

From Sugars to Nutritional Products – Active Ingredients

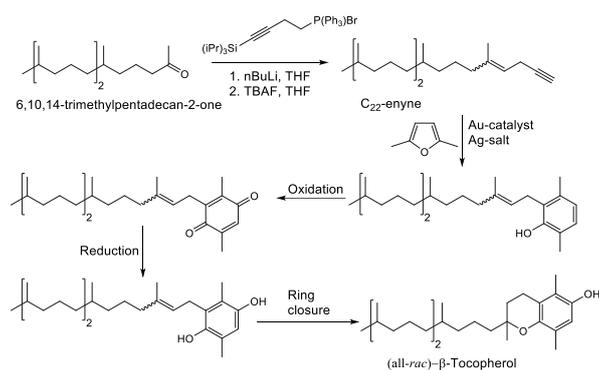
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In this article (*CHIMIA* 2021, 75, 757–765), Scheme 13 and the paragraph describing it on page 764:

Another access to (all-*rac*)- α -tocopherol from renewable furans uses long chain alkynes such as a C₂₂-dienyne (Scheme 13).^[93] The side-chain is constructed starting from phytol which can be oxidized to phytal. After addition of acetylene and dehydration, a C₂₂ dienyne is obtained and easily converted with 2,5-DMF to the desired phenol. Acid catalyzed ring closure to the corresponding chromane, then oxidation to the quinone, followed by hydrogenation gave access to (all-*rac*)- β -tocopherol.

need to be replaced by the following text and the scheme depicted below:

Another access to (all-*rac*)- α -tocopherol from renewable furans uses a long chain C₂₂-enyne (Scheme 13),^[93] which was constructed from 6,10,14-trimethylpentadecan-2-one and bromotriphenyl(4-(triisopropylsilyl)but-3-yn-1-yl)phosphorane. This C₂₂-enyne was converted with 2,5-DMF to the desired phenol derivative. Oxidation to the quinone, followed by reduction and acid-catalyzed ring closure to the corresponding chromane, resulted in (all-*rac*)- β -tocopherol which can be transformed to (all-*rac*)- α -tocopherol by standard methylation procedures.



Scheme 13. (all-*rac*)- β -Tocopherol synthesis from dimethylfuran and C₂₂-enyne.

The authors are thankful to Dr. T. Netscher for recognizing the incorrect content and they apologize for the inconveniences caused.

[93] U. Létinois, T. Netscher, WO Patent Appl. No. WO2016096566, 2016.