

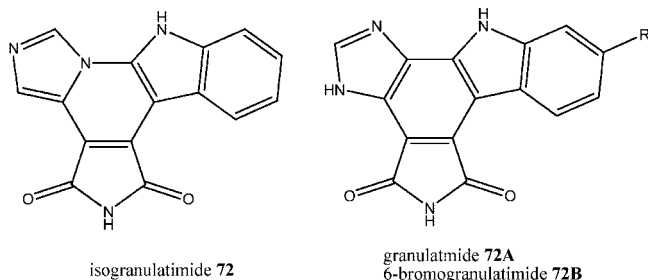
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Hui Fan, Jiangnan Peng, Mark T. Hamann, and Jin-Feng Hu*. Corrigendum to "Lamellarins and Related Pyrrole-Derived Alkaloids from Marine Organisms": [Chemical Review 108 (2008) 264–287] (*Chem. Rev.* **2008**, *108*, 264.)

Page 271, section 2.2.4 *Didemnimides A-E and Cyclized Didemnimide*

The second paragraph in this section should be revised as follows:

A less polar and deep purple cyclized didemnimide alkaloid **72** (with a trivial name of isogranulatimide) was first isolated from the Brazilian ascidian *Didemnum granulatum* (Subphylum Urochordata, Class Ascidiacea) in late 1998 by Berlinck et al.^{1a} Almost at the same time, Fenical's group independently obtained this compound from the Caribbean ascidian *Didemnum conchylitatum*.² Compound **72** is the cyclization product of didemnimide A **67** formed via a C-2 indole condensation with the imidazole nitrogen and represented the first alkaloid to be isolated with this cyclized indole–maleimide–imidazole structure.^{1a,b,2} Isogranulatimide **72** and its isomer granulatimide **72A** could be biomimetically synthesized involving the photocyclization of didemnimide A **67**.^{1a} Subsequently, **72A** along with its 6-bromo derivative (**72B**) were successively obtained as naturally occurring compounds from the above Brazilian ascidian.^{1c} Isogranulatimide **72** was reported as the first noncytotoxic, specific G2 cell cycle checkpoint inhibitor,^{1a,b} and the mechanism of this antitumor action was elucidated at molecular level in 2004.^{1d}



- (1) (a) Berlinck, R. G. S.; Britton, R.; Piers, E.; Lim, L.; Roberge, M.; Da Rocha, R. M.; Andersen, R. J. *J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, *63*, 9850. (b) Roberge, M.; Berlinck, R. G. S.; Xu, L.; Anderson, H. J.; Lim, L. Y.; Curman, D.; Stringer, C. M.; Friend, S. H.; Davies, P.; Vincent, I.; Haggarty, S. J.; Kelly, M. T.; Britton, R.; Piers, E.; Andersen, R. J. *Cancer Res.* **1998**, *58*, 5701. (c) Britton, R.; De Oliveira, J. H. H. L.; Andersen, R. J.; Berlinck, R. G. S. *J. Nat. Prod.* **2001**, *64*, 254. (d) Jiang, X. X.; Zhao, B. G.; Britton, R.; Lim, L. Y.; Leong, D.; Sanghera, J. S.; Zhou, B.-B. S.; Piers, E.; Andersen, R. J.; Roberge, M. *Mol. Cancer Ther.* **2004**, *3*, 1221.
- (2) Vervoort, H. C.; Fenical, W.; Keifer, P. A. *J. Nat. Prod.* **1999**, *62*, 389.

CR900322F
10.1021/cr900322f
Published on Web 10/16/2009

Fabio Bellina and Renzo Rossi*. Transition Metal-Catalyzed Direct Arylation of Substrates with Activated sp³-Hybridized C–H Bonds and Some of Their Synthetic Equivalents with Aryl Halides or Pseudohalides (*Chem. Rev.* **2010**, *110*, 1082.)

Regrettably, there are typographical errors in Table 25 and ref 295. The reactions summarized in Table 25 were conducted using 3 equiv of Bu₃SnF instead of 1 equiv. Moreover, structure **55** is wrong and should be similar to **53**. In fact, difluorosilyl enol ethers were used as reagents. Nevertheless, it should be noted that two examples of reactions with monofluoroenol silyl ethers are reported in ref 109.

The correct reference 295 is as follows: Guo, Y.; Twamley, B.; Shreeve, J. M. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2009**, *7*, 1716.

CR100067X
10.1021/cr100067x
Published on Web 03/19/2010

George Bizzigotti*, Harry Castelly, Ahmed Hafez, Wade Smith, and Mark Whitmire. Parameters for Evaluation of the Fate, Transport, and Environmental Impacts of Chemical Agents in Marine Environments (*Chem. Rev.* **2009**, *109*, 236.)

It was recently brought to our attention that eq 15 on page 242 of our review *Parameters for Evaluation of the Fate, Transport, and Environmental Impacts of Chemical Agents in Marine Environments* (*Chem. Rev.* **2009**, *109*, 236–256) contained an incorrect value due to an error in converting units. The corrected equation, which describes the vapor pressure of solid HD over the temperature range from –25 to 13 °C should be as follows:

$$\log p \text{ (Torr)} = 13.33(\pm 0.09) - \frac{4230(\pm 20)}{T \text{ (K)}} \quad (15)$$

This equation differs from the equation for liquid HD in the cited review because the slope is related to the heat of sublimation (79 kJ/mol) rather than the heat of vaporization (55 kJ/mol).

CR900340Q
10.1021/cr900340q
Published on Web 11/23/2009

Yoshiyuki Mizuhata, Takahiro Sasamori, and Norihiro Tokitoh*. Stable Heavier Carbene Analogues (*Chem. Rev.* **2009**, *109*, 3479.)

Regrettably, there was a typographical error in reference 163c. The correct reference is provided below.

- (1) Zabula, A. V.; Hahn, F. E. *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* **2008**, 5165.

CR900294F
10.1021/cr900294f
Published on Web 09/17/2009