

Additions and Corrections

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New Thermal Source of Dimethoxycarbene Leading to Zwitterionic Intermediates and 2:1 Stoichiometry in Reaction with Electrophilic Alkenes.

Page 487. The cyclobutane product in the Abstract is the result of $[2 + 2]$ addition of the fumarate (and maleate) to tetramethoxyethene, present as a previously unrecognized impurity in the precursor of the carbene. Precursor **4** (Scheme 2, p 487) can be warmed briefly for weighing (to minimize condensation of moisture), but it should be kept refrigerated at all other times.

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Remko J. Detz, Silvia Arévalo Heras, R. de Gelder, Piet W. N. M. van Leeuwen, Henk Hiemstra, Joost N. H. Reek, and Jan H. van Maarseveen

“Clickphine”: A Novel and Highly Versatile P,N Ligand Class via Click Chemistry.

Page 3230, Supporting Information, page S7. In the procedure for the synthesis of azidomethyl(diphenyl)phosphine borane complex **6**, the essential base 2,6-lutidine is missing. The correct procedure for the synthesis of **6** is as follows: **Azidomethyl(diphenyl)phosphine Borane Complex (6)**.

To a solution of hydroxymethyl(diphenyl)phosphine borane complex (1.02 g, 4.42 mmol) and 2,6-lutidine (0.88 mL, 7.52 mmol) in chloroform (22 mL, filtrated over alumina) at $-60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ was added TiF_4 (1.26 mL, 7.52 mmol) under nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was stirred for 3 h, and tetramethylguanidinium azide (TMGA, 3.0 g, 19 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred overnight and allowed to warm to room temperature. After 24 h, saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (100 mL) was added, and the mixture was extracted three times with CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water ($2 \times 50\text{ mL}$) and brine (50 mL). The water layer (100 mL) was extracted with EtOAc ($3 \times 70\text{ mL}$), and the combined organic layers were washed with water (100 mL) and brine (100 mL). The organic phase was dried with anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (PE/EtOAc 9:1) to afford **6** as a pale yellow oil (0.84 g, 74%).

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