxanthine as a final product, which represents 72 to 80% of caffeine metabolism. There are five main metabolic pathways which contribute to caffeine metabolism in adults [13, 14]. The first three consist of demethylation of N-3 to form Paraxanthine, N-1 to form Theobromine (vasodilator, increased cerebral and muscular blood flow), and N-7 to form Theophylline (vascular, bronchiole, muscular, and respiratory relaxant).”

References

- [1] D. Echeverri, F. R. Montes, M. Cabrera, A. Galán, and A. Prieto, “Caffeine’s vascular mechanisms of action,” *International Journal of Vascular Medicine*, vol. 2010, Article ID 834060, 10 pages, 2010.