The following Communications have been judged by at least two referees to be "very important papers" and will be published online at www.angewandte.org soon:

G. A. Zelada, J. Riu, A. Düzgün, F. X. Rius**
Immediate Detection of Living Bacteria at Ultra-Low Concentrations Using a Carbon-Nanotube-Based Potentiometric Aptasensor

H. Ueda, H. Satoh, K. Matsumoto, K. Sugimoto, T. Fukuyama, H. Tokuyama**
Total Synthesis of (+)-Haplophytine

*K. Fuchibe, T. Kaneko, K. Mori, T. Akiyama**
Expedient Synthesis of N-Fused Indoles: A C–F Activation and C–H Insertion Approach

A. Giannis, P. Heretsch, V. Sarli, A. Stößel*
Synthesis of Cyclopamine Using a Biomimetic and Diastereoselective Approach

W. A. Chalifoux, R. McDonald, M. J. Ferguson, R. R. Tykwinski
***t*-Butyl Endcapped Polyynes: Crystallographic Evidence of Reduced Bond-Length Alternation**

*S. T. Scroggins, Y. Chi, J. M. J. Fréchet**
Polarity-Directed One-Pot Asymmetric Cascade Reactions Mediated by Two Catalysts in an Aqueous Buffer

*D. C. K. Rathwell, S.-H. Yang, K. Y. Tsang, M. A. Brimble**
An Efficient Formal Synthesis of the Human Telomerase Inhibitor (±)-γ-Rubromycin

C. A. Strassert, M. Otter, R. Q. Albuquerque, A. Höne, Y. Vida, B. Maier, L. De Cola**
Photoactive Hybrid Nanomaterial for Targeting, Labeling, and Killing Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria

*S. H. Wunderlich, M. Kienle, P. Knochel**
Directed Manganation of Functionalized Aromatics and Heterocycles Using $TMP_2Mn \cdot 2MgCl_2 \cdot 4LiCl$

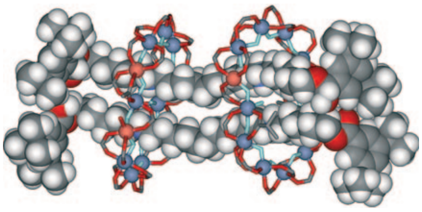
*R. Hahn, F. Schmidt-Stein, J. Salonen, S. Thiemann, Y. Y. Song, J.Kunze, V.-L. Lehto, P. Schmuki**
Semimetallic TiO_2 Nanotubes

Author Profile

"The most significant scientific advances of the last 100 years have been the discovery of penicillin and the development of vaccines for various infections. If I could be anyone for a day, I would be a novelist. …"
This and more about Masakatsu Shibasaki can be found on page 6944.

Books

Highlights



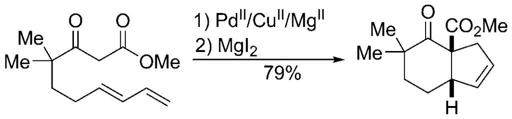
Take this ring … Hybrid organic–inorganic rotaxanes can be prepared using a thread incorporating an alkyl ammonium functionality to template the self-assembly of an inorganic wheel cluster. This approach was used to assemble a range of examples, including a system combining two rings and two threads (see picture; C gray, H white, O red, Cu orange, Cr blue-gray, N blue, F light blue).

Rotaxanes

Bicyclic Cyclopentenes

R. A. Widenhoefer* ________ **6950 – 6952**

A Palladium-Catalyzed Formal (4+1) Annulation: A New Approach to Cyclopentene Construction



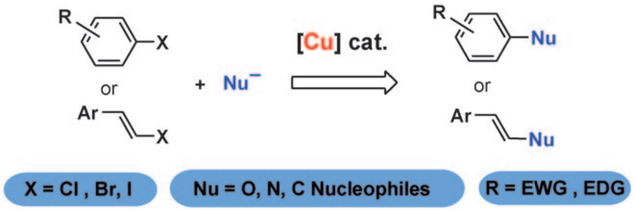
Juggling rings: A novel two-step procedure achieves the formal (4+1) annulation of a conjugated diene with a β-keto ester to form a functionalized cyclopentene in good yield under mild conditions. The transformation involves a palladium-catalyzed intramolecular oxidative cyclopropanation of an ε-dienyl β-keto ester followed by magnesium iodide mediated rearrangement of the resulting vinyl cyclopropane.

Minireviews

Coupling Reactions

F. Monnier,* M. Taillefer* __ **6954 – 6971**

Catalytic C–C, C–N, and C–O Ullmann-Type Coupling Reactions



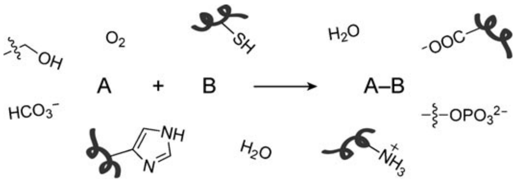
Back to the future: Major achievements have been made in copper-catalyzed Ullmann reactions since its renaissance in the early 2000s. This Minireview highlights developments since 2004 in the corresponding intermolecular arylations and vinylations of N, O, and C nucleophiles by aromatic and vinyl halides under homogeneous and heterogeneous conditions (see scheme; EWG = electron-withdrawing group, EDG = electron-donating group).

Reviews

Bioorthogonal Chemistry

E. M. Sletten,
C. R. Bertozzi* __________ **6974 – 6998**

Bioorthogonal Chemistry: Fishing for Selectivity in a Sea of Functionality



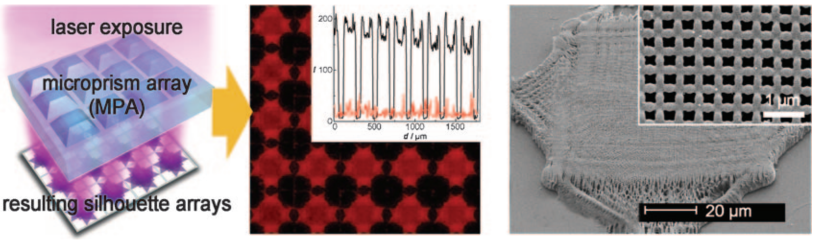
Being specific: A combination of selective chemical transformations and methods to modify biological species has yielded new insights into cellular processes. Key to these new techniques are bioorthogonal chemical reactions, whose components must react rapidly and selectively with each other under physiological conditions in the presence of the plethora of functionality found within living systems.

For the USA and Canada:
ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE International Edition (ISSN 1433-7851) is published weekly by Wiley-VCH, PO Box 191161, 69451 Weinheim, Germany. Air freight and mailing in the USA by Publications Expediting Inc., 200 Meacham Ave., Elmont, NY 11003. Periodicals postage paid at Jamaica, NY 11431. US POSTMASTER: send address changes to *Angewandte Chemie*, Wiley-VCH, 111 River Street, Hoboken, NJ 07030. Annual subscription price for institutions: US$ 7225/6568 (valid for print and electronic / print or electronic delivery); for individuals who are personal members of a national chemical society prices are available on request. Postage and handling charges included. All prices are subject to local VAT/sales tax.

Holographic Lithography

S.-K. Lee, H. S. Park, G.-R. Yi, J. H. Moon, S.-M. Yang* ______ 7000 – 7005

Holographic Fabrication of Microstructures with Internal Nanopatterns Using Microprism Arrays

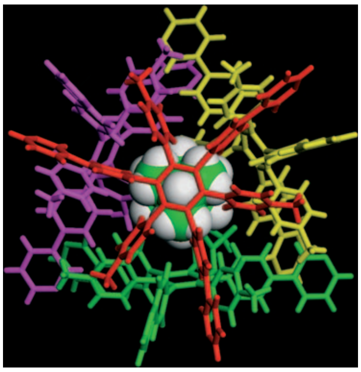


Through the looking glass: Holographic lithography through a microprism array enables the production of microstructured arrays with 3D internal nanoscale features (see picture). In a single-step exposure of 0.1 s, thousands of features are generated in a spot size of about 1 cm^2. They exhibit 14-times enhanced fluorescence compared with conventional microarrays.

Molecular Capsules

S. Hiraoka,* K. Harano, T. Nakamura, M. Shiro, M. Shionoya* ______ 7006 – 7009

Induced-Fit Formation of a Tetrameric Organic Capsule Consisting of Hexagram-Shaped Amphiphile Molecules

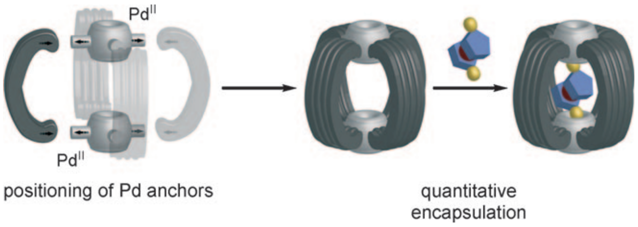


Fitting in: Hexagram-shaped amphiphiles self-assemble in the presence of a spherical, hydrophobic guest molecule to form a tetrahedron-shaped tetrameric organic capsule in an aqueous methanol solution (see picture). In the presence of adamantane, an aqueous solution of a box-shaped hexameric capsule composed of hexagram-shaped amphiphiles was converted into a novel 1.7 nm sized tetrameric capsule that has an encapsulated adamantane template molecule.

Anion Recognition

G. H. Clever, S. Tashiro, M. Shionoya* ______ 7010 – 7012

Inclusion of Anionic Guests inside a Molecular Cage with Palladium(II) Centers as Electrostatic Anchors



Anchors away! Four banana-shaped ligands and two Pd^{II} ions assemble quantitatively to form a ball-shaped object with four large portals (see picture). The two Pd^{II} ions form stable, square-planar complexes with the pyridyl donors of the ligands, but can undergo further interactions with anions. Their positioning in a confined distance by the rigid ligands make them act as electrostatic anchors for dianionic guests of a certain size.


A Journal of the Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker
Angewandte
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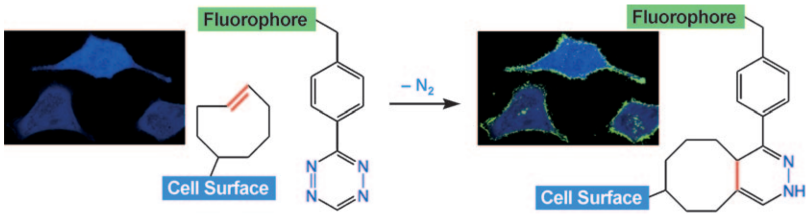
International Edition
GDCh
D 3461
www.angewandte.org
2008–47/22
WILEY-VCH

Live-Cell Imaging

N. K. Devaraj, R. Upadhyay, J. B. Haun,
S. A. Hilderbrand,*
R. Weissleder* ———— **7013–7016**

Fast and Sensitive Pretargeted Labeling of Cancer Cells through a Tetrazine/*trans*-Cyclooctene Cycloaddition

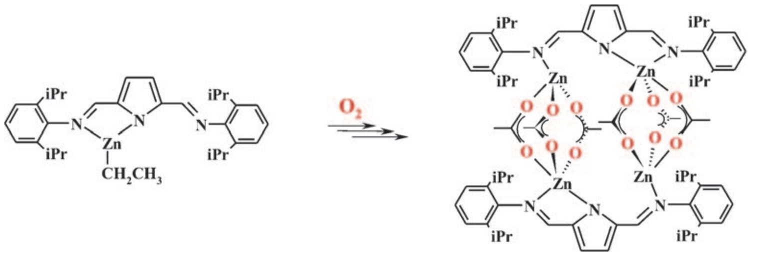


A label for six, please! A fluorescent tetrazine derivative was used to image *trans*-cyclooctene-modified affinity ligands on live cancer cells through a bioorthogonal cycloaddition with a reaction rate of approximately $6000 \pm 200\,\text{M}^{-1}\,\text{s}^{-1}$ in serum at 37 °C (see scheme). To maximize the fluorescence signal, up to six *trans*-cyclooctene moieties were attached to the antibody used to pretarget cells for labeling.

Oxygenation Reactions

J. Lewiński,* M. Kościelski, K. Suwała,
I. Justyniak ———— **7017–7020**

Transformation of Ethylzinc Species to Zinc Acetate Mediated by O_2 Activation: Reactive Oxygen-Centered Radicals Under Control

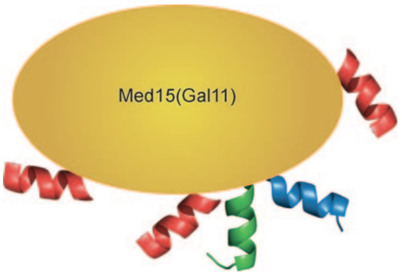


The controlled oxygenation of ethylzinc complexed with a tridentate pyrroloimine leads to an unprecedented transformation of the resulting ethylperoxide into an acetate. The zinc acetate appears to form without involvement of redox-active metal centers by a combination of O–O bond activation and multiple rearrangements of $ZnO^{\bullet}$ and $^{\bullet}OEt$ radical species.

Activator Mapping

C. Y. Majmudar, B. Wang, J. K. Lum,
K. Håkansson,*
A. K. Mapp* ———— **7021–7024**

A High-Resolution Interaction Map of Three Transcriptional Activation Domains with a Key Coactivator from Photo-Cross-Linking and Multiplexed Mass Spectrometry

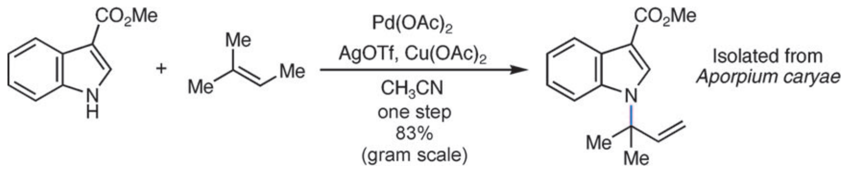


Binding with distinction: Photo-cross-linking followed by the complementary use of ESI and MALDI mass spectrometric techniques yielded the interaction sites of three prototypical amphipathic transcriptional activators (represented by different-colored helices in the picture) with the coactivator Med15. Investigation of the functional relevance of these sites in yeast revealed overlapping yet distinct binding patterns for the activators investigated.

Synthetic Methods

M. R. Luzung, C. A. Lewis,
P. S. Baran* ———— **7025–7029**

Direct, Chemoselective *N-tert*-Prenylation of Indoles by C–H Functionalization



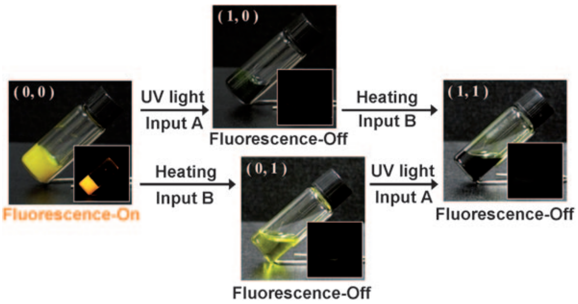
Four steps in one: The direct prenylation of indoles at N-1 can be achieved by C–H functionalization in the presence of a Pd^{II} source. This reaction proceeds by direct intermolecular olefin amination, tolerates a broad range of functional groups, and can be carried out on a gram scale, as demonstrated by the formal syntheses of a number of natural products and the synthesis of an antifungal natural product (see scheme).

Contents

Fluorescent Organogels

J. W. Chung, S.-J. Yoon, S.-J. Lim, B.-K. An, S. Y. Park* ________ **7030 – 7034**

Dual-Mode Switching in Highly Fluorescent Organogels: Binary Logic Gates with Optical/Thermal Inputs



An on/off relationship: A supramolecular binary "OR" logic gate that generates highly enhanced fluorescence emission as the output signal is demonstrated (see picture). The system comprises a mixture of organogelator and photochromic compound and is able to process dual inputs of UV irradiation and thermal heating.

Self-Erasing Paper

R. Klajn, P. J. Wesson, K. J. M. Bishop, B. A. Grzybowski* ________ **7035 – 7039**

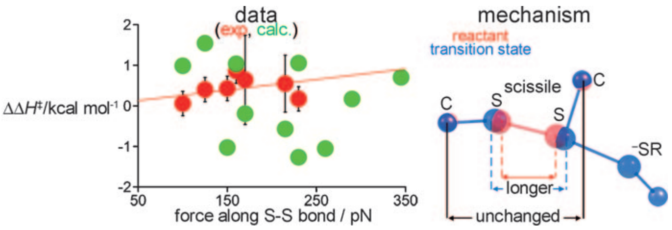
Writing Self-Erasing Images using Metastable Nanoparticle "Inks"

Mission Impossible: Metal nanoparticles (NPs) coated with photoresponsive ligands are used as "inks" for self-erasing "paper" whereby light-induced self-assembly of the NPs is transduced into local color changes (see picture). Depending on the degree of self-assembly, multicolor images can be written using only one type of NP ink. Duration of image erasure is regulated by the surface concentration of photoactive groups and can range from seconds to days.

Force-Dependent Kinetics

T. J. Kucharski, Z. Huang, Q.-Z. Yang, Y. Tian, N. C. Rubin, C. D. Concepcion, R. Boulatov* ________ **7040 – 7043**

Kinetics of Thiol/Disulfide Exchange Correlate Weakly with the Restoring Force in the Disulfide Moiety

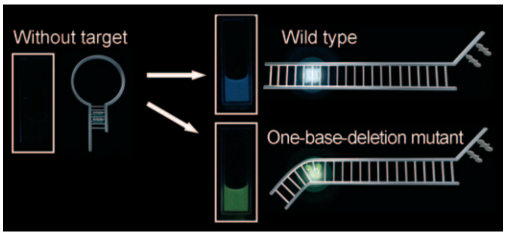


S-S-Stretch! A series of increasingly strained macrocyclic disulfides investigated experimentally and by high-level DFT calculations reveals that the kinetics of thiol/disulfide exchange are independent of the restoring force in the disulfide moiety. This finding is consistent with the S_N2 mechanism of thiol/disulfide exchange and lends insight into the acceleration of disulfide reduction upon stretching of certain proteins.

Fluorescent Probes

H. Kashida, T. Takatsu, T. Fujii, K. Sekiguchi, X. G. Liang, K. Niwa, T. Takase, Y. Yoshida, H. Asanuma* ____ 7044 – 7047

In-Stem Molecular Beacon Containing a Pseudo Base Pair of Threoninol Nucleotides for the Removal of Background Emission



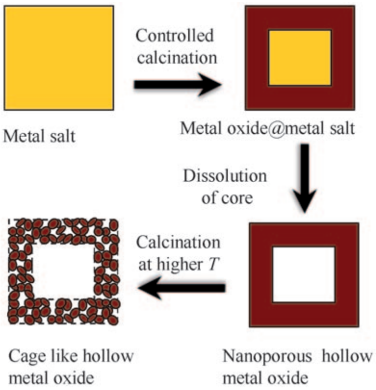
Off means off: An in-stem molecular beacon in which D-threoninol units tether perylene and anthraquinone in the stem region effectively detected target sequences and was able to discriminate a one-base-deletion mutant from the wild-type (full-match) sequence without background emission (see picture).

Porous Hollow Structures

L. Z. Wang,* F. Tang, K. Ozawa, Z.-G. Chen, A. Mukherj, Y. C. Zhu, J. Zou, H.-M. Cheng, G. Q. Lu* ____ 7048 – 7051

A General Single-Source Route for the Preparation of Hollow Nanoporous Metal Oxide Structures

A hole in one: Hollow nanoporous structures are prepared by controlled decomposition–dissolution. The partial thermal decomposition of transition-metal salts forms a metal oxide shell on the surface of the metal salt particles. Acid washing removes the metal salt cores, resulting in hollow nanoporous metal oxide shells (see picture). This new strategy provides a template-free single-source route to hollow structures.



Disiloxanes

H. K. Sharma, K. H. Pannell* ____ 7052 – 7054

The Photochemical Irradiation of R_3SiH in the Presence of $[(\eta^5\text{-}C_5H_5)Fe(CO)_2CH_3]$ in DMF Leads to Disiloxanes not Disilanes

Not Si–Si, rather Si–O–Si: Dimethylformamide (DMF) acts as an oxygen source in the efficient transformation of tertiary silanes (R_3SiH; $R_3 = Ph_2Me$, $PhMe_2$, Et_3) into disiloxanes $R_3Si{-}O{-}SiR_3$ in the presence of the catalyst $[(\eta^5\text{-}C_5H_5)Fe(CO)_2CH_3]$ (**1**; see scheme). This result contradicts a recently published related study, in which the formation of disilanes is reported.

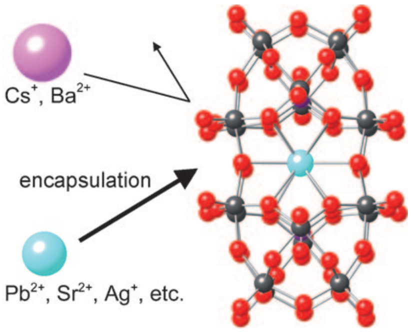
$$2\ R_3SiH \xrightarrow[\mathbf{1},\ DMF]{h\nu} R_3Si\text{-}O\text{-}SiR_3 + Me_3N$$

Polyoxometalates

A. Yoshida, Y. Nakagawa, K. Uehara, S. Hikichi, N. Mizuno* ____ 7055 – 7058

Inorganic Cryptand: Size-Selective Strong Metallic Cation Encapsulation by a Disilicoicosatungstate (Si_2W_{20}) Polyoxometalate

A select club: The polyoxometalate $[(\gamma\text{-}SiW_{10}O_{32})_2(\mu\text{-}O)_4]^{8-}$ ($\mathbf{1}^{8-}$) has a cavity that can size-selectively encapsulate the ions Pb^{2+}, Sr^{2+}, Na^+, Ag^+, K^+, and Rb^+ (see picture, light blue; Si hidden, W gray, O red). Larger Ba^{2+} and Cs^+ ions (pink) are not encapsulated by **1**. The molecular structures of $[M^{n+}\subset\mathbf{1}]^{(8-n)-}$ ($M^{n+} = Pb^{2+}$, Sr^{2+}, Ag^+, Ba^{2+}) were characterized by X-ray crystallography.

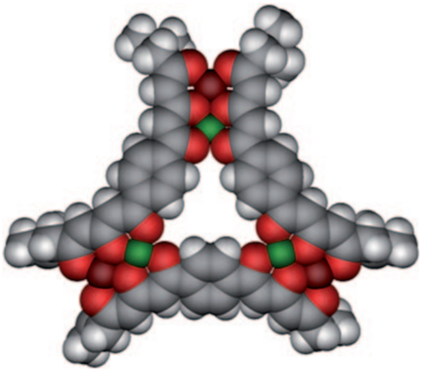


Metallostructures

F. Li, J. K. Clegg, P. Jensen, K. Fisher, L. F. Lindoy,* G. V. Meehan, B. Moubaraki, K. S. Murray ________ 7059 – 7063

Predesigned Hexanuclear Cu$^{\mathrm{II}}$ and Cu$^{\mathrm{II}}$/Ni$^{\mathrm{II}}$ Metallacycles Featuring Six-Node Metallacoronand Structural Motifs

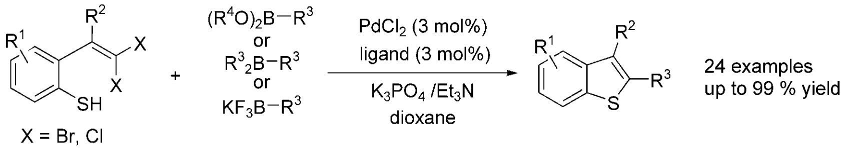
Crowning glory: The assembly of Cu$^{\mathrm{II}}$ or Cu$^{\mathrm{II}}$ and Ni$^{\mathrm{II}}$ and a new 1,4-aryl-linked bis(triketonato) ligand designed to adopt a 'bent' configuration leads to unusual Cu$_{6-n}$Ni$_n$L$_3$ ($n=0$, 3) metallacycles that feature unique hexanuclear metallacoronand structural motifs. In the case of the hexanuclear Cu$^{\mathrm{II}}$ species, strong antiferromagnetic interactions exist between proximate pairs of metal ions in each structure.



Tandem Catalysis

C. S. Bryan, J. A. Braunger, M. Lautens* ________ 7064 – 7068

Efficient Synthesis of Benzothiophenes by an Unusual Palladium-Catalyzed Vinylic C–S Coupling



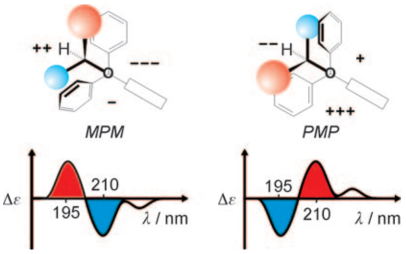
The simultaneous construction of a C–S and a C–C bond under catalytic conditions forms the basis of an efficient route to diversely functionalized benzothiophenes from *gem*-dihalovinyl thiophenols. The C–C bond can be formed in this tandem catalytic process with an organoboron reagent as shown in the scheme (R^1 = H, Me, F, Cl, Br, –OCH$_2$O–; R^2 = H, Me; R^3 = aryl, heteroaryl, alkenyl, alkyl), or by Heck or Sonogashira coupling with an alkene or alkyne.

Chirality

J. Ściebura, P. Skowronek, J. Gawronski* ________ 7069 – 7072

Trityl Ethers: Molecular Bevel Gears Reporting Chirality through Circular Dichroism Spectra

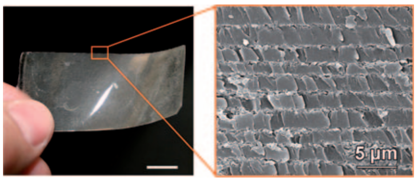
More than a protecting group: The trityl group senses the chirality of an alkyl substituent in chiral trityl ethers. The CD spectra of trityl-protected alcohols are highly sensitive to the chirality of the alcohol. The use of a trityl CD sensor provides new insight into the structure and mode of action of chiral molecular bevel gears and shows the relation between the absolute configurations of molecules and their Cotton effect patterns.



Layer-By-Layer Films

P. Podsiadlo, M. Michel, K. Critchley, S. Srivastava, M. Qin, J. W. Lee, E. Verploegen, A. J. Hart, Y. Qi, N. A. Kotov* ________ 7073 – 7077

Diffusional Self-Organization in Exponential Layer-By-Layer Films with Micro- and Nanoscale Periodicity

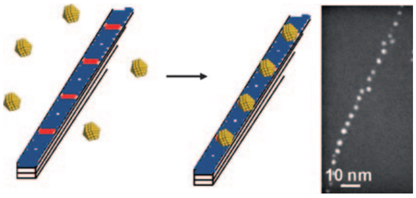


The layer-by-layer deposition of poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride) and poly(acrylic acid) incorporating inorganic sheets of sodium montmorillonite clay leads to a stratified structure throughout the film interior, with micrometer-thick polymer complex layers and thin clay strata (see picture; right: cross-section).

Nanoparticle Assembly

N. Sharma, A. Top, K. L. Kiick,* D. J. Pochan* ——— **7078 – 7082**

One-Dimensional Gold Nanoparticle Arrays by Electrostatically Directed Organization Using Polypeptide Self-Assembly

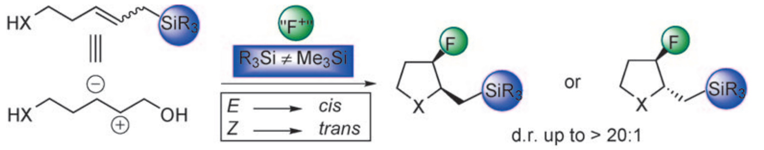


Evenly spaced arrays: The unique molecular architecture of a self-assembled polypeptide template allows the electrostatic deposition of nanoparticles with uniform interparticle spacing. The hierarchical self-assembly mode of the polypeptide results in the display of charged patches at periodic distances along the length of the fibril architecture (see picture).

Fluorination

S. C. Wilkinson, O. Lozano, M. Schuler, M. C. Pacheco, R. Salmon, V. Gouverneur* ——— **7083 – 7086**

Electrophilic Fluorocyclization of Allyl Silanes

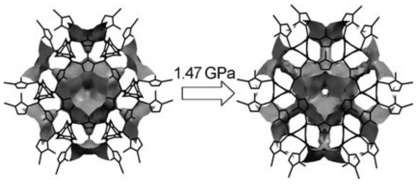


A refreshing cascade: General fluorocyclization reactions will breathe new life into the use of fluorinated hetero- and carbocycles as pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals. Allyl silanes have now been shown to undergo fluorination–cyclization with N−F reagents to give *cis*- and *trans*-substituted fluorinated heterocycles selectively (see scheme). The correct choice of silyl group was critical to prevent competitive fluorodesilylation.

Metal–Organic Frameworks

S. A. Moggach,* T. D. Bennett, A. K. Cheetham ——— **7087 – 7089**

The Effect of Pressure on ZIF-8: Increasing Pore Size with Pressure and the Formation of a High-Pressure Phase at 1.47 GPa

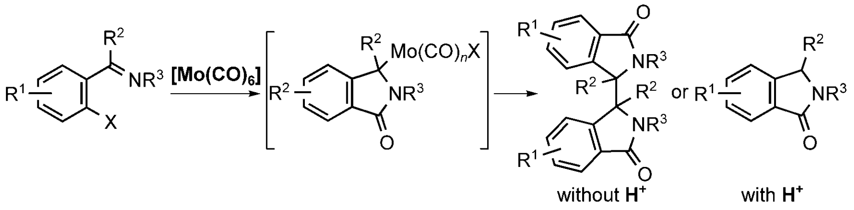


The big squeeze: On applying pressure to ZIF-8 (0.18 GPa), solvent can be squeezed into the porous cavities, initially increasing the pore size and unit-cell volume. On increasing pressure further to 1.47 GPa, a phase transition takes place (see picture). This transition allows more solvent to enter the original nanopores and enlarges the narrow channels connecting these pores, resulting in higher porous volume and solvent content.

Synthetic Methods

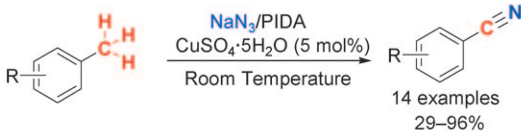
J. Takaya, K. Sangu, N. Iwasawa* ——— **7090 – 7093**

Molybdenum(0)-Promoted Carbonylative Cyclization of *o*-Haloaryl- and β-Haloalkenylimine Derivatives by Oxidative Addition of a Carbon(sp^2)−Halogen Bond: Preparation of Two Types of γ-Lactams



Lovely lactams: Synthetically useful γ-lactam derivatives have been prepared through the unique title transformation. By utilizing the characteristic property of the molybdenum complex, two kinds of products (both of which have rarely been obtained by reactions catalyzed by late transition metals) were obtained selectively by adjusting the reaction conditions (see scheme).

Aryl Nitriles

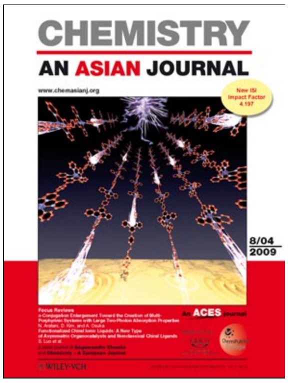


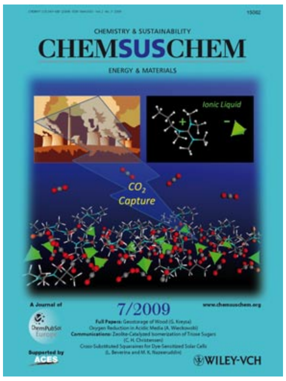
Three C—H bonds are cleaved in the direct transformation of methyl arenes to aryl nitriles under mild and neutral conditions (see scheme). This new synthetic tool may not only be used to construct synthetically and medicinally important aryl nitriles, it also achieves C—H functionalization under mild conditions. PIDA = phenyliodonium diacetate.

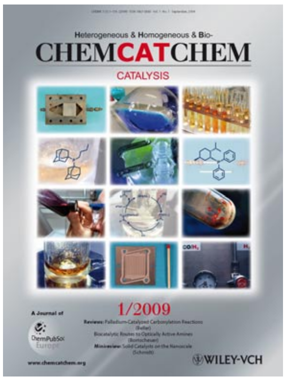
Supporting information is available on www.angewandte.org (see article for access details).

A video clip is available as Supporting Information on www.angewandte.org (see article for access details).

Service







Corrigenda

The authors would like to thank Prof. Guofu Zi and Li Xiang of Beijing Normal University for alerting us to our erroneous assignment of 2,2′-diamino-6,6′-dimethylbiphenyl ($[\alpha]_{\mathrm{D}}=-35^{\circ}$ in 10% HCl) as the *S* absolute configuration in our communication. In fact, (*S*)-(−)-2,2′-diamino-6,6′-dimethylbiphenyl has negative specific rotation in non-acidic solvents ($[\alpha]_{\mathrm{D}}=-51.7^{\circ}\pm 2.4$ in EtOH,[1] $[\alpha]_{\mathrm{D}}=+34^{\circ}$ in 10% HCl[2]).[3] Thus, the resolution of racemic 2,2′-diamino-6,6′-dimethylbiphenyl in the Supporting Information should be corrected to read L-(+)-tartaric acid (sometimes given as *d*-tartaric acid in the literature[3]) gives (*R*)-(+)-2,2′-diamino-6,6′-dimethylbiphenyl. Then (*S*)-(−)-2,2′-diamino-6,6′-dimethylbiphenyl enriched materials can be resolved with D-(−)-tartaric acid. These resolved axially chiral diamines can then be used to make all the proligands, precatalysts, and pyrrolidine products as described in the communication. Notably, owing to the fact that proligands and precatalysts are reported using specific rotation (not absolute configuration) the misassignment of the naming of the ligand does not change any of the data presented regarding the absolute configurations of the products (i.e. in Table 2, entry 2 precatalyst (−)-**4a** does give the (*S*)-pyrrolidine product). Figure 1, which shows the solution of a racemic crystal, is corrected to read "Two views of an ORTEP diagram (ellipsoids shown at the 50% probably level) of the dimethylamine adduct of (±)-**4a** ... ". The initial erroneous absolute configuration assignment of the diamine means that in Figure 2 we in fact illustrated (−)-**4a**. Thus, based upon the suggestion of Prof. Zi, we modify our working hypothesis for selectivity in setting the stereocenter as presented in the corrected Figure 2.

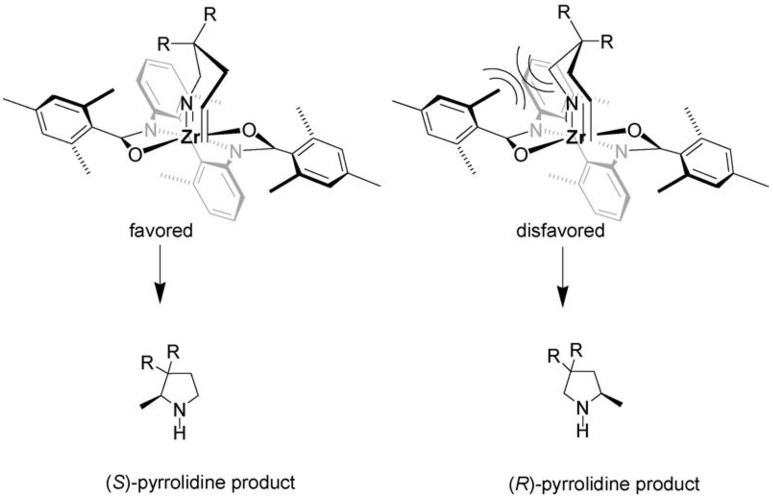


Figure 2. Suggested intermediates in the enantioselective aminoalkene hydroamination using precatalyst (+)-**4a** in which the alkene can approach from the *Re* face or the *Si* face.

While the misassignment of the absolute configuration of the chiral diamine ligand backbone was erroneous and unfortunate, the stereochemistry of the products, and the enantiomeric excesses reported remain unchanged.

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[1] K. Seno, S. Hagishita, T. Sato, K. Kuriyama, *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1* **1984**, 2013 – 2022.
[2] F. A. McGinn, A. K. Lazarus, M. Siegel, J. E. Ricci, K. Mislow, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1958**, *80*, 476 – 480.
[3] T. L. Marxen, B. J. Johnson, P. V. Nilsson, L. H. Pignolet, *Inorg. Chem.* **1984**, *23*, 4663 – 4670.

Chiral Neutral Zirconium Amidate Complexes for the Asymmetric Hydroamination of Alkenes

M. C. Wood, D. C. Leitch, C. S. Yeung, J. A. Kozak, L. L. Schafer* ____ **354–358**

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2007**, *46*

DOI 10.1002/anie.200603017

Corrigenda

Highly Regio- and Enantioselective Copper-Catalyzed Hydroboration of Styrenes

D. Noh, H. Chea, J. Ju,
J. Yun* ——— **6062–6064**

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2009**, *48*

DOI 10.1002/anie.200902015

In the introduction to this Communication, the third sentence in the first paragraph on p. 6178 should read as follows: "so far, only combinations of rhodium complexes and catecholborane (CatBH) have shown the desirable high regioselectivity and enantioselectivity.[4,5]".
The authors wish to add references [4c] and [14b]. The full references appear below.

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[4] For a review of rhodium-catalyzed enantioselective hydroboration, see: a) A.-M. Carroll, T. P. O'Sullivan, P. J. Guiry, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2005**, *347*, 609–631; b) T. Hayashi, Y. Matsumoto, Y. Ito, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1991**, *2*, 601–612; for a regio- and enantioselective hydroboration with CatBH at ambient temperature, see: c) H. Doucet, E. Fernandez, T. P. Layzell, J. M. Brown, *Chem. Eur. J.* **1999**, *5*, 1320–1330.

[14] An NHC–copper-catalyzed hydroboration of styrene with catecholborane has been reported. Incomplete conversion (73–95%) and low regioselectivity (α/β 1:2.3–7.3) in favor of the linear isomer were observed: a) V. Lillo, M. R. Fructos, J. Ramírez, A. A. C. Braga, F. Maseras, M. M. Díaz-Requejo, P. J. Pérez, E. Fernández, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2007**, *13*, 2614–2621. A copper-catalyzed regio- and enantioselective synthesis of β-borylated product from vinyl arenes with bis(pinacolato)diboron and methanol has recently been reported: b) Y. Lee, A. H. Hoveyda, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 3160–3161.

Iron-Catalyzed Dehydrogenative Coupling of Tertiary Silanes

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Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2009**, *48*

DOI 10.1002/anie.200805112

In this Communication, the products in Tables 1 and 2 and the final products in Scheme 2 were incorrectly given. Reinvestigation of these reactions under several reaction conditions and careful analyses of the spectroscopic data of the products revealed that the products do not have Si–Si bonds, but have Si–O–Si bonds. The authors apologize for the error, and are grateful to Professor Pannell[1] and others for pointing this out.

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[1] H. K. Sharma, K. H. Pannell, *Angew. Chem.* **2009**, *121*, 7186–7188; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2009**, *48*, 7052–7054