Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters 22 (2012) 1827–1829

Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/bmcl

Corrigendum

Corrigendum to "Recognition of HIV TAR RNA by triazole linked neomycin dimers" [Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 21 (2011) 4788–4792]

Sunil Kumar, Dev P. Arya *

Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634, United States

An error occurred in Figure 4, Schemes 1 and 2, Table 1. The corrected scheme appears below.

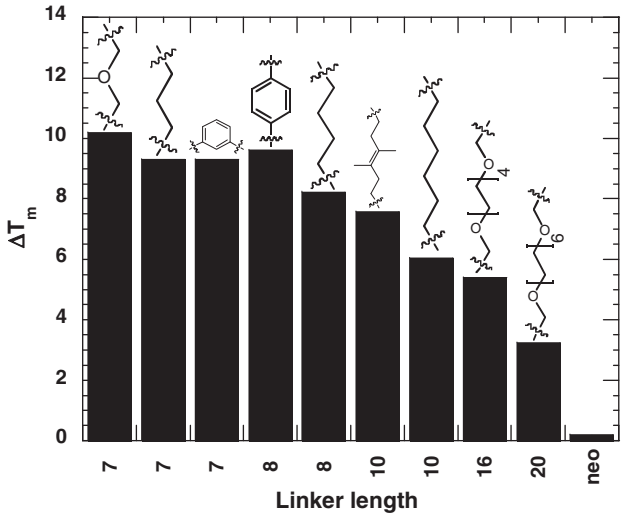
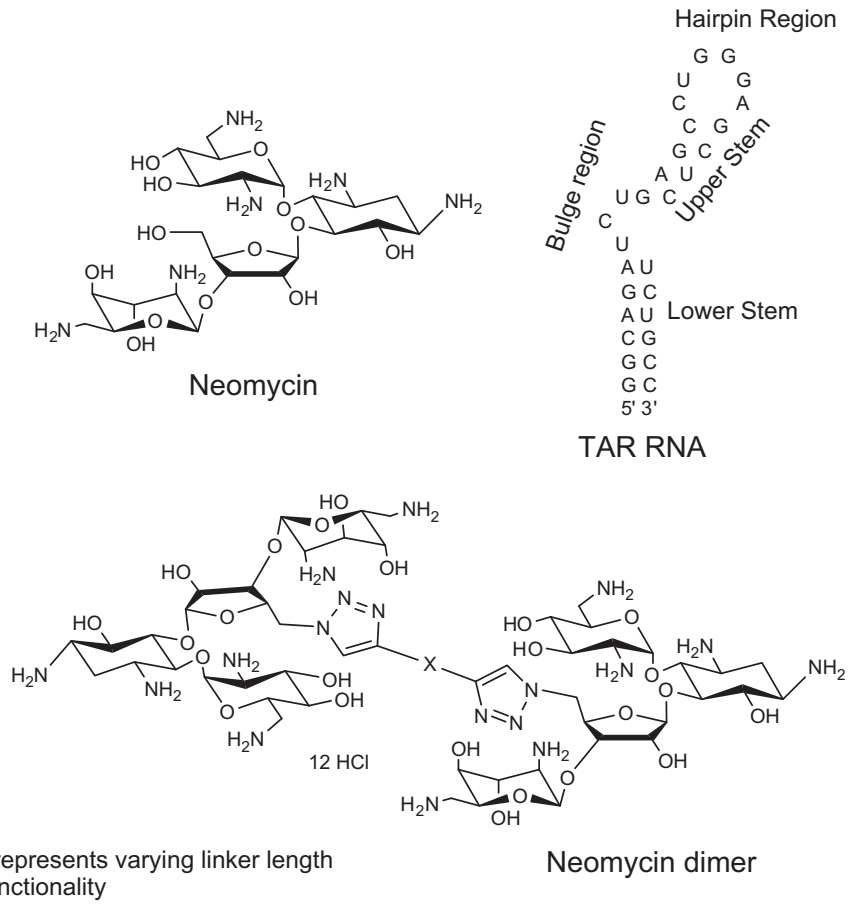


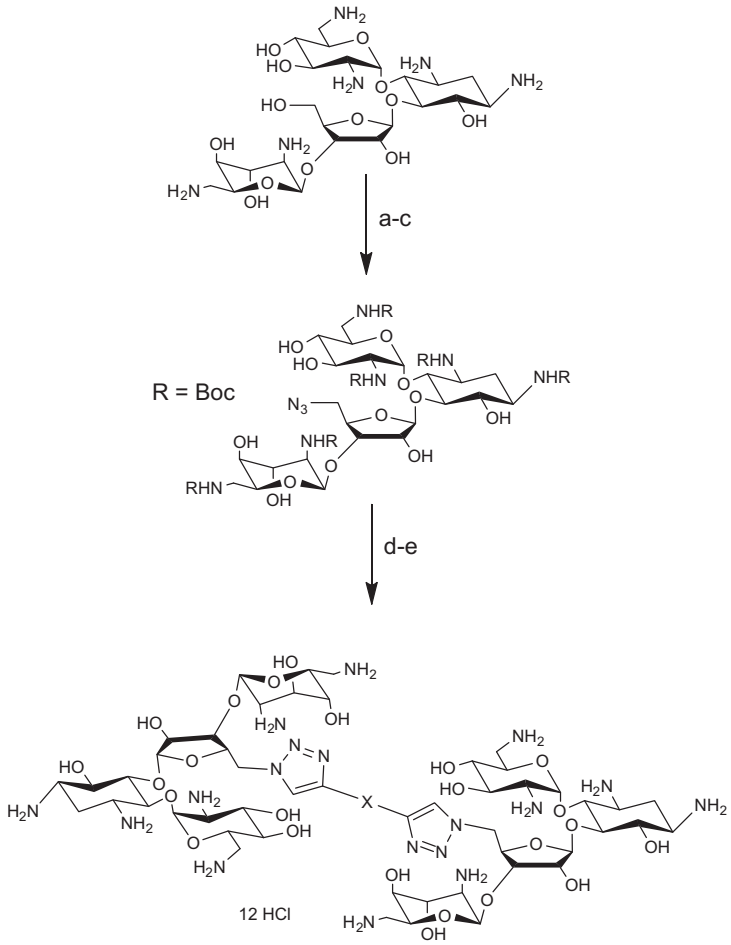
Figure 4. Bar graph representing the effect of linker length and structure of neomycin dimers on the binding affinity towards HIV-1 TAR RNA, determined using ethidium bromide displacement experiments.

DOI of original article: 10.1016/j.bmcl.2011.06.058
* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: dparya@clemson.edu (D.P. Arya).

doi:10.1016/j.bmcl.2011.12.058

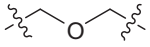
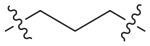
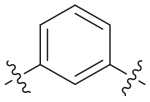
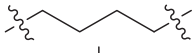
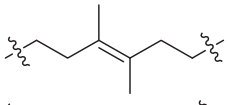
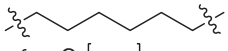
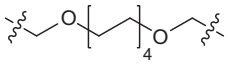
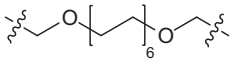


Scheme 1. Structures of small molecule ligands (neomycin and neomycin dimer) and TAR RNA used in the study.



Scheme 2. Reagents and conditions: (a) $(Boc)_2O$, DMF, H_2O, Et_3N, 60 °C, 5 h, 60%; (b) TPS-Cl, pyridine, rt, 40 h, 50%; (c) NaN_3, DMF/H_2O (10/1), 12 h, 90 °C, 90%; (d) Toluene, CuI, DIPEA, rt, 90 °C, 85-92%; (e) 4 M HCl/dioxane, rt, 5 min, 76-95%.

Table 1
Table of UV thermal denaturation of ligand/HIV TAR RNA complexes at $r_{dd} = 1$ and $\Delta T_{m.}$

Neomycin dimer	Structure of the linker (-x-, from Schemes 1 and 2)	T_m	ΔT_m
HIV 1 TAR RNA	NA	68.9	NA
DPA51		79.1	10.2
DPA52		78.2	9.3
DPA65		78.2	9.3
DPA53		78.5	9.6
DPA54		77.1	8.2
DPA55		76.4	7.6
DPA56		74.9	6.1
DPA58		74.3	5.4
DPA60		72.1	3.3
Neomycin	NA	69.1	0.2

Buffer conditions: 100 mM KCl, 10 mM SC, 0.5 mM EDTA, pH 6.8. [HIV TAR RNA] = 1 μM/strand. [Neomycin dimer] = 1 μM. [Neomycin] = 1 μM.