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# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Davey, A. E.; Horwell, D. C.; *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry* **1993**, *1*, 45.

The Publisher regrets that owing to an error in typesetting, two lines were omitted from the above article. The corrected version is as follows:

p. 45, Column 2, Paragraph 1:

Our interest in this field developed from the discovery of potent "dipeptoid" antagonists of CCK B of type **1** (Figure 1) which possessed binding affinities ($IC_{50}$) in the region of $10^{-7}$ to $10^{-9}$ M.[21,22] For example, compound CI-988 (**1**, R = $NHCOCH_2CH_2CO_2H$) has $K_i$ = 1.7 nM at the CCK-B receptor. This paper describes our studies which attempt to use the template of these non-peptide molecules as a basis to probe the functional group requirements of the CCK B receptor in order to produce an agonist response. The relative importance of the backbone amide linkages,[11,18,23] the Asp[15,16,23] and Phe[10,12,15,19] side chains and the primary amide function[9,13,14,17] in determining agonist properties in peptide analogues of CCK 30-33 has been investigated by several groups. We wished to test the feasibility of extrapolating these findings to derivatives containing our "peptoid" structure **1**, whilst specifically addressing:

(i) the effect of introducing an aromatic ring (to mimic the Phe residue) at a calculated through bond distance from the Trp indole ring and whether the phenyl ring of structures **1** corresponds to the phenyl ring of the Phe residue of CCK 30-33, and

(ii) the effect of introducing a primary amide function in these molecules.