

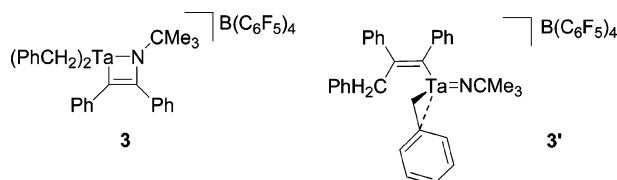
Additions and Corrections

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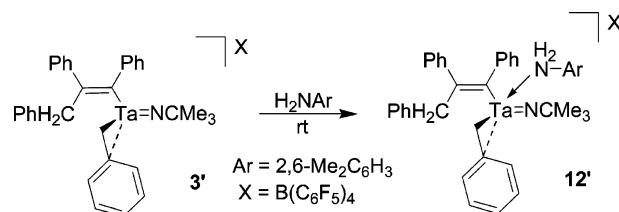
Catalytic Hydroamination of Alkynes and Norbornene with Neutral and Cationic Tantalum Imido Complexes.

Page 2519. Additional ^1H – ^{13}C HMBC spectroscopic characterization of the compound originally assigned as having structure **3** showed that the benzyl groups of this complex are inequivalent and that only one of these ligands is correlated to the phenyl-substituted alkene carbon resonances. These spectral characteristics are inconsistent with the metallacyclic structure illustrated in Schemes 1 and 4 of the paper and are consistent with the insertion product **3'** illustrated below.



The stoichiometric addition of 2,6-dimethylaniline to **3**, which was illustrated in Scheme 4, occurs as described for insertion product **3'** to give the coordination product **12'** (see Scheme 4). The disappearance of the ^1H NMR resonances

of the N–H bonds of **12'** occurs over 24 h as described for **12**; however, protonation cannot take place at a metallacyclic Ta–C bond as proposed in the paper. Instead, protonation most likely occurs at one of the alkyl ligands of **3'**. No implications regarding the tantalum-catalyzed hydroamination mechanism can be inferred from this experiment.

Scheme 4. Treatment of **3' with 2,6-Dimethylaniline**

Compound **3'** also catalyzes the hydroamination of diphenylacetylene with aniline. The efficiency of this reaction is identical to that involving compound **2** as discussed for **3** in the penultimate paragraph of the paper.

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