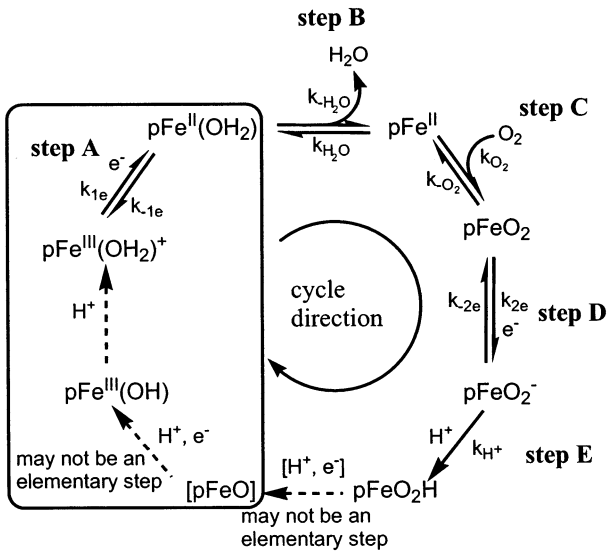
J|A|C|S
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Functional Analogues of the Dioxygen Reduction Site in Cytochrome Oxidase: Mechanistic Aspects and Possible Effects of Cu_B [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2002**, *124*, 11923−11935]. Roman Boulatov, James P. Collman,* Irina M. Shiryaeva, and Christopher J. Sunderland

Page 11929, Figure 8. [H^+, e^-] was omitted over the arrow connecting $pFeO_2H$ and [pFeO], implying the $3e^-/3H^+$ stoichiometry for reduction of O_2 to 2 H_2O. The mechanism should have read as:



JA039122S

10.1021/ja039122s
Published on Web 10/31/2003

Molecular Logic: A Half-Subtractor Based on Tetraphenylporphyrin [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, *125*, 11198−11199]. Steven J. Langford* and Trevor Yann

Page 11199. The appropriate text, based on a revised Figure 4 (below) should now read: "...The spectra are dominated by the emission bands for $TPPH_2$ (λ_{max} = 654 nm, Figure 4a) and TPP^{2-} (λ_{max} = 637 nm, Figure 4b) while protonation of $TPPH_2$ induces a strong quenching of the emission band (Figure 4c) at 654 nm. Monitoring the fluorescence at 637 nm upon the addition of acid, base, and an equimolar mix of acid and base simultaneously yields a truth table (Figure 2) that leads to an INHIBITION function..."

The conclusion drawn within the paper, namely the demonstration of a solution-based molecular half-subtractor, is still valid using transmittance ($T_{417\ nm}$) and fluorescence ($Flu_{637\ nm}$). We apologize for the misinterpretation of the original Figure 4 and thank those who brought it to our attention.

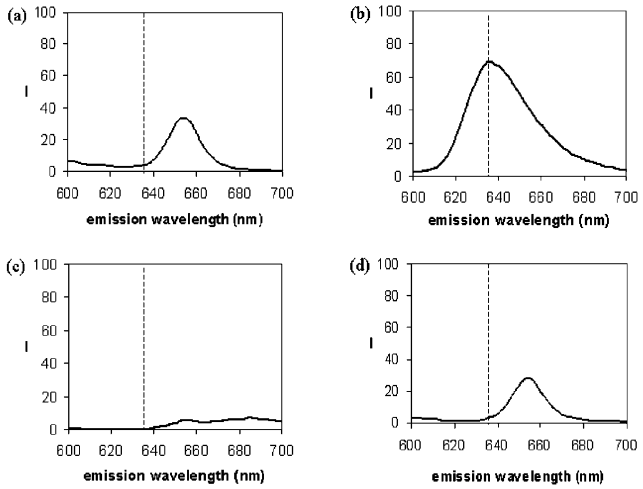


Figure 4. Changes in the emission bands of (a) $TPPH_2$ upon the addition of (b) 0.1 M *t*-BuOK, (c) 0.1 M aqueous HCl, and (d) 1:1 mix of 0.1 M *t*-BuOK and 0.1 M aqueous HCl in DMF solution ($[TPPH_2] = 10^{-5}$ M, λ_{ex} = 435± 2 nm). The INHIBIT function is attributed to the emission band at 637 nm.

JA038843O

10.1021/ja038843o
Published on Web 10/25/2003