

## Additions and Corrections

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**A Novel Electrostatic Approach to Substituent Constants: Doubly Substituted Benzenes** [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, *120*, 7049–7055]. C. H. SURESH AND SHRIDHAR R. GADRE\*

Page 7055, Table 4: The  $V_{\min}$  values of 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-trichlorobenzenes are missing. For 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene  $V_{\min}(\text{actual})$  is  $-0.0002$  au and  $V_{\min}(\text{predicted})$  is  $0.0004$  au. 1,3,5-Trichlorobenzene does not have a negative  $V_{\min}$  over its benzene ring and  $V_{\min}(\text{predicted})$  is  $0.0016$  au. For both of these compounds, Hammett constants are not available.

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**Nucleophilic Catalysis with  $\pi$ -Bound Nitrogen Heterocycles: Synthesis of the First Ruthenium Catalysts and Comparison of the Reactivity and the Enantioselectivity of Ruthenium and Iron Complexes** [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, *120*, 7479–7483]. CHRISTINE E. GARRETT AND GREGORY C. FU\*

Michael M.-C. Lo was inadvertently omitted from the list of authors, which should read as follows: Christine E. Garrett, Michael M.-C. Lo, and Gregory C. Fu.

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## Book Reviews

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**Advances in Amino Acid Mimetics and Peptidomimetics (Volume 1)**. Edited by Andrew Abell (University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand). JAI Press: Greenwich, CT. 1997. \$109.50. vii + 302 pp. ISBN 0-7623-0200-3.

Upon first glance of any book titled *Advances in...*, one tends to have the preconceived impression of a compilation of relatively unrelated topics without a true theme or direction. However, in the case of *Advances in Amino Acid Mimetics and Peptidomimetics (Volume 1)*, you certainly cannot judge a book by its cover. The editor has done an exceptional job of assembling nine chapters of outstanding information and quality on current applications of amino acid mimetics and peptidomimetics. Several of the chapters deal with the design and development of peptidomimetics as antagonists to several proteases with a major emphasis on studies directed toward antagonists of HIV protease. These chapters provide some of the more interesting and comprehensive presentations to date on the design and development of inhibitors of HIV protease. The chapters describe in abbreviated detail the critical role of HIV protease in the life cycle of the HIV virus and set the stage for a multitude of design strategies to be used in finding inhibitors for this enzyme. In Chapter 1, the authors provide a first-class follow through colored figures depicting their modeling

and X-ray diffraction studies which are a major plus for the reader. Of comparable importance is the chapters describing the development and use of peptidomimetic combinatorial libraries through chemical modification of resin-bound peptide libraries or through stepwise syntheses on solid support. With the recent advances in combinatorial chemistry, this chapter is highly pertinent to successful expansion of the combinatorial methodology into the area of peptide chemistry and peptidomimetics.

Overall, this is an outstanding book that will be of interest to scientists in areas of biochemistry and computer-aided ligand design. In addition, the book is written in such a way that the concepts and methods used to analyze ligand–receptor interactions could easily be applied to graduate level biochemical course work. It describes the most recent advances and technologies which are available in this field for examining this complex but fundamental topic in the fields of biochemistry, pharmacology, and combinatorial chemistry.

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