Inorganic Chemistry
Additions and Corrections

Direct Evidence on the Existence of [Mo_{132}] Keplerate-Type Species in Aqueous Solution [*Inorg. Chem.* **2007,** *46*, 8469]. Soumyajit Roy,* Karel L. Planken, Robbert Kim, Dexx v. d. Mandele, and Willem K. Kegel*

Pages 8469−8471. In this published paper, we demonstrated the existence of discrete Keplerate-type [$Mo_{132}L_{30}$] clusters in aqueous solution. Two analogues were studied: L = SO_4^{2-} (**1**) and CH_3COO^- (**2**). We failed to mention the dilution factor of the stock solutions with which the AUC-SV experiments were performed: the 2.2 and 2.7 mM stock solutions of **1** and **2**, respectively, were, in fact, diluted by a factor of 10. Hence, the actual experimental concentrations for AUC-SV for solutions of **1** and **2** were 0.22 and 0.27 mM (and *not* 2.2 and 2.7 mM). The low concentration of the clusters coupled with exposure to atmospheric oxygen during the AUC-SV experiments leads to the low stability of the Keplerate **2** and formation of the "open-basket-like" species [Mo_{116}], referred to as **3** in our paper. We believe the low concentration of the Keplerate with acetate as a ligand in combination with exposure to atmospheric oxygen is responsible for the deviation of our results from those of a recent report (Floquet, S.; et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 17254−17259). These conditions were unfortunately not stated in our original paper. We thank Prof. Achim Müller for drawing our attention to this important detail.

Note Added after ASAP Publication. This paper was published on the Web on May 17, 2010, with incorrect page numbers for a recently published paper. The corrected version was reposted on May 20, 2010.

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