
CORRECTION

Phytotoxic and Antimicrobial Activities of Catechin Derivatives, by Ravikanth Veluri, Tiffany L. Weir, Harsh Pal Bais, Frank R. Stermitz, and Jorge M. Vivanco*. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* **2004**, *52*, 1077.

On page 1077 of this paper (Introduction) it is stated that (–)-catechin “is as potent as the herbicide 2,4-D when applied to broad leaf plants”. This phrase is incorrect as far as foliar application is concerned and was based upon preliminary greenhouse tests that could not be generally substantiated.

In both this and another paper (*J. Agric Food Chem.* **2003**, *51*, 897–901) it is stated that (–)-catechin holds the entire phytotoxic property found in the root exudates of *Centaurea maculosa*. It should be noted that we have recently found that (+)-catechin also holds some phytotoxic activity [minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) = $\sim 150\text{--}200\ \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$], but it was $\sim 1.5\text{--}2.0$ -fold less compared to that of (–)-catechin (MIC = $\sim 100\ \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$). These MIC experiments were conducted using the model plant *Arabidopsis thaliana* (wild-type Columbia-0) grown under liquid medium conditions. Accordingly, we have found at least two other published reports providing evidence that (+)-catechin is phytotoxic (see Buta and Lusby, *Phytochemistry* **1986**, *25*, 93–95; and Iqbal et al., *Weed Sci.* **2003**, *51*, 657–662). It should be highlighted that these recent results do not rule out the possibility that MICs of (+)- and (–)-catechin would vary in different plant species.

JF040453D

10.1021/jf040453d

Published on Web 11/19/2004