Additions and Corrections

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Hong Boon Lee and Shankar Balasubramanian*. Studies on a Dithiane-Protected Benzoin Photolabile Safety Catch Linker for Solid-Phase Synthesis.

Page 3454. During the production process, the captions for Scheme 1 and Figures 1 and 2 were inadvertently omitted. The captions are listed below.

Scheme 1. Reagents: (i) 3-hydroxybenzaldehyde or 3-hydroxy-5-methoxybenzaldehyde or a mixture of 3-hydroxybenzaldehyde and phenol, NaH, DMF, 12 h, 25 °C; (ii) 2-phenyl-1,3-dithiane or 2-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-1,3dithiane or 2-(3'-trifluoromethylphenyl)-1,3-dithiane, *n*-BuLi, THF, 1 h, 0 °C; (iii) 1 N HCl in THF; (iv) diisopropylcarbodiimide, Fmoc- β -alanine, DIPEA, DMAP, HOBt, DMF, (v) periodic acid, THF or methyl triflate, DCM; (vi) $h\nu$ (350 nm), THF/MeOH (3:1), Fmoc-serine as internal standard.

Figure 1. ¹³C NMR spectra in CDCl₃ at 100 MHz. Trace a: solution-phase spectrum of authentic Fmoc β -alanine. Trace b: gel-phase spectrum of resin **6a**, showing dithiane methylene signals at 24.7, 27.0, 27.2 ppm. Trace c: gel-phase spectrum of Fmoc- β -alanine loaded resin **7a**, showing dithiane methylene signals at 24.6 and 27.1 ppm. Trace d: gel-phase spectrum of resin **8a**; dithiane methylene signals have disappeared. Trace e: gel-phase spectrum of resin **9a**, showing diminished Fmoc- β -alanine signals at 47.2, 66.5, 120.0, and 125.0 ppm.

Figure 2. Kinetics profile for photorelease of Fmoc β -alanine of resins **8a**–**g**. Photolysis was carried out at room temperature in 3:1 THF/MeOH using a Rayonet photochemical reactor fitted with 8 × 4.5 W 350 nm lamps. Data points were measured by HPLC UV analysis of the photolysate, based on the quantity of *deprotected* linker present prior to photolysis.

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