(major [*E*] isomer; 400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 7.18 (m, 3H), 4.96 (s, 2H), 3.75 (s, 2H), 3.31 (t, 2H, J = 6.2 Hz), 3.02 (m, 2H), 1.33 (s, 9H).

^{1}H NMR (minor [*Z*] isomer; 400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 8.09 (s, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.15 (m, 3H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 3.61 (s, 2H), 3.45 (m, 2H), 3.18 (m, 2H), 1.38 (s, 9H).

^{13}C NMR (starred peaks are due to the minor isomer; DMSO-d_6): δ 172.3*, 171.7, 167.3, 165.7*, 155.9, 155.7, 152.4, 149.9, 141.9, 118.1, 78.0*, 77.5, 56.0*, 52.6, 50.3*, 47.5, 43.8, 37.7, 28.3. Anal. Calcd for $C_{16}H_{22}N_7O_5Na\cdot H_2O$: C, 44.34; H, 5.58; N 22.63; Na, 5.30. Found: C, 44.31; H, 5.62; N 22.41; Na, 5.32.

1-(Boc-Aeg)cytosine, Sodium Salt (11). A mixture of **7** (7.66 g, 19 mmol) and 1 N NaOH (40 mL) was stirred at room temperature until all starting material was consumed (TLC: eluent EtOAc). The reaction mixture was washed with CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL). The aqueous layer was neutralized with 1 N HCl to pH 6 and concentrated to dryness. The residue was triturated with MeOH/EtOH and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to a small volume on a rotary evaporator and left in a refrigerator overnight. The precipitated white solid was filtered, washed with EtOH and ether, and dried in a vacuum oven at 50 °C to afford 3.16 g (45%) of **11** as an off-white solid: mp 237 °C dec; R_f 0.3 (nBuOH/H_2O/AcOH 3:1:1); ^{1}H NMR (major [*E*] isomer; 400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 7.33 (d, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 7.13 (m, 1H), 6.98 (bs, 2H), 5.64 (d, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 4.39 (s, 2H), 3.64 (s, 2H), 3.27 (t, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz), 3.00 (m, 2H), 1.34 (s, 9H).

^{1}H NMR (minor [*Z*] isomer; 400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): δ 7.35 (d, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 7.26 (m, 1H), 7.05 (bs, 2H), 5.66 (d, 1H, J = 7.2 Hz), 4.51 (s, 2H), 3.59 (s, 2H), 3.34 (t, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz), 3.13 (m, 2H), 1.36 (s, 9H). Anal. Calcd for $C_{15}H_{22}N_5O_6Na\cdot 0.75H_2O$: C, 44.49; H, 5.85; N 17.30; Na, 5.68. Found: C, 44.63; H, 5.81; N 17.23; Na, 5.51.

9-(Boc-Aeg)guanine (12). A mixture of **8** (2.35 g, 5.15 mmol) and 2.5 N NaOH (25 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 48 h. The yellow solution was neutralized with 4 N HCl and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by flash chromatography over Bakerbond Octadecyl (H_2O, 20% MeOH/H_2O) to afford 0.81 g (36%) of **12** as an off white solid: mp 280 °C dec; ^{1}H NMR (major [*E*] isomer; 400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): 11.25 (bs, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.03 (m, 1H), 6.87 (s, 2H), 4.77 (s, 2H), 3.79 (s, 2H), 3.32 (t, 2H, J = 6.4 Hz), 3.05 (m, 2H), 1.35 (s, 9H). ^{1}H NMR (minor [*Z*] isomer; 400 MHz, DMSO-d_6): 11.25 (bs, 1H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.16 (m, 1H), 6.94 (s, 2H), 4.90 (s, 2H), 3.75 (s, 2H), 3.445 (m, 2H), 3.20 (m, 2H), 1.37 (s, 9H). Anal. Calcd for $C_{16}H_{22}N_7O_6Na$: C, 43.63; H, 5.26; N, 22.27; Na 5.22. Found: C, 43.60; H, 5.21; N, 22.23; Na 5.15.

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Additions and Corrections

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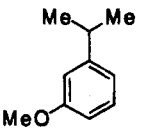
Ranjit C. Desai,* Dennis J. Hlasta, George Monsour, and Manohar Saindane. An Efficient Large Scale Synthesis of 4-Isopropyl- and 4-Isopropyl-6-methoxybenzisothiazolones.

Page 7162, Scheme 2. Structure **5** should be drawn as follows:



5

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