Effects of morphine, metoclopramide and prolactin on [3H]diprenorphine binding to whole SH-SY5Y human neuroblastoma cells (mean (SE or range))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Binding affinity</th>
<th>Typical plasma concentrations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morphine (n = 5)</td>
<td>99 (11) nmol litre⁻¹</td>
<td>12-273 nmol litre⁻¹ [6]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metoclopramide (n = 5)</td>
<td>&gt; 30 μmol litre⁻¹</td>
<td>100-300 nmol litre⁻¹ [7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolactin (n = 3)</td>
<td>&gt; 50 ng ml⁻¹</td>
<td>5-8 ng ml⁻¹ [8]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Kazmi SM, Mishra RK. Opioid receptors in human neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cells: evidence for distinct morphine (μ) and enkephalin (δ) binding sites. *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications* 1986; 137: 813-820.

SORE THROAT AFTER SUXAMETHONIUM

Sir,—I am pleased to be able to supply evidence in support of Dr Decock's suggestion that sore throat is indeed part of the clinical picture of suxamethonium pains [1]. We studied the muscle pains