

Supramolecular Cocaine—Aptamer Complexes Activate Biocatalytic Cascades [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2009, 131, 5028–5029]. Ronit Freeman, Etery Sharon, Ran Tel-Vered, and Itamar Willner*

Page 5028, Figure 1. The data presented were erroneously processed. The corrected figure is shown below:

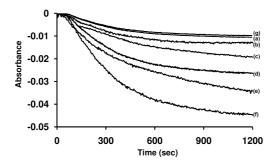


Figure 1. Time-dependent absorbance changes corresponding to the reduction of MB⁺ by the NAD⁺/AlcDH supramolecular complex generated upon the addition of variable concentrations of cocaine: (a) 0 M, (b) 5 × 10^{-7} M, (c) 1×10^{-6} M, (d) 1×10^{-5} M, (e) 1×10^{-4} M, (f) 1×10^{-3} M, (g) negative control where sequence (1) was substituted by the perturbed aptamer (4) in the presence of 1×10^{-3} M cocaine (see Supporting Information). All experiments were performed in Tris buffer (10 mM, pH 7.4, 100 mM NaCl).

Page 5029, Figure 2. The data presented were erroneously processed. The corrected figure is shown below:

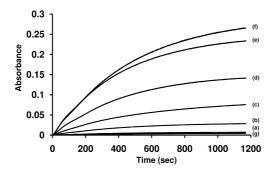


Figure 2. Time-dependent absorbance changes corresponding to the oxidation of ABTS²⁻ by the GOx/HRP enzyme cascade activated by the supramolecular aptamer complex generated by variable concentrations of cocaine: (a) 0 M, (b) 5×10^{-7} M, (c) 1×10^{-6} M, (d) 1×10^{-5} M, (e) 1×10^{-4} M, (f) 1×10^{-3} M, (g) negative control where sequence (1) was substituted by the perturbed aptamer (4) in the presence of 1×10^{-3} M cocaine (see Supporting Information). All experiments were performed in phosphate buffer (10 mM, pH 7.4, 100 mM NaCl).

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