

## Angewandte Corrigendum

Tetrazole Photoclick Chemistry:  
Reinvestigating Its Suitability as  
a Bioorthogonal Reaction and Potential  
Applications

Z. Li, L. Qian, L. Li, J. C. Bernhammer,  
H. V. Huynh, J.-S. Lee,  
S. Q. Yao\* ————— 2002–2006

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The authors of this Communication have been alerted to an erroneous statement regarding the reactivity of tetrazoles at physiological pH (page 2004, 1st paragraph “Interestingly, of all functional groups tested, CO<sub>2</sub>H appeared most reactive at physiological pH, better than other common nucleophiles including thiols, amines, and alcohols”). This statement was made on the basis of results obtained between the reaction of **1** and pent-4-enoic acid (Figure 1 A) in a 1:1 CH<sub>3</sub>CN/PBS buffer (pH 7.4). Although the experiment was done and results were obtained as exactly described in the manuscript, the final pH of this reaction, due to the addition of excess pent-4-enoic acid (10 mM), was inadvertently lowered to pH 5.90. Consequently, in order to more accurately describe results from the above and other related experiments in Figure 1 A, the phrase “at physiological pH” must be removed from the above statement. Apart from this, all experimental results, other statements, and conclusions made in this manuscript remain valid. Based on preliminary studies carried out at pH 7.4, tetrazole **1** indeed reacted with a variety of biological nucleophiles (acids, alcohols, amines, thiols, etc.) faster than simple terminal alkenes. Under similar conditions, selective cycloaddition of **1** only occurred when highly activated alkenes (e.g. acrylates/ acrylamides) were used. These findings will be reported in due course.