Additions and Corrections

Tuning the Intermolecular Dative Interactions in Vanadium–Oxo Linear Chain Compounds: Formation of a New Type of Liquid Crystalline Polymer [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1992**, *114*, 1887–1889]. ANDRE SERRETTE, PATRICK J. CARROLL, AND TIMOTHY M. SWAGER*

Additional X-ray studies require that we revise some of our initial phase assignments. Phases labeled as S_{C1}, S_{C2}, and S_{C3} are more correctly labeled as K, K, and S_A phases, respectively. The monotropic linear chain phases reported for the (Me_2salpn) VO complexes are smectic liquid crystal phases; however, the fluid S_{LC1} phase is more precisely classified as a smectic crystal phase. Detailed structural studies will be published in a forthcoming full paper.

Continuous Symmetry Measures. 2. Symmetry Groups and the Tetrahedron [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1993**, *115*, 8278]. HAGIT ZABRODSKY, SHMUEL PELEG, AND DAVID AVNIR*

Pages 8285 and 8286: Figures 17 and 18 and their description in Section 4.4 should read C_{3v} and not D_{3d}. The correct continuous behavior of D_{3d} of ethane is given in Section 5.2 of Part III of this series (Zabrodsky, H.; Avnir, D. *Adv. Mol. Struct. Res.* **1993**, *1*, in press).

Biosynthetic Studies on Ansatrienin A. Formation of the Cyclohexanecarboxylic Acid Moiety [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1993**, *115*, 5254–5266]. BRADLEY S. MOORE, HYEONGJIN CHO, ROSANGELA CASATI, EILEEN KENNEDY, KEVIN A. REYNOLDS, URSULA MOCEK, JOHN M. BEALE, AND HEINZ G. FLOSS*

In this paper we made the following statement: "The only previous synthesis of [4-^{2}H]shikimic acid was...reported by Zamir and Luthe." It has been brought to our attention that we overlooked another synthesis of this same compound reported by Guilford *et al.*,[1] which in fact is very similar to that reported by us. We deeply regret our unfortunate and unintentional failure to acknowledge this prior work and offer our apologies to its authors.

(1) Guilford, W. J.; Copley, S. D.; Knowles, J. R. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1987**, *109*, 5013–5019.

1,2-Dimethyl-1,2-disila-*closo*-dodecaborane(12), a Silicon Analog of an *o*-Carborane: Synthesis; X-ray Crystal Structure; NMR, Vibrational, and Photoelectron Spectra; Bonding [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1993**, *115*, 3586]. DIETMAR SEYFERTH,* KLAUS D. BÜCHNER, WILLIAM S. REES, JR., LARS WESEMANN, WILLIAM M. DAVIS, S. S. BUKALOV, LARISSA A. LEITES,* HANS BOCK,* AND BAHMAN SOLOUKI

In our paper no assignment of the resonances in the ^{11}B NMR spectrum of 1,2-disila-*closo*-dodecaborane(12) (DMSB) was made since well-resolved spectra in $(CD_3)_2CO$ and CD_3OD were not obtained. We have now been able to obtain a well-resolved 2D ^{11}B {^{1}H} NMR spectrum of DMSB in $(CD_3)_2CO$ (Unity 500 NMR spectrometer) (Figure 1). Assignment of the −11.54-ppm

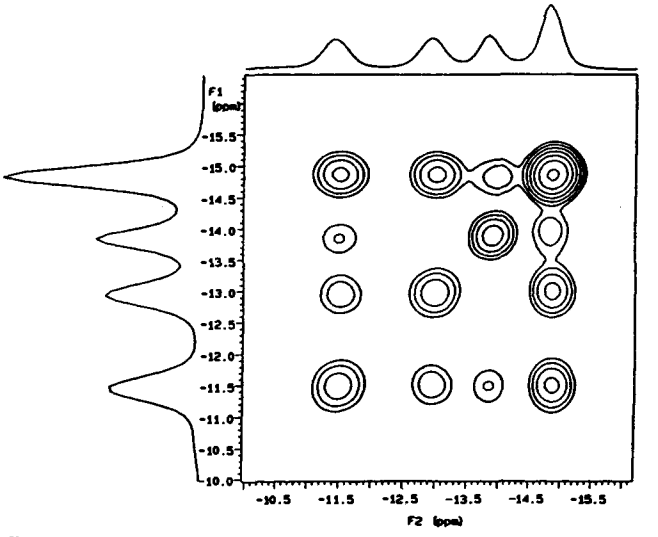

Figure 1.

resonance to the B(8) and B(10) atoms and of the −14.89-ppm resonance to B(4), B(5), B(7), and B(11) is clear. The other two resonances show the same number of cross peaks. However, the cross peaks of the resonance at −13.90 ppm are less intense than those of the −12.99-ppm resonance and this suggests that the −13.90-ppm resonance is due to boron atoms adjacent to the silicon atoms (B(3) and B(6)). Thus the −12.99-ppm resonance is assigned to B(9) and B(12). The suggested assignments in our preliminary communication (*Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1990**, *29*, 918) thus are not correct.

Computer Software Reviews

Enzyme Kinetics. Version 1.3 (Macintosh). Trinity Software: P.O. Box 960, Campton, New Hampshire 03223. List Price $125.00. Group Research Pack: ten complete copies of the program and manual at $625.00.

Enzyme Kinetics is designed to run on any Macintosh computer with at least 512K of RAM. The program comes on a single disk and requires a minimum of one single disk drive and System 6.0.5 or later. It is System 7.0 compatible and can be installed on a hard disk.

Enzyme Kinetics is an excellent program for analysis and graphical display of experimental data obtained from enzyme assays. It is user friendly and the graphical interface is both intuitive and simple to use. Specific activity can be calculated from radioactivity counts, optical density measurements, or a user-defined transformation. The Michaelis–Menten kinetic parameters, K_M and V_{max}, can be calculated using a variety of different algorithms. These include least-squares fit to a Lineweaver–Burk transformation of the data and nonlinear regression fitting to the Michaelis–Menten equation. Inhibition constants, K_i for inhibition of the free enzyme and K_{ii} for inhibition of the enzyme substrate complex, are also computed. The program can handle up to 300 data points which can be entered from the keyboard from a text file or imported directly from Beckman DU600 and Du700 spectrophotometers.

Graphic displays are easily produced from both single and multiple sets of data. Graph axes and text elements are easily modified and the completed publication quality graph can then be printed on any printer attached to the computer.

This program provides a means for quick and accurate determination of basic kinetic parameters by a variety of different data transformations, making it very useful for comparing kinetic parameters as a function of the method of calculation. The program does everything it is advertized to do in an effective and easy-to-learn manner. The instruction manual is clear, with the exception of several typographic errors, and contains an easily followed tutorial which makes learning simple and rapid.

This program should be very useful in academic teaching and research as well as in many industrial applications involving characterization of enzymes.

Lawrence L. Poulsen, *University of Texas*