



Isolated from ginger, phenolic β -diketones such as **1** have been studied, and the molecular mechanism of their antioxidant action has been postulated on the basis of in vitro experiments, pulse radiolytic studies and product analysis of the oxidative process. The involvement of both the phenolic and the 1,3-diketone groups is suggested, while the superior antioxidant activity of the monophenolic β -diketone **1** relative to curcumin is attributed to its better lipophilicity.

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Protective Activities of Some Phenolic 1,3-Diketones against Lipid Peroxidation: Possible Involvement of the 1,3-Diketone Moiety



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CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDUM

In the communication by **J. A. Robinson, G. Pluschke, and co-workers** in Issue 11, 2001, pp. 838–843, the structures of peptidomimetics **2** and **5** were incorrect. The correct structures are shown below. The mimetics **1** and **4** were coupled through a β -alanine linker to a regioisomer of phosphatidylethanolamine (PE', *rac*-1-palmitoyl-3-oleoyl-phosphatidylethanolamine), to afford the conjugates **2** and **5**, ready for incorporation into immunopotentiating reconstituted influenza virosomes (IRIVs). The conclusions of the work are not altered by the incorrect structures.

