

Correction to A Facile Access to Enantioenriched Isoindolines via One-Pot Sequential Cu(I)-Catalyzed Asymmetric 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition/Oxidation

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S Supporting Information

An incorrect X-ray structure and CIF file caused misinterpretation of the structures of **5a–r** and **7**. See below for corrections to the paper and the Supporting Information. Complete corrected Supporting Information and a corrected CIF for **5b** are included.

Page 6230: The title should be “A Facile Access to Enantioenriched Isoindolines via One-Pot Sequential Cu(I)-Catalyzed Asymmetric 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition/Oxidation”.

Page 6230, Abstract text, line 3: “aromatization” should be replaced by “oxidation”.

Page 6231, right column, lines 1 and 37; page 6232, right column, lines 3 and 30; page 6233, right column, line 6: “aromatization” should be replaced by “oxidation”.

Page 6321, right column, line 21, “significant” should be replaced by “partially”; line 23, “efficiently” should be replaced by “partially”; line 34, “keto-isomer” should be replaced by “precursor”.

The Abstract/TOC graphic, Schemes 1–3, Tables 1 and 2, and Figure 1 should be replaced.

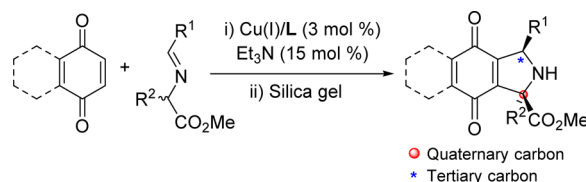
We thank Professor Dr. Alex M. Szpilman for his kindly pointing out the mistakes.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

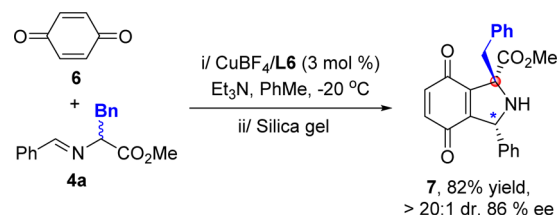
S Supporting Information

Corrected structures are provided for **5a–r** and compound **7**. Several compounds have a proton in the spectra between 2.60 and 2.70 ppm that was not reported in the experimental details section; see the updated ¹H NMR reporting for compounds **5a**, **5d**, **5f**, **5g**, **5i**, and **5o**. There are fewer reported ¹H NMR peaks in the experimental details section than in the spectrum for compound(s) **5b** and **5n**; see the updated ¹H NMR reporting

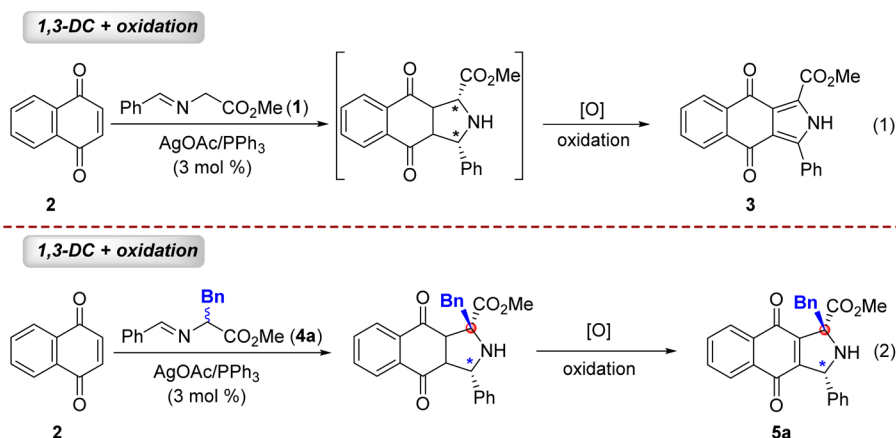
Scheme 1



Scheme 3. Catalyst asymmetric one-pot sequential 1,3-DC/Oxidation of Benzoquinone **6** and imino ester **4a**

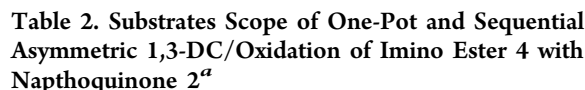
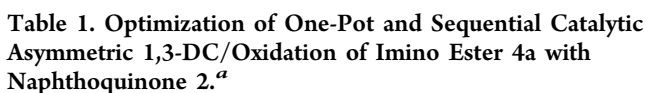


Scheme 2



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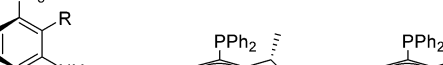
Reaction scheme for the synthesis of **5** (**2** + **4** → **5**):

Starting materials: **2** (1,4-naphthoquinone) and **4** (an enamine derivative, $R^1-CH=N-CH(R^2)-CO_2Me$).

Reaction conditions:

- $i/ CuBF_4/L6$ (3 mol %), Et_3N , $PhMe$, $-20^\circ C$
- $ii/ Silica\ gel$

Product: **5** (a tricyclic adduct, **5** (> 20:1 dr)).



 $(S)\text{-TF-BiphamPhos}$

L1: R = H; **L2:** R = Br

 $(S,R_p)\text{-L3}$: R¹ = Me, R² = Me

 $(S,R_p)\text{-L4}$: R¹ = H, R² = Me

 $(S,R_p)\text{-L5}$: R¹ = H, R² = H

 $(S,R_p)\text{-L6}$

^aUnless otherwise noted, the reaction was carried out with 0.26 mmol of **4** and 0.20 mmol of **2** in 2 mL of toluene at -20 °C. ^bIsolated yield. ^cEe was determined by HPLC analysis. ^dCarried out at 0 °C.

The image shows the chemical structure of the 1998 Nobel Prize molecule, a complex polycyclic molecule. It features a central core with various substituents, including a phenyl group (Ph), a methyl ester group (CO₂Me), and a p-chlorophenyl group (p-Cl-C₆H₄). The structure is shown in a 3D representation with a corresponding 2D chemical structure.

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