

**Direct Evidence on the Existence of [Mo<sub>132</sub>] Keplerate-Type Species in Aqueous Solution** [*Inorg. Chem.* **2007**, *46*, 8469]. Soumyajit Roy,\* Karel L. Planken, Robbert Kim, Dext v. d. Mandele, and Willem K. Kegel\*

Pages 8469–8471. In this published paper, we demonstrated the existence of discrete Keplerate-type [Mo<sub>132</sub>L<sub>30</sub>] clusters in aqueous solution. Two analogues were studied: L = SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> (**1**) and CH<sub>3</sub>COO<sup>-</sup> (**2**). We failed to mention the dilution factor of the stock solutions with which the AUC-SV experiments were performed: the 2.2 and 2.7 mM stock solutions of **1** and **2**, respectively, were, in fact, diluted by a factor of 10. Hence, the actual experimental concentrations for AUC-SV for solutions of **1** and **2** were 0.22 and 0.27 mM (and *not* 2.2 and 2.7 mM). The low concentration of the clusters coupled with exposure to atmospheric oxygen during the AUC-SV experiments leads to the low stability of the Keplerate **2** and formation of the “open-basket-like” species [Mo<sub>116</sub>], referred to as **3** in our paper. We believe the low concentration of the Keplerate with acetate as a ligand in combination with exposure to atmospheric oxygen is responsible for the deviation of our results from those of a recent report (Floquet, S.; et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 17254–17259). These conditions were unfortunately not stated in our original paper. We thank Prof. Achim Müller for drawing our attention to this important detail.

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