

Citation for published version: Ahmed, S, Nur-e-Alam, M, Parveen, I, Threadgill, M, Orton, JB, Hafizur, RM, Khan, I, Al-Oqail, M & Al-Rehaily, AJ 2023, 'Erratum: Compounds Related to Saudin and Three New Series of Diterpenoids from Clutia lanceolata (Journal of Natural Products (2023) 86: 5 (1129–1149) DOI: 10.1021/acs.jnatprod.2c00761)', *Journal of Natural Products*, vol. 86, no. 10, pp. 2421-2422. https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jnatprod.3c00807

10.1021/acs.jnatprod.3c00807

Publication date: 2023

Document Version Peer reviewed version

Link to publication

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Download date: 28. Sep. 2024

Correction to "Compounds Related to Saudin and Three New Series of Diterpenoids from *Clutia*lanceolata"

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J. Nat. Prod. **2023**, 86, 1129–1149, DOI: 10.1021/acs.jnatprod.2c00761

Re-examination and re-interpretation of the NOESY NMR data for **11** and **12** has led to reassignment of the relative stereochemical configurations at C-5 and C-10 for both compounds.

The text discussing the relative configurations for compound **11** (lanceolide K) (p 1139) should be replaced with the following: A strong NOESY cross-peak between H-5 and H<sub>3</sub>-18 established these as being cis ( $\beta$ -oriented) on the cyclohexane ring. Thus, the  $\gamma$ -lactone ring was established as being fused cis on the cyclohexane ring. A NOESY cross-peak was also observed H-5 to H-6<sub>Pro-R</sub> ( $\delta$ H 4.23) ( $\beta$ -oriented) but not to H-6<sub>Pro-S</sub> ( $\delta$ H 4.27) ( $\alpha$ -oriented), helping to assign the signals for these diastereotopic protons. In the  $\delta$ -lactone ring, a strong NOESY interaction between H-8 and H-12 indicated that these are both cis and that the ring must be in a (flattened) conformation for this strong prow–stern interaction. Thus, the methyl at C-8 and the furan ring at C-12 must both be on the  $\beta$ -face (the configuration at C-12 having been assumed from earlier analogs). Strong NOESY cross-peaks were also evident from both H-8 and H-12 to H-9, so H-9 was assigned as  $\alpha$ -oriented, and the bond from C-9 to the cyclohexane must be  $\beta$ -oriented. This single C-C bond allows rotation, and so the other NOESY interactions between the two six-membered rings would be reasonable (e.g., H<sub>3</sub>-20 to H<sub>3</sub>-17 H-8, H-9, and both H2-11; H-5 to H-8). The NOESY cross-peak

from H-5 to only one H-11 proton signal ( $\delta_{H}$  1.98) shows that this proton is on the  $\beta$ -face of the  $\delta$ -lactone. The MM2-minimized model has this proton equatorial, which is consistent with its signal having only one large coupling ( $J_{gem}$  = 9.9 Hz). Thus, H-11 ( $\delta_{H}$  1.89) is  $\alpha$ -oriented/axial, which was supported by its signal having three large couplings ( $J_{gem}$  and 2 ×  $J_{ax-ax}$ ).

The text discussing the relative configurations for compound 12 (lanceolide L) (pp 1140-1141) should be replaced with the following: The configuration of 12 was assigned using MM2minimized models of the various possible diastereoisomers, the NOESY spectrum, and <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H coupling constants. In the cyclohexane/ $\gamma$ -lactone bicyclic ring, H-19 ( $\delta_H$  3.79) gave strong NOESY cross-peaks with H<sub>3</sub>-18 and with H-5. Accordingly, H-5, H-19<sub>Pro-S</sub> ( $\delta_H$  3.79), and Me-18 were all found to be cis to each other and on the  $\beta$ -face. This placed H-19<sub>Pro-R</sub> ( $\delta_H$  4.09) on the  $\alpha$ -face, and a strong NOESY cross-peak to H<sub>3</sub>-20 located the latter on the  $\alpha$ -face also. In the  $\delta$ -lactone, a NOESY connection was seen between H-8 and H-12, showing that they were *cis* (and  $\alpha$ -oriented); so, the furan ring and Me-17 are  $\beta$ -oriented. The models used suggested H-11 ( $\delta_H$  1.96) and H-12 as being almost eclipsed in the deformed boat conformation of the  $\delta$ -lactone ring. This was consistent with the former resonating as a broad quartet with a J value appropriate for being eclipsed with H-9 and H-12. Thus, H-11 ( $\delta_{\rm H}$  2.12) was assigned as being on the  $\beta$ -face. NOESY interactions were observed from H-9 to H-8 and to H-11 (δH 1.96), confirming that all are on the  $\alpha$ -face. The absolute configuration of compound 12 was assigned by analogy with those of 1 and 2.

Figure 1 should be replaced to show the correct configurations of compounds 11 and 12.

**Figure 1.** Structures of saudin and of the new diterpenoids **1-12**, isolated from *C. lanceolata*.

We are grateful to Prof. Chao Li (National institute of Biological Sciences. Beijing, China) for bringing this to our attention initially.