

## Corrigendum

### Corrigendum to "Palladium(II) catalyzed regioselective lactonization of steroids. Chemoselective construction of novel estrone derivatives" [Tetrahedron Letters 40 (1999) 1771]<sup>†</sup>

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Reference 14 on page 1774 should read as follows:

14. It's worth noting that only for the less polar isomer **8a** a NOE was observed between the H-C(19) and the C-18 angular methyl group (Scheme 1). Therefore, this epoxide should be an  $\alpha$ -epoxide (i.e. the oxygen of the epoxide ring was  $\alpha$ -oriented according to the commonly accepted  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -nomenclature in steroids) with the above mentioned groups at the least distance (1.94 Å by molecular modelling). On the other hand, for the more polar isomer **8b**, NOEs were observed between the H-C(19) and undefined methylene groups, but no NOEs between these groups and benzothiazolyl hydrogens. For both isomers, the chemical shift range of the methylene hydrogens was always the same with no particular shielding effect. We have also looked at chemical shift evidence. A downfield shift was noticed for the H-C(19) (4.5 vs. 4.3  $\delta$ ) on going from one isomer to the other. This trend was analogous (4.2 vs. 4.0  $\delta$ ) to that noticed in similar *E* configured epoxy picolyl derivatives of 5-androstene on going from a  $\beta$ - to an  $\alpha$ -epoxide probably owing to the anisotropy of the C-18 angular methyl group shielding methine epoxy hydrogen when this lies on its same side. Based on this evidence, we believe that our epoxides, belong to the *E*-series and have opposite configuration at the C-17 and C-19 atoms as depicted in Scheme 1.

Miljkovic D., Gasi K., Kindjer M., Stankovic S., Argay G. *Tetrahedron* **1987**, 43, 631.

<sup>†</sup>PII of original article: S0040-4039(99)00094-5