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Additions & Corrections

Substrate Modification Approach to Achieve Efficient Resolution: Didesmethylcitalopram: A Key Intermediate for Escitalopram

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Page 292, in last paragraph: corrected experimental details:

***S*-(+)-1-(3-Dimethylamino-propyl)-1-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-1,3-dihydro-isobenzofuran-5-carbonitrile (*S*-(+)-1·(−)-DPTTA).** A mixture of compound **1a** (25 g, 0.077 mol) and acetonitrile (125 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 5 min, and then a solution of (−)-DPTTA monohydrate (31.4 g, 0.077 mol) in acetonitrile (125 mL) was added and the mixture stirred for 10−15 min. To the resultant white precipitate was added methanol (20 mL) slowly at 70−75 °C, and the resulting clear solution was slowly cooled to room temperature. After cooling the flask to 0−5 °C for 1.0−1.5 h, the resulting solid was filtered. The recrystallization with acetonitrile/methanol was repeated for two more times, and the resulting solid was filtered. The filtered cake was washed with acetonitrile (20 mL) and dried at 60−65 °C to afford 9.8 g of **1**·(−)-DPTTA. Yield (%): 36 (calculated relative to theoretical which is half of the starting racemate). The DPTTA salt was hydrolyzed to afford escitalopram free base (**1**). $[\alpha]_D$ for free base = 10.8 (*c* 1, methanol); chiral purity:[11] 98.4%; ^{1}H NMR for free base (200 MHz, DMSO-d_6): 1.18−1.28 (m, 2H), 2.01 (s, 6H), 2.11−2.18 (m, 4H), 5.11−5.20 (q, J = 13.2 and 11.2 Hz, 2H), 7.12−7.16 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.56−7.59 (dd, J = 5.2 and 3.6 Hz, 2H), 7.73−7.78 (m, 3H); MS (APCI) *m*/*z* 325 ($M^+ + 1$).

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