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### Correction

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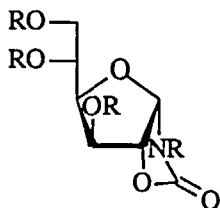
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*CORRECTION*

The article "A novel cyclic carbamate from the acid-catalyzed reaction of D-glucose and urea" by R.F. Helm and J.J. Karchesy, *J. Carbohydr. Chem.*, **8** 687 (1989) described the isolation and characterization of compounds identified as  $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranosylamine 1,2-(cyclic carbamate) (1) and its perbenzoylated derivative (2). Further spectroscopic characterization has revealed that the assignments for C-4 and C-5 in Table 1 were erroneous and should be interchanged.

Comparison of 1 with that prepared by J. Kovács, I. Pintér, U. Lendering, and P. Köll (Eurocarb V, A-103; supplied by Dr. P. Köll, Universität Oldenburg, Oldenburg, FRG), who treated D-glucose in aqueous buffer with potassium cyanate, revealed that the materials are identical. The structure given the compound synthesized by Kovács et al. was  $\alpha$ -D-glucufuranosylamine 1,2-(cyclic carbamate) (3). This assignment was based on the data obtained on the



3 R = H

4 R = Bz

analogous thiocarbamate (J.C. Jochims et al., *Chem. Ber.*, **100** 845 (1967)) which can be converted to 3 by treatment with hydrogen peroxide. Thus our original assignment is incorrect. The acid-catalyzed treatment of D-glucose with urea in aqueous phenol provides 3, which upon perbenzoylation yields 4. We regret any inconvenience this error may have caused.

R. F. Helm and J. J. Karchesy