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## Corrigendum

# Corrigendum to “Macahydantoin A and B, two new thiohydantoin derivatives from Maca (*Lepidium meyenii*): Structural elucidation and concise synthesis of macahydantoin A” [Tetrahedron Lett., 58 (17) (2017) 1684–1686]

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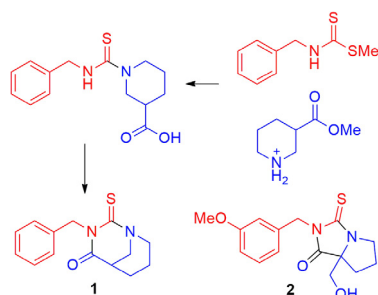
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The authors regret an error in the structure of the macahydantoin B in the abovementioned published paper. The corresponding corrections are shown below. The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

## Graphical abstract



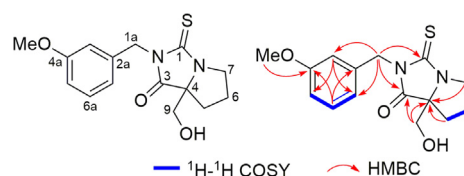
## Abstract

Macahydantoin A (**1**) and B (**2**), two new thiohydantoin derivatives with unprecedented skeletons, were isolated from maca (*Lepidium meyenii*). Their structures and absolute configurations were fully established by extensive spectroscopic and computational methods. The totally chemical synthesis of macahydantoin

A was achieved via benzylamine and methyl piperidine-3-carboxylate hydrochloride through nucleophilic addition and intramolecular dehydration condensation.

The structural elucidation of macahydantoin B (**2**)

Macahydantoin B (**2**) had the molecular formula of  $C_{15}H_{18}O_3N_2S$  by its HRESIMS ( $m/z$  307.1111,  $[M+H]^+$ ) and  $^{13}C$  NMR data. Comparison of the  $^1H$  and  $^{13}C$  NMR data of **2** and **1** (Table 1) indicated that they were related analogues, differing in the presence of an additional methoxy group ( $\delta_H$  3.77,  $\delta_C$  55.2) and a down-shift carbon ( $\delta_C$  74.8). HMBC correlation of  $\delta_H$  3.77 with  $\delta_C$  159.6 (s, C-4a) suggested that the methoxy group were located at C-4a. In addition, key HMBC correlations of  $\delta_H$  5.00 and 4.95 ( $H_{2-1a}$ ) with  $\delta_C$  188.1 (s, C-1) and 175.6 (s, C-3), of  $\delta_H$  4.21 ( $H_{7a}$ ) and 1.98 ( $H_{5a}$ ) with  $\delta_C$  74.8 (s, C-4), and of  $\delta_H$  3.70 ( $H_{9b}$ ) with C-3, C-4, and  $\delta_C$  27.8 (t, C-5) indicated the construction of two five-membered rings and hydroxymethyl group was placed at C-4. Further chiral analysis of **2** suggested that it was also a pair of enantiomer. As the same manner of **1**, **2** was subsequently separated by a CHIRALPAK ADH column and the absolute configurations of (+)-**2** and (–)-**2** (Fig. S1) were unambiguously established as 4R and 4S by computational evidence, respectively. Thus, the structure of **2** was elucidated as shown.



Structure and 2D NMR correlations of **2**.

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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