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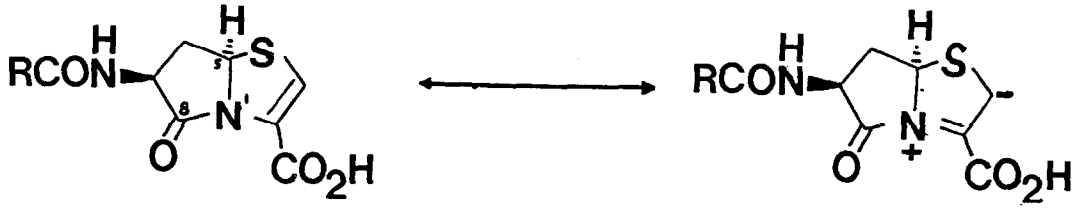
E R R A T U M

J.E.Baldwin, C.Lowe, C.J.Schofield and E.Lee, Tetrahedron Lett.,27, 3461, 1986.
As two important lines were omitted from the original, for full understanding page 3462 is reproduced.



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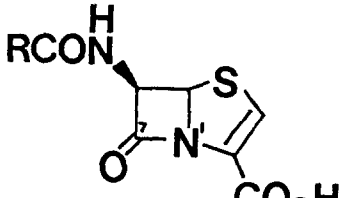
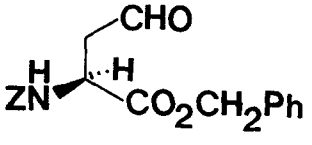


4

We chose cysteine and aspartic acid as readily available chiral precursors for the synthesis of 5. Thus, condensation of N-benzyloxycarbonyl-L-aspartic semi-aldehyde benzyl ester (6)[9] with L-cysteine methyl ester hydrochloride in pyridine (20°C, 5h) gave an equilibrating mixture of diastereomeric thiazolidines (7).[10] Reflux of the pyridine solution (12-15h) gave as the major product the bicyclic lactam (8)[11] (45% from 6): $[\alpha]_D^{\beta}$° ($CHCl_3$, c=1.48) -208°; δ_H (300MHz, $CDCl_3$) 2.41-2.48(1H, m, 6-H), 2.71-2.74(1H, m, 6-H), 3.37-3.53(2H, m, 3-H), 3.79(3H, s, OMe), 4.44-4.48(1H, m, 7-H), 5.07(1H, dd, J 8.5, 4.5Hz, 2-H), 5.14(1H, s, CH_2Ph), 5.19(1H, ca d, J 7Hz, 5-H), 5.27(1H, ca bs, NH), 7.32-7.39(5H, m, Ph). The stereochemistry of 8 at C-5 was opposite to that desired. However, reaction of D-cysteine methyl ester hydrochloride with 6, under identical conditions, gave as the major product [via the corresponding monocyclic thiazolidines (9)] the bicyclic lactam (10) (42% from 6): $[\alpha]_D^{\beta}$° ($CHCl_3$, c=1.82) + 175°.



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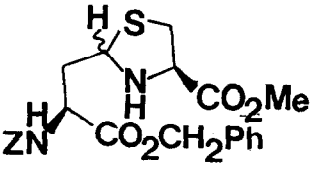

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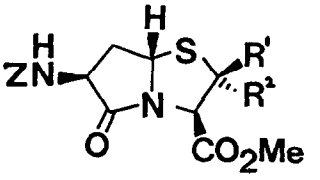
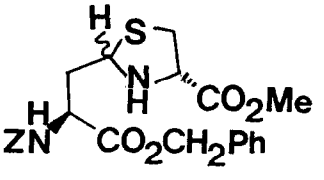


8 R_1=R_2=H
13 R_1=H, R_2=OCOPh
14 R_1=OCOPh, R_2=H



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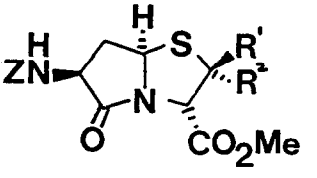

10 R_1=R_2=H
11 R_1=OCOPh, R_2=H