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ADDITIONS & CORRECTIONS

Unexpectedly large binding constants of azulenes with fullerenes

A. F. M. Mustafizur Rahman, Sumanta Bhattacharya, Xiaobin Peng, Takahide Kimura and Naoki Komatsu

Chem. Commun., 2008, 1196–1198 (DOI: 10.1039/B718392E). ***Amendment published 3rd July 2013***.

We previously reported that azulenes show very high and similar affinity to C_{60} and C_{70} and that such binding behaviour of azulenes is in contrast with that of porphyrins.

After our work was published, an independent work entitled ‘‘A reassessment of the association between azulene and [60]fullerene. Possible pitfalls in the determination of binding constants through fluorescence spectroscopy’’ was published in *Chem. Commun.*, 2008, 4744–4746 (DOI: 10.1039/B808357F). After discussion with Professor Lorenzo Stella and further experiments carried out together, we the authors acknowledge that our interpretation of our experimental data are incorrect and that the surprisingly large association constant ($K = 7.6 \times 10^4\ M^{-1}$) between azulene and [60]fullerene that we reported is due to the ‘‘inner filter effect’’, as highlighted by Stella's group. The authors would like to apologise for this mistake and any subsequent misunderstanding caused.

A combined SPS-LCD sensor for screening protease specificity

Louise S. Birchall, Rein V. Ulijn and Simon J. Webb

Chem. Commun., 2008, 2861–2863 (DOI: 10.1039/b805321a). ***Amendment published 11th December 2012***.

Since this work was published we have found that LC dewetting can easily occur in the presence of Fmoc-peptides within closed chambers. We now believe dewetting facilitated by the released Fmoc-peptides was responsible for the light-to-dark optical transitions we reported in this paper. Our recent studies on Fmoc-peptides within open chambers suggest that although they are clearly amphiphilic in molecular design, they are not effective at realigning liquid crystals. The authors would like to apologise for any confusion caused.

Reversible luminescent reaction of amines with copper(I) cyanide

Amanda N. Ley, Lars E. Dunaway, Timothy P. Brewster, Matthew D. Dembo, T. David Harris,
François Baril-Robert, Xiaobo Li, Howard H. Patterson and Robert D. Pike

Chem. Commun., 2010, **46**, 2861–2863 (DOI: 10.1039/c002351e). ***Amendment published 2nd January 2013***.

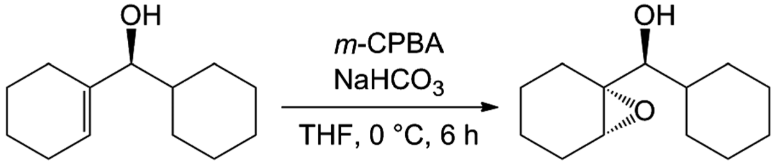
This article acknowledged an incorrect funding number from the National Science Foundation, CHE-0315877. The correct funding number for this work is CHE-0715266.

Catalytic enantioselective synthesis of sterically demanding alcohols using di(2°-alkyl)zinc prepared by the refined Charette's method

Manabu Hatano, Tomokazu Mizuno and Kazuaki Ishihara

Chem. Commun., 2010, **46**, 5443–5445 (DOI: 10.1039/c0cc01301c). ***Amendment published 9th April 2013.***

There is an error in the structure of compound **8** in eqn (3). *Syn*/*anti*-conformations in **8** are reversely identified and should be corrected below (*syn* : *anti* = 24 : 76).



3s, 98% ee

8, >99%, 97% ee (anti)
(*syn:anti* = 24:76)

The sentence in the third paragraph on page 5444 should read: "Fortunately, anti-epoxide **8**, which is a key intermediate in the synthesis of optically active 1,3-diols with three consecutive chiral carbon centers,[23] was obtained with a diastereomeric ratio of 24 : 76 with 97% ee (*anti*)."

The text in the ESI for **8** on page S15 should be: (*S*)-((1*R*,6*R*)-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-1-yl)(cyclohexyl)methanol (**8**): Chiral GC CHIRALDEX B-DM, 150 °C, t_R = 11.7 min (major, *S*,*R*,*R*), 13.2 min (minor, *R*,*S*,*S*).

The authors would like to thank Prof. Dr Toshio Nishikawa for a helpful discussion.

A facile surfactant critical micelle concentration determination

Lifeng Cai, Miriam Gochin and Keliang Liu

Chem. Commun., 2011, **47**, 5527–5529 (DOI: 10.1039/C1CC10605H). ***Amendment published 24th May 2013.***

The measurements in the above article used a Molecular Devices SpectraMax M5 plate reader with the detector located above the plate (top-read), while the light path shown in the original Fig. 1C was for a bottom-read instrument (with detector below the plate). The correct Fig. 1 should be:

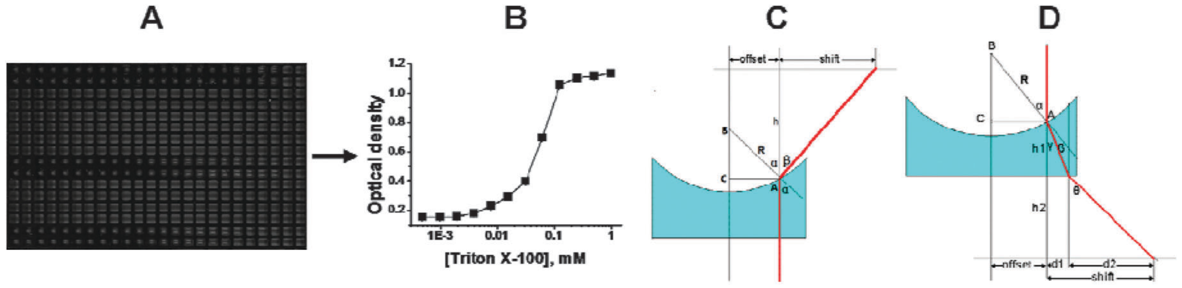


Fig. 1 Converting liquid surface curvature variations in microplate wells into quantitative absorbance signals. (**A**) Various liquid surface curvatures are formed in microplate wells for solutions with different surface tensions by the capillary effect. Photograph of a Greiner 384-well black/clear microplate, two rows of wells at top, middle and bottom contain 30 ml Triton X-100 solution in serial dilution, the last two wells in each row contained buffer only; the remaining rows are empty. The liquid surface curvature variations are distinguishable by eye from their different reflection of light. (**B**) Absorbance signal *vs.* Triton X-100 concentration in the microplate wells measured using a Molecular Device SpectraMax M5 plate reader by offset of the detecting light beam 1 mm from the well center and detected at 900 nm wavelength. (**C**) Light paths in the instrument for absorbance measurement in a top-read instrument (Molecular Device SpectraMax M5 plate reader used in this manuscript). (**D**) Light path for bottom-read instrument. The light beam was offset from the well center to enable refraction from a different normal at different liquid surface curvature. The vertical detecting light beam (red line) passes through the liquid (azure shadow)–air interfaces with refraction and reaches the detector with a shift from the original vertical location. The shift value can be calculated by solving the triangles with known h1 and h2 or h, offset, and the refractive index of liquid and air, n2, n1, at a given liquid surface curvature radius *R* (for detail see Supplementary Material 3, ESI).

The original Supplementary Materials 3 provides equations for calculation of shift values for a bottom-read plate reader (corrected Fig. 1D). In a top-read plate reader, the refracting detecting light beam changes direction only once when leaving the liquid (corrected Fig. 1C); like h1, h in the corrected Fig. 1C is insensitive to the liquid curvature change when the offset is ~0.7 of the well radius and can be considered as constant for the same liquid volume; based on the same principle, the shift value in Fig. 1C can be calculated by the following equations:

$\mathrm{Sin}(\alpha) = \mathrm{offset}/R$;
$\mathrm{Sin}(\alpha+\beta)/\mathrm{Sin}(\alpha) = n2/n1$;
$\mathrm{Shift} = h*\tan(\beta)$

Acknowledgements: The authors thank Dr Søren Møller Nielsen, Principal Scientist, Molecular Pharmacology, H. Lundbeck A/S, Ottiliavej 9, DK-2500 Copenhagen Valby, Denmark for identifying this inconsistency.

Sweet (hetero)aromatics: glycosylated templates for the construction of saccharide mimetics

Christine Wiebe, Claudine Schlemmer, Stefan Weck and Till Opatz

Chem. Commun., 2011, **47**, 9212–9214 (DOI: 10.1039/C1CC13078A). ***Amendment published 19th February 2013***.

Authors of this correction: Claudine Schlemmer and Till Opatz

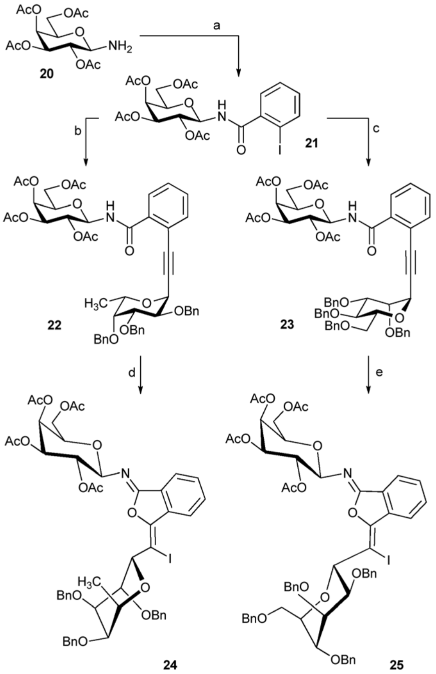
We have previously reported the formation of diglycosylated isoindolin-2-ones by Larock-iodocyclization of the corresponding *o*-alkynylbenzamides. Further investigations revealed however that isobenzofuran-1(3*H*)-imines are formed instead. This is not caused by the steric bulk of the glycosyl residues but rather represents the general reactivity of the substrate class. Thus, a revision of our previously reported structures is necessary.

Background

The iodocyclization products **24** and **25** reported earlier by us were liquids and their structural assignment was based on 2D NMR data and comparison of the chemical shifts with known compounds (T. Yao, R. C. Larock, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2005, **70**, 1432–1437). After publication of our results, a crystalline product was obtained by introduction of a nitro group into the aromatic system. X-Ray crystallography revealed that the originally assumed cyclization onto amide nitrogen did not occur and that the amide oxygen was attacked instead. The NMR data of this product were highly similar to those of **24** and **25** and since standard ^{1}H–^{13}C–correlations had obviously led to a wrong assignment, we recorded ^{1}H–^{15}N–HMBC data to find all three products being inconsistent with a lactam structure. Further examination of simpler iodocyclization products reported in the literature by NMR and X-ray crystallography revealed that imidate formation is the rule rather than the exception. A discussion of the course of the reaction can be found in *J. Org. Chem.*, 2012, 10118–10124, a correction of Scheme 5 in our original publication is given below.

Correction

In Scheme 5, the structures of compounds **24** and **25** have been corrected.



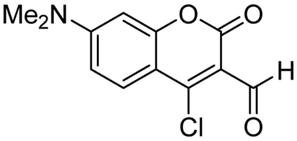
Scheme 5 Reagents and conditions: (a) 2-iodobenzoyl chloride, *N*-ethylmorpholine, THF, 0 °C, 90%; (b) **17**, $Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_2$, CuI, Et_3N, DMF, 80 °C, 60%; (c) **12**, $Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_2$, CuI, Et_3N, DMF, 60 °C, 76%; (d) I_2, $NaHCO_3$, CH_3CN, 25 °C, 76%; (e) I_2, $NaHCO_3$, CH_3CN, 25 °C, 94%.

A molecular probe for the optical detection of biogenic amines

Boram Lee, Rosario Scopelliti and Kay Severin

Chem. Commun., 2011, **47**, 9639–9641 (DOI: 10.1039/C1CC13604F). ***Amendment published 25th October 2013.***

The structure of probe **1** is not correct. Instead of a hydroxyl group in position 4, it should feature a chloro atom. The correct structure of probe **1** is depicted below.



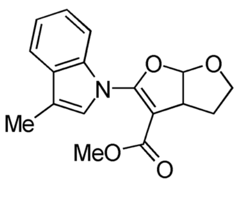
The chloro compound can be used as a molecular probe for biogenic amines as described in the manuscript. However, minor adjustments to the concentrations need to be taken into account. The final concentration of probe **1** in the sensing experiments should be 9.3 μM instead of 10 μM. The final concentration of probe **1** in the reactions with i-butylamine and histamine should be 4.0 mM instead of 4.2 mM. Furthermore, reference 13 should read "J.-J. Chen, K.-T. Li and D.-Y. Yang, *Org. Lett.*, 2011, **13**, 1658."

An efficient synthesis of hydropyrido[1,2-*a*]indole-6(7*H*)-ones *via* an In(III)-catalyzed tandem cyclopropane ring-opening/Friedel–Crafts alkylation sequence

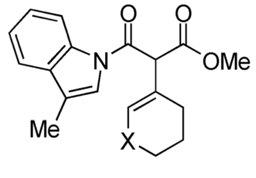
Dadasaheb V. Patil, Marchello A. Cavitt, Paul Grzybowski and Stefan France

Chemical Communications, 2011, **47**, 10278–10280 (DOI: 10.1039/c1cc14131g). ***Amendment published 12th April 2013***.

In Table 1 of the original paper, the structures **3o**, **3p** and **3q** are incorrect. Upon further NMR investigation, the correct structures are shown below. The specific mechanistic details by which these compounds are converted to products **4o**–**4q** are currently under investigation. The authors apologize for the mistake and any confusion it may have caused.



3o



3p: X = O
3q: X = NCbz

Ring opening metathesis polymerization of an η4-benzene complex: a direct synthesis of a polyacetylene with a regular pattern of π bound metal fragments

Paul D. Zeits, Tobias Fiedler and John A. Gladysz

Chem. Commun., 2012, **48**, 7925–7927 (DOI: 10.1039/C2CC32150E). ***Amendment published 1st July 2013***.

An acknowledgements section was not included in the final manuscript, please find this section below:
We thank the Welch Foundation (Grant A-1656) for support.

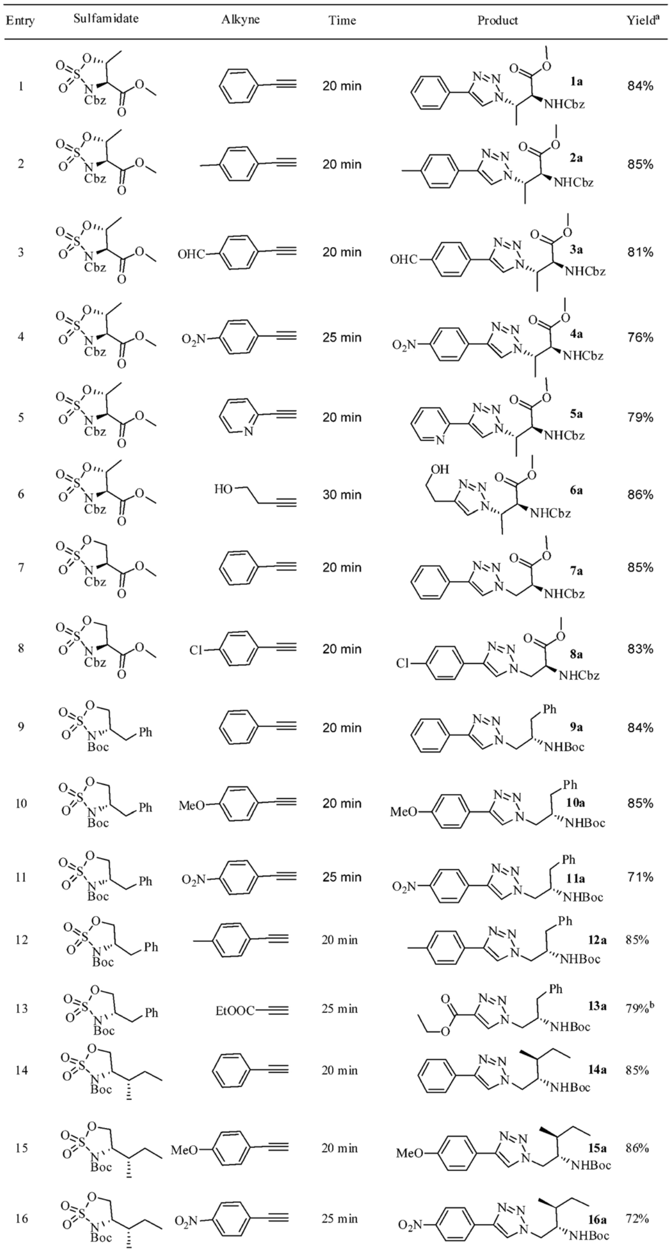
Stereo- and regio-selective one-pot synthesis of triazole-based unnatural amino acids and β-amino triazoles

R. B. Nasir Baig and Rajender S. Varma

Chem. Commun., 2012, **48**, 5853–5855 (DOI: 10.1039/C2CC32392C). ***Amendment published 21st December 2012***.

In Table 1 entries 9–16 the configuration of the sulfamidates was assigned as ''*R*'' instead of ''*S*'' which has now been corrected. The correct table is shown below.

Table 1 Synthesis of side chain modied unnatural amino acids



Entry	Sulfamidate	Alkyne	Time	Product	Yield[a]
1			20 min	**1a**	84%
2			20 min	**2a**	85%
3			20 min	**3a**	81%
4			25 min	**4a**	76%
5			20 min	**5a**	79%
6			30 min	**6a**	86%
7			20 min	**7a**	85%
8			20 min	**8a**	83%
9			20 min	**9a**	84%
10			20 min	**10a**	85%
11			25 min	**11a**	71%
12			20 min	**12a**	85%
13		EtOOC—≡	25 min	**13a**	79%[b]
14			20 min	**14a**	85%
15			20 min	**15a**	86%
16			25 min	**16a**	72%

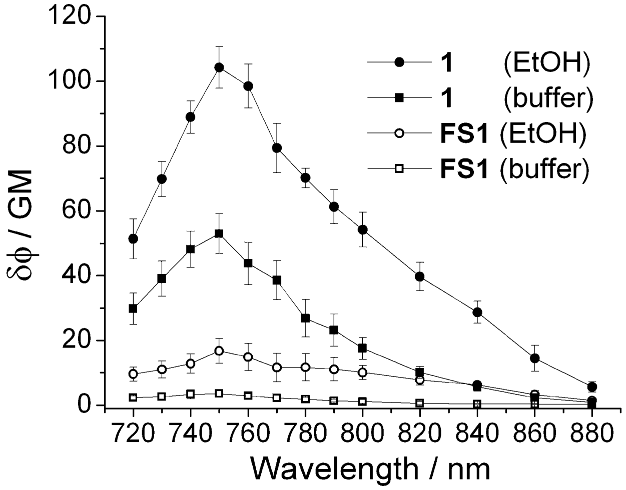
[a] Reaction conditions (i) 1.0 mmol of sulfamidate,1.2 mmol of NaN_3, 1.2 mmol of Alkyne, 5 mol% of CuSO4, 10 mol% Sodium ascorbate, 10 mg of Cu metal, MW, 120 oC, power 100 watt. (ii) Saturated citric acid solution, 5 min rt. [b] Reaction conditions (i) 1.0 mmol of sulfamidate,1.2 mmol of NaN_3, 120 oC, power 100 watt, 10 min. (ii) 1.2 mmol of Alkyne, 5 mol% of CuSO4, 10 mol% Sodium ascorbate, 10 mg of Cu metal, MW, 70 oC, power 100 watt, 15 min. (iii) Saturatedcitric acid solution, 5 min rt.

A small molecule two-photon probe for hydrogen sulfide in live tissues

Sajal Kumar Das, Chang Su Lim, Sun Young Yang, Ji Hee Han and Bong Rae Cho

Chem. Commun., 2012, **48**, 8395–8397 (DOI: 10.1039/C2CC33909A). ***Amendment published 12th April 2013.***

Fig. 1(d) for this work should be replaced with the following graph. On page 8396, left column, bottom paragraph, line 3; 15 and 90 GM should be 3 and 16 GM. Line 6 and 7; 302 and 594 GM should be 52 and 104 GM.

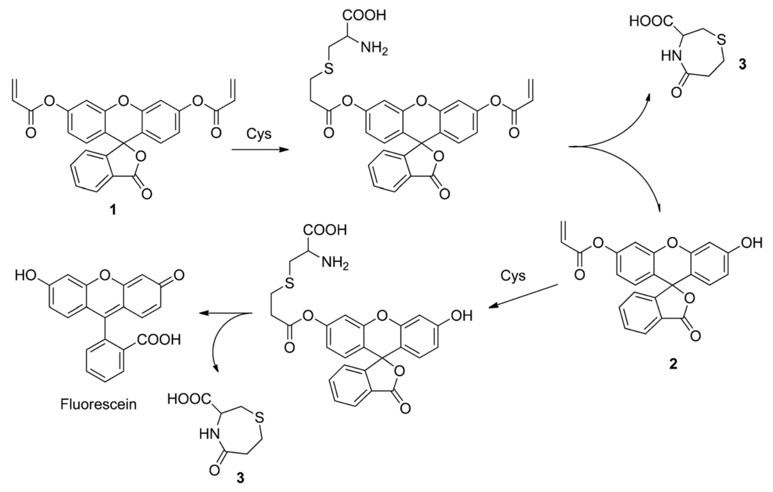


A fluorescein-based probe with high selectivity to cysteine over homocysteine and glutathione

Huilin Wang, Guodong Zhou, Hongwei Gai and Xiaoqiang Chen

Chem. Commun., 2012, **48**, 8341–8343 (DOI: 10.1039/C2CC33932C). ***Amendment published 4th April 2013.***

There were some errors in the structures of the molecules shown in the original Scheme 2. The correct Scheme 2 is shown below.



In situ formation of β-glycosyl imidinium triflate from participating thioglycosyl donors: elaboration to disarmed–armed iterative glycosylation

Yu Hsien Lin, Bhaswati Ghosh and Kwok-Kong Tony Mong

Chem. Commun., 2012, **48**, 10910–10912 (DOI: 10.1039/C2CC35032G). ***Amendment published 15th November 2012.***

The name of the authors' affiliation is missing from the address in this manuscript. The correct address, including the affiliation, is as follows:
Applied Chemistry Department, Science Building II, National Chiao Tung University (NCTU), 1001 Ta Hsueh Road, Hsinchu, Taiwan 300, Republic of China.

Expansion of the aptamer library from a ''natural soup'' to an ''unnatural soup''

Takanori Uzawa, Seiichi Tada, Wei Wang and Yoshihiro Ito

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 1786–1795 (DOI: 10.1039/C2CC36348H). ***Amendment published 24th May 2013.***

Some errors were found in two of the figures in this article. The errors are as follows:
In Fig. 5; ''T'' on mRNA should be ''U''.
In Fig. 7B left; the position of NH_2 was not correct.
In Fig. 7B right; CH_2 was missed in between CO and Cl.
The corrected figures are given below:

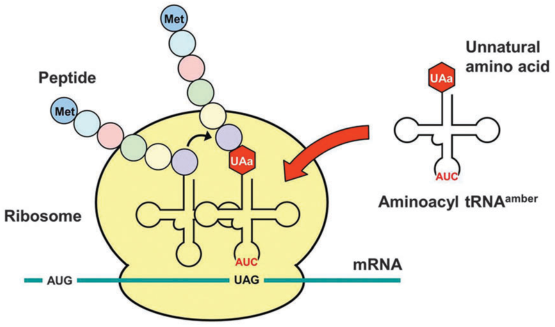
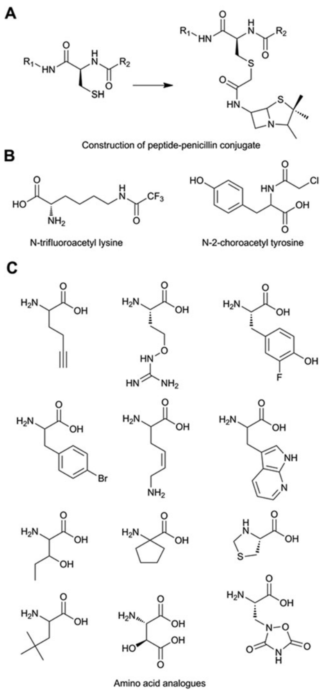


Fig. 5 Incorporation of unnatural amino acid using tRNA. (3.2.2).

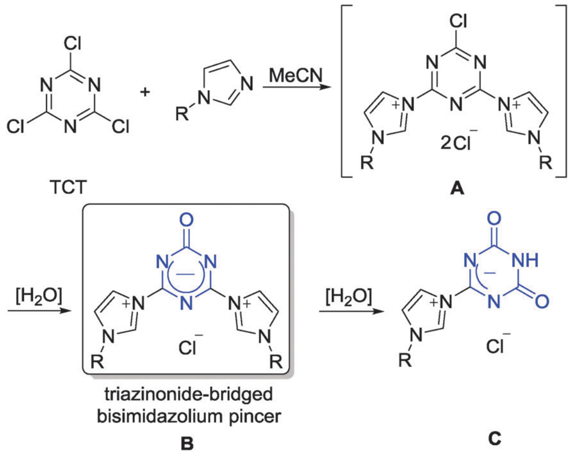


Novel bisimidazolium pincers as low loading ligands for *in situ* palladium-catalyzed Suzuki–Miyaura reaction in the ambient atmosphere

Chao Gao, Hongjun Zhou, Siping Wei, Yinsong Zhao, Jingsong Youa and Ge Gao

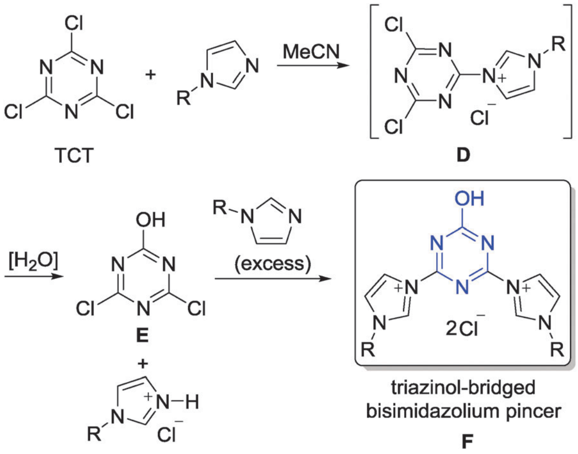
Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 1127–1129 (DOI: 10.1039/C2CC36375E). ***Amendment published 23rd August 2013.***

We recently reported a facile synthesis of triazinonide-bridged bisimidazolium pincers (Scheme 1). The coupling of trichlorotriazine (TCT) with 2.2 equivalents of a *N*-substituted imidazole in pretreated CH_3CN to afford triazinonide-bridged bisimidazolium pincer **B** through hydrolysis of the unstable intermediate **A**. Unlike aryl pincers (R = aryls), low temperature of 0 °C was necessary for alkyl pincers (R = Alkyls) because further hydrolysis occurred very easily to afford compound **C** at higher temperature. The X-ray analyses confirmed the triazinonide-bridged structure **B** and further hydrolyzed structure **C**.



Scheme 1

In the process of our work, Alexander Poethig and Thomas Strassner reported a similar but different structure: triazinol-bridged bisimidazolium pincers **F** which correspond to HCl adducts of the triazinonide-bridged salts reported by us and were obtained by a temperature-programmed reaction (addition at 0 °C, 30 min at rt, 30 min at 60 °C and 4.5 h at 110 °C) starting from TCT with a large excess of *N*-substituted imidazoles in a CH_3CN/H_2O solvent mixture (Scheme 2). The triazinol bridge was transformed into triazinonide bridge after these pincers formed complexes with silver. See: ref. 16a, *Organometallics*, 2011, **30**, 6674–6684.



Scheme 2

Based on the above comparison, the two similar but different reaction conditions led to two similar but different pincer structures. Nevertheless, the use of the word ‘‘novel’’ is inappropriate, and the above mentioned article should have been acknowledged and discussed in detail in the communication.

Facile synthesis and regeneration of $Mg(BH_4)_2$ by high energy reactive ball milling of MgB_2

Shalabh Gupta, Ihor Z. Hlova, Takeshi Kobayashi, Roman V. Denys, Fu Chen, Ihor Y. Zavaliy, Marek Pruski and Vitalij K. Pecharsky

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 828–830 (DOI: 10.1039/c2cc36580d). ***Amendment published 16th January 2013.***

The following relevant article was inadvertently not cited:
C. Pistidda, S. Garroni, F. Dolci, E. G. Bardají, A. Khandelwal, P. Nolis, M. Dornheim, R. Gosalawit, T. Jensen, Y. Cerenius, S. Suriñach, M. D. Baró, W. Lohstroh, M. Fichtner, J. Alloys Compd., 2010, **508**, 212.

This issue was brought to our attention by the editorial board on behalf of the authors of the above paper and we wish to express regret for not including it in the list of references. We were aware of this work during our research and the citation was indeed included in earlier versions of the manuscript during its preparation. Unfortunately, the reference was accidently removed during subsequent revisions, and this oversight has been carried over into the published paper.

The study by Pistidda *et al.* reports the synthesis of $Mg(BH_4)_2$ exclusively by reactive ball milling of MgB_2 at room temperature under 100 bar of hydrogen and characterization of the obtained amorphous product *via* NMR. This work should have been cited along with references 8a–c in the introduction section. The results reported by Pistidda *et al.* agree well with some of the data in Fig. 2 of our paper and this fact should have been duly acknowledged in the discussion of this figure. We have further examined the effects of hydrogen pressure, milling time, and milling energy (as ball to sample ratio) onto the reaction progress, intermediate species, and final products. Based on these analyses we have tried to provide detailed insights into the reaction mechanism. We also demonstrated the possibility to regenerate the dehydrogenated product through reactive milling.

Glucose-Neopentyl Glycol (GNG) amphiphiles for membrane protein study

Pil Seok Chae, Rohini R. Rana, Kamil Gotfryd, Søren G. F. Rasmussen, Andrew C. Kruse, Kyung Ho Cho, Stefano Capaldi, Emil Carlsson, Brian Kobilka, Claus J. Loland, Ulrik Gether, Surajit Banerjee, Bernadette Byrne, John K. Lee and Samuel H. Gellman

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 2287–2289 (DOI: 10.1039/c2cc36844g). ***Amendment published 3rd April 2013.***

The graphics in Fig. 1 and the table of contents graphic are incorrect. The structure is shown in both as an L-sugar rather than a D-sugar. The correct graphics are shown below.

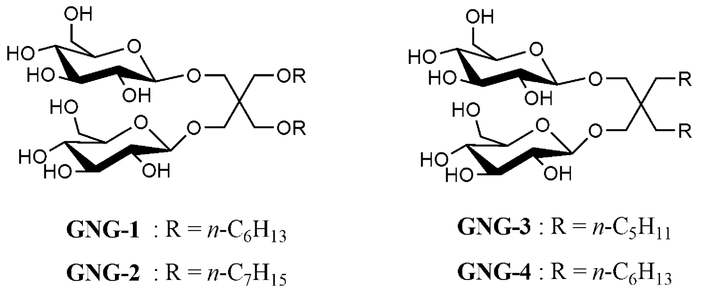


Fig. 1

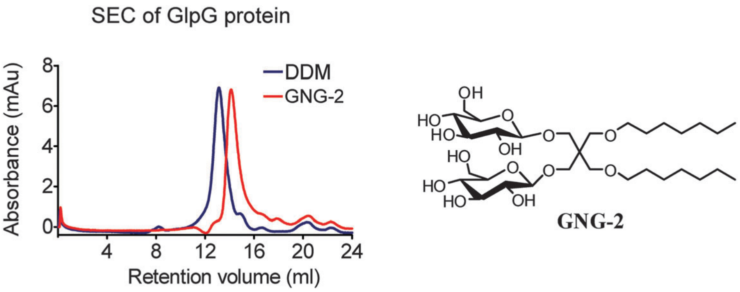


Table of contents graphic

Toluene derivatives as simple coupling precursors for cascade palladium-catalyzed oxidative C–H bond acylation of acetanilides

Yinuo Wu, Pui Ying Choy, Fei Mao and Fuk Yee Kwong

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 689–691 (DOI: 10.1039/C2CC37352A). ***Amendment published 18th December 2012.***

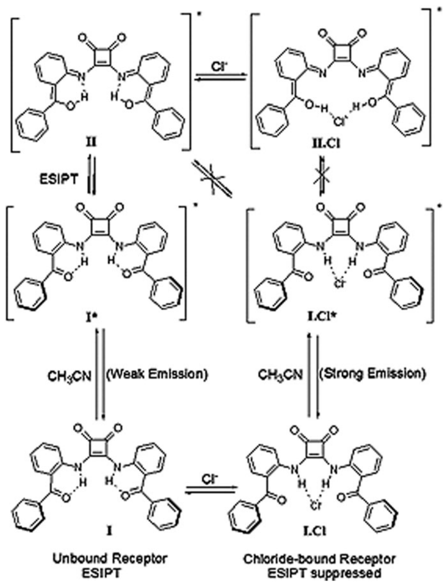
After completion of our work, a closely related paper for the ortho-acylation of 2-arylpyridine appeared in Organic Letters, Srimanta Guin, Saroj Kumar Rout, Arghya Banerjee, Shyamapada Nandi and Bhisma K. Patel, *Org. Lett.*, 2012, **14**, 5294.

Chloride sensing *via* suppression of excited state intramolecular proton transfer in squaramides

Mintu Porel, Vijayakumar Ramalingam, Maciej E. Domaradzki, Victor G. Young, Vaidyanathan Ramamurthy and Rajeev S. Muthyala

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 1633–1635 (DOI: 10.1039/c3cc38767d). ***Amendment published 30th January 2013.***

There is an error in four structures (**I**, **I.Cl**, **I*** and **I.Cl***) in Fig. 2. The correct Fig. 2 is displayed below.



Synthesis and characterization of a luminescent and fully rigid tetrakisimidazolium macrocycle

Hongjun Zhou, Zhi Wang, Chao Gao, Jingsong You and Ge Gao

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 1832–1834 (DOI: 10.1039/C3CC38914F). ***Amendment published 23rd August 2013***.

In this communication, we wrote "We recently discovered that highly reactive trichlorotriazine (TCT) could react with *N*-arylimidazoles to form triazinonide-bridged bisimidazolium pincers in good yields under mild conditions.[10]" A related paper about interesting triazinol-bridged bisimidazolium pincers was not cited.

The sentence should be revised as follows:
Strassner *et al.* and we reported the triazinol-bridged[10a] and the triazinonide-bridged[10b] bisimidazolium pincers synthesized from *N*-arylimidazoles with TCT, respectively.

The new reference 10 then should be:

10. (a) For triazinol-bridged pincers, see: A. Poethig and T. Strassner, *Organometallics*, 2011, **30**, 6674; (b) for triazinonide-bridged pincers, see: C. Gao, H. Zhou, S. Wei, Y. Zhao, J. You and G. Gao, *Chem. Commun.*, 2013, **49**, 1127.

Low temperature phase selective synthesis of Cu_2ZnSnS_4 quantum dots

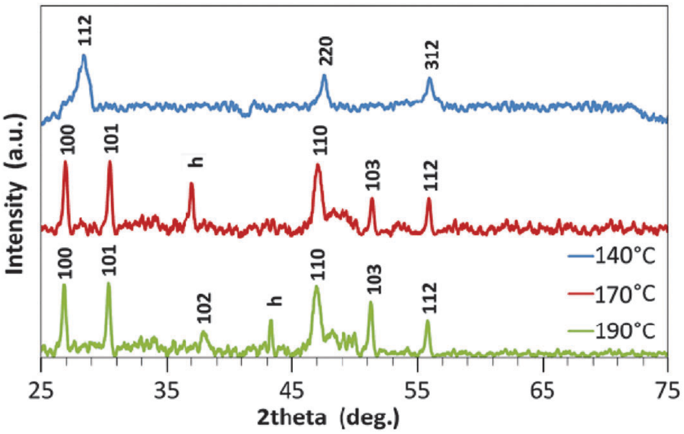
Christopher A. Cattley, Cheng Cheng, Simon M. Fairclough, Laura M. Droessler, Neil P. Young, Jamie H. Warner, Jason M. Smith, Hazel E. Assender and Andrew A. R. Watt

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 3745–3747 (DOI: 10.1039/C3CC39042J). ***Amendment published 1st July 2013***.

There are errors in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th sentences of the fifth paragraph on page 1, which contradict the description of the synthesis methodology stated in the supplementary information. The sentences should read:
The metal complexes were prepared by heating metal salts with oleylamine (OLA) at 130 °C. In a typical preparation $Cu(C_5H_7O_2)_2$, $Zn(O_2CCH_3)_2$, $SnCl_4.(H_2O)_5$, OLA are placed in an argon-purged three neck flask and heated up to 75 °C under vacuum and constant stirring, the flask was then purged with argon as the temperature is increased to 130 °C. A solution of $(TMS)_2S$ in ODE was then injected into the reaction vessel at the required reaction temperature.

The JCPDS number quoted for tetragonal kesterite CZTS (*I*42*m*) was inadvertently quoted as 20-0575. The correct JCPDS for this phase is 26-0575.

There is an error in the graphic for Fig. 2. The peak labelled as 204 in the XRD spectra for the 140 °C synthesis should be labelled as 220. The correct Fig. 2 is displayed below.



A novel multifunctional coupler: the concept of coupling and proof of principle

Stefan Mommer, Kevin Lamberts, Helmut Keul and Martin Möller

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 3288–3290 (DOI: 10.1039/C3CC40369F). ***Amendment published 27th March 2013.***

An acknowledgements section was not included in the final manuscript. Please find this section below.

This study was performed within the Interreg Euregio Meuse-Rhine IV-A consortium ''BioMiMedics'' (2011–2014) financed through generous contributions of the European Union (through Interreg IV-A) and the government of North Rhine-Westphalia (Germany).

Molecular amino-phosphonate cobalt–lanthanide clusters

Eufemio Moreno Pineda, Floriana Tuna, Robin G. Pritchard, Andrew C. Regan, Richard E. P. Winpenny and Eric J. L. McInnes

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 3522–3524 (DOI: 10.1039/C3CC40907D). ***Amendment published 3rd July 2013.***

There was an error in the author list of the original paper and Yan-Zhen Zheng was left off the list. The authors would like to apologise for this oversight and add Yan-Zhen Zheng as a co-author.

Unprecedented 1,3-migration of the aryl ligand in metallacyclic aryl α-naphthyl Pt(IV) difluorides to produce β-arylnaphthyl Pt(II) complexes

Ina S. Dubinsky-Davidchik, Israel Goldberg, Arkadi Vigalok and Andrei N. Vedernikov

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 3446–3448 (DOI: 10.1039/C3CC41079J). ***Amendment published 23rd August 2013.***

The acknowledgements for this paper were omitted in error. These should read as follows:
We thank the US-Israel Binational Science Foundation for supporting this work.

A fullerene dyad with a tri(octyloxy)benzene moiety induced efficient nanoscale active layer for the poly(3-hexylthiophene)-based bulk heterojunction solar cell applications

Pan Zhang, Chao Li, Yaowen Li, Xiaoming Yang, Liwei Chen, Bin Xu, Wenjing Tian and Yingfeng Tu

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 4917–4919 (DOI: 10.1039/C3CC41321G). ***Amendment published 23rd May 2013.***

An acknowledgements section was not included in the final manuscript. Please find this section below.

We acknowledge financial support from NSFC (Grant No. 21204057), Jiangsu Provincial NSF (Grant No. BK2012213), Open Project of State Key Laboratory of Supramolecular Structure and Materials (Grant No. sklssm201333) and Priority Academic Program Development of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions.

A multifunctional nanoprobe based on Au–Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles for multimodal and ultrasensitive detection of cancer cells

Jian Liu, Wei Zhang, Haoli Zhang, Zhengyin Yang, Tianrong Li, Baodui Wang, Xing Huo, Rui Wang and Haotai Chen

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 4938–4940 (DOI: 10.1039/C3CC41984C). ***Amendment published 9th May 2013.***

There are errors in the details of the author affiliation and address c. The correct address, including the affiliation, is as follows: [c] State Key Laboratory of Veterinary Etiological Biology, National Foot-and-Mouth Disease Reference Laboratory, Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Lanzhou 730046, Gansu, P.R. China.

Highly diastereoselective and enantioselective direct Michael addition of phthalide derivatives to nitroolefins

Jie Luo, Haifei Wang, Fangrui Zhong, Jacek Kwiatkowski, Li-Wen Xu and Yixin Lu

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 5775–5777 (DOI: 10.1039/C3CC42187B). ***Amendment published 21st June 2013.***

During the preparation of this manuscript, a related early report (W. K. Janowski, R. H. Prager, *Aust. J. Chem.*, 1989, **42**, 731) was unintentionally missed out. We sincerely apologize for this oversight.

Synthesis of core–shell $NaBH_4$@M (M = Co, Cu, Fe, Ni, Sn) nanoparticles leading to varied morphologies

Meganne Christian and Kondo-François Aguey-Zinsou

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 6794–6796 (DOI: 10.1039/C3CC42815J). ***Amendment published 28th June 2013.***

The Fig. 3 graphic is incorrect. The correct graphic is shown below.

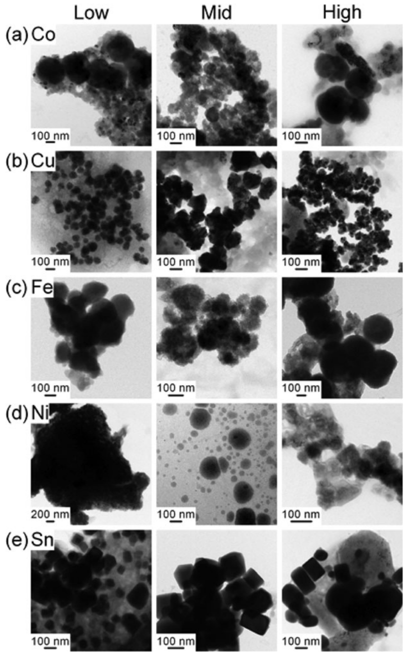


Fig. 3

Thiourea-phosphonium salts from amino acids: cooperative phase-transfer catalysts in the enantioselective aza-Henry reaction

Dongdong Cao, Zhuo Chai, Jiaxing Zhang, Zhengqing Ye, Hua Xiao, Hongyu Wang, Jinhao Chen, Xiaoyu Wu and Gang Zhao

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 5972–5974 (DOI: 10.1039/C3CC42864H). ***Amendment published 7th June 2013.***

A citation is missing in the published manuscript, the citation is shown below:
Tetrahedron., 2013, **69**, 5104–5111 (DOI: 10.1016/j.tet.2013.04.079)

Complexation with organometallic ruthenium pharmacophores enhances the ability of 4-anilinoquinazolines inducing apoptosis

Wei Zheng, Qun Luo, Yu Lin, Yao Zhao, Xiuli Wang, Zhifeng Du, Xiang Hao, Yang Yu, Shuang Lü, Liyun Ji, Xianchan Li, Ling Yang and Fuyi Wang

Chem. Commun., 2013 (DOI: 10.1039/C3CC43000F). ***Amendment published 20th August 2013.***

The cited reference 3(*d*) should be F. Kratz, M. Hartmann, B. Keppler and L. Messori, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1994, **269**, 2581–2588.

Coherent manipulation of spin qubits based on polyoxometalates: the case of the single ion magnet $[GdW_{30}P_5O_{110}]^{14-}$

José J. Baldoví, Salvador Cardona-Serra, Juan M. Clemente-Juan, Eugenio Coronado, Alejandro Gaita-Ariño and Helena Prima-García

Chem. Commun., 2013, (DOI: 10.1039/C3CC44838J). ***Amendment published 5th September 2013.***

The charge of the title compound is $^{12-}$ and not $^{14-}$ as stated in the title and throughout the manuscript. This is incorrect in 5 places throughout the paper, including on the second page, where the formula of the polycrystalline powder should be $[YW_{30}P_5O_{110}H_2O]K_{12}.nH_2O$.

Design of supramolecular amino acids to template peptide folding

Davoud Mozhdehi and Zhibin Guan

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 9950–9952 (DOI: 10.1039/C3CC45419C). ***Amendment published 4th October 2013.***

An acknowledgement section was missed from the paper and the authors have now included this below.

We thank the US Department of Energy, Division of Materials Sciences (DE-FG02-04ER46162) and National Science Foundation (DMR-1217651) for financial support.

An asymmetric tubular ceramic-carbonate dual phase membrane for high temperature CO_2 separation

Xueliang Dong, José Ortiz Landeros and Y. S. Lin

Chem. Commun., 2013, **49**, 9654–9656 (DOI: 10.1039/C3CC45949G). ***Amendment published 24th September 2013***.

There is an error in the caption of Fig. 4. The sentence ''CO_2 permeation flux and permeance of asymmetric tubular dual-phase membranes as a function of feed CO_2 concentration at 900 °C'' should read ''CO_2 permeation flux and permeance of asymmetric tubular dual-phase membranes as a function of feed CO_2 concentration at 700 °C.''

RETRACTION

Pt-free cathode catalysts prepared *via* multi-step pyrolysis of Fe phthalocyanine and phenolic resin for fuel cells

Libin Wu, Yuta Nabae, Shogo Moriya, Katsuyuki Matsubayashi, Nazrul M. Islam, Shigeki Kuroki, Masa-aki Kakimoto, Jun-ichi Ozaki and Seizo Miyata

Chem. Commun., 2010, **46**, 6377–6379 (DOI: 10.1039/C0CC01597K). ***Retraction published 17th April 2013***.

We, the named authors, hereby wholly retract this *Chemical Communications* article, due to the fact that we have discovered that data relating to Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 presented in the communication were fabricated.

Signed: Libin Wu, Yuta Nabae, Shogo Moriya, Katsuyuki Matsubayashi, Nazrul M. Islam, Shigeki Kuroki, Masa-aki Kakimoto, Jun-ichi Ozaki and Seizo Miyata, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan, 17 April 2013.

Retraction endorsed by Robert D. Eagling, Editor, *Chemical Communications*.