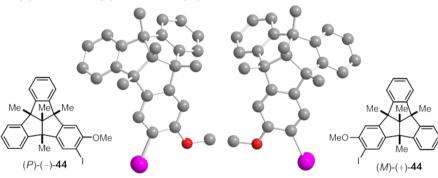
Correction to Regiocontrolled Synthesis and Optical Resolution of Mono-, Di-, and Trisubstituted Tribenzotriquinacene Derivatives: Key Building Blocks for Further Assembly into Molecular Squares and Cubes

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The X-ray crystal samples of the enantiomer pair of compound 44 were inadvertently mixed up. After further checking and repeating the X-ray structure determinations, the absolute configuration of (-)-44 should be (P), while that of (+)-44 should be (M). Consequently, the absolute configuration of (-)-22 and (-)-23 should also be (P), and (+)-22 and (+)-23 should now be (M).

Page 9335. The abstract graphic should now appear as shown below.



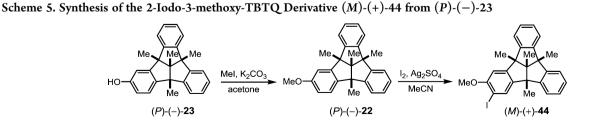
Page 9340. Scheme 5 should now appear as corrected below. Page 9340. Caption of Figure 6 should now read as "X-ray crystal structures of (left) (M)-(+)-44 and (right) (P)-(-)-44, as obtained from hexane/CHCl₃, with one molecule of CHCl₃ per molecule of 44 (30% thermal ellipsoids)".

Page 9340. Right column. In the section of "Determination of Absolute Configurations", all (-) signs in this paragraph should be changed to (+), and (+) to (-).

Page 9342. Left column. The text in paragraph 3 beginning with "In the case of..." should be replaced with the following: "As the spectroscopic moment of the hydroxy group was similar to that of the methoxy group,³² the CD profiles of (–)-mono-hydroxy derivative (–)-23 and (–)-monomethoxy derivative (–)-24 should be similar. Examination of their CD profiles showed that the (–)-enantiomers gave a negative exciton pattern for the B_{1u} transition at about 230 nm (Figure 8d and 8e, yellow lines). On the other hand, the exciton pattern due to the B_{2u} transition at 280 nm was too weak to be identified, possibly due

to the presence of just one chirally modified aromatic ring in the system. Nonetheless, the gross CD pattern of both (-)-23 and (-)-24 is similar to that of (-)-21. Hence, the absolute configuration of the (-)-enantiomers should possess the same absolute configuration to that of (-)-21, i.e. (P)-configuration. This is consistent with the X-ray crystallography data of 2-hydroxy-3-iodo TBTQ derivative 44, in which the (-)-enantiomer possessed the (P)-absolute configuration. For the 2,6-dihydroxy 19 and 2,6-dimethoxy 20 analogues, the B_{2u} transition at 294 nm could be clearly identified. In both cases, (-)-19 (Figure 8a, yellow line) and (-)-20 (Figure 8b, yellow line) could be assigned to have a (P)-configuration. Hence, the absolute configurations of (-)-19, (-)-20, (-)-21, (-)-23, and (-)-24 all possess the same (P)-configuration."

Page 9344. Right column, paragraphs 6, 7, and 9, and on page 9345, left column, paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The absolute configuration label (P)- should all be changed to (M)- and also from (M)- to (P)-.







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Page 9345. Right column. In the Supporting Information paragraph, ".... CIF files of compounds (P)-(+)-44·CHCl₃ and (M)-(-)-44·CHCl₃" should be "....CIF files of compounds (M)-(+)-44·CHCl₃ and (P)-(-)-44·CHCl₃".

Page 9346. Reference 30. The optical rotation label (+)- should all be changed to (-)- and (-)- to (+)-.

The following lists changes to the Supporting Information file: Page S3. In Table S1, "(M)-(-)-23 should be (P)-(-)-23"; "(P)-(+)-23 should be (M)-(+)-23"; "(P)-(+)-24 should be (M)-(+)-24"; "(M)-(-)-24 should be (P)-(-)-24".

Pages S36–S38, compound label should be (M)-(+)-22.

Pages S39–S41, compound label should be (P)-(-)-22.

Pages S42–S44, compound label should be (M)-(+)-23.

Pages S45–S47, compound label should be (P)-(-)-23. Pages S48–S50, compound label should be (P)-(-)-24.

Pages S51–S53, compound label should be (M)-(+)-24.

Pages S84–S86, compound label should be (P)-(-)-44.

Pages S87–S89, compound label should be (M)-(+)-44.