Additions and Corrections

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Jeewoo Lee,* Kee-Chung Han, Ji-Hye Kang, Larry L. Pearce, Nancy E. Lewin, Shunqi Yan, Samira Benzaria, Marc C. Nicklaus, Peter M. Blumberg, and Victor E. Marquez*: Conformationally Constrained Analogues of Diacylglycerol. 18. The Incorporation of a Hydroxamate Moiety into Diacylglycerol-Lactones Reduces Lipophilicity and Helps Discriminate between *sn-1* and *sn-2* Binding Modes to Protein Kinase C (PK-C). Implications for Isozyme Specificity.

Pages 4309−4312. In this manuscript, the structures of the *N*-hydroxylamides (compounds **6a** and **6b**, Table 1) were found to be incorrect, and the structures and biological properties attributed to these compounds should correspond instead to those of esters **3a** and **3b** (Table 1). This problem was discovered during the scale-up synthesis of **6a** when it became clear that the final product was the ester **3a**. Since becoming aware of this situation, authentic *N*-hydroxylamides **6a** and **6b** were synthesized and found to be only weakly active (see accompanying Brief Article in this issue).

One of us, Dr. Lee, found significant errors in the combustion analyses and mass spectral data of these two critical compounds, which were carried out by his postdoctoral fellow Dr. Kee-Chun Han. Since these compounds formed the basis of an important structure−activity analysis, it is clear that some of the conclusions from this analysis are wrong:

Page 4310. The statements at the end of the last paragraph of the "Introduction and Background" section beginning with "In addition, the N−OH group provided a fourth pharmacophoric group ..." should be totally disregarded.

Page 4310. The statements at the end of the "Drug Design Considerations and Biological Results" section beginning with "However, when the amide hydrogen in compound **5a** was replaced by a hydroxyl group (X = NH → NOH), ..." should be totally disregarded.

Page 4311. Although there is no inherent problem with the computational model describing the hypothetical interactions of the N−OH group with Gly252 and Gln257, the conclusions derived from this binding mode are to be ignored, specifically the sentence in the second column beginning with "This single binding mode of **6a** represents a significant step toward achieving isozyme selectivity, ...".

Page 4311. In the final paragraph, all references to the biological activity of **6a** should correspond to compound **3a**, which has all the fine attributes of isozyme specificity and apoptotic-inducing activity originally associated with the *N*-hydroxylamide **6a**.

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