Erratum to: Efficient synthesis of optically pure alcohols by asymmetric hydrogen-transfer biocatalysis: application of engineered enzymes in a 2-propanol–water medium

Nobuya Itoh · Kentaro Isotani · Masatoshi Nakamura ·
Kousuke Inoue · Yasuhiro Isogai · Yoshihide Makino

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The Table 1 of the original publication unfortunately contained an error. The correct Table is given below:

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N. Itoh (✉) · K. Isotani · M. Nakamura · K. Inoue · Y. Isogai ·
Y. Makino
Department of Biotechnology, Faculty of Engineering,
Biotechnology Research Center, Toyama Prefectural University,
5180 Kurokawa,
Imizu, Toyama 939-0398, Japan
e-mail: nbito@pu-toyama.ac.jp

Table 1 Production of chiral alcohols from various ketones by *E. coli* biocatalysts^a

Group	Structure of ketone	PAR or mutant enzymes	LSADH
		Reaction conditions, ^a Production level (molar yield), Enantiomeric excess (%),	Reaction conditions, ^a Production level (molar yield), Enantiomeric excess (%),
α -Ketoester	Ethyl pyruvate 1	HAR1, C, 90 mg/mL (90%), 98.9% ee (<i>S</i>)-15	B, 78 mg/mL (76%), >99% ee (<i>R</i>)-15
	Ethyl benzylpyruvate 2	HAR1, E, 195 mg/mL (89%), 99% ee (<i>R</i>)-16	A, 51 mg/mL (63%), >50% ee (<i>S</i>)-16 ^b
β -Ketoester	Ethyl 3-oxobutanoate 3	HAR1, E, 206 mg/mL (100%), >99% ee (<i>S</i>)-17	E, 206 mg/mL (100%), >99% ee (<i>R</i>)-17
	Ethyl 4-chloro-3-oxobutanoate 4	Sar268 136 mg/mL (91%), ^c 99% ee (<i>R</i>)-18	350 mg/mL (100%), ^c >99% ee (<i>S</i>)-18
Ketone	2-Chloroacetophenone 5	HAR1, C, 71 mg/mL (71%), >99% ee (<i>R</i>)-19	E, 144 mg/mL (72%), >99% ee (<i>S</i>)-19
	2'-Chloroacetophenone 6	HAR1, E, 139 mg/mL (59%), >99% ee (<i>S</i>)-20	C, 1.5 mg/mL (1.25%), 99% ee (<i>R</i>)-20 ^d
	2,3'-Dichloroacetophenone 7	HAR1, F, 308 mg/mL (95%), >99% ee (<i>R</i>)-21	E, 200 mg/mL (100%), >99% ee (<i>S</i>)-21
	2,4'-Dichloroacetophenone 8	HAR1, A, 75 mg/mL (100%), >99% ee (<i>R</i>)-22	E, 194 mg/mL (97%), >99% ee (<i>S</i>)-22
	2,2,2-Trifluoroacetophenone 9	HAR1, C, 76 mg/mL (59%), >99% ee (<i>R</i>)-23	E, >256 mg/mL (100%), >99% ee (<i>S</i>)-23
	Benzylacetone 10	Sar268, D, 112 mg/mL (56%), >99% ee (<i>S</i>)-24	E, 103 mg/mL (54%), 96% ee (<i>R</i>)-24
	2-Chloro-1-(3,4-methylene- dioxyphenyl)ethanone 11	14 mg/mL (14%), ^e >99% ee (<i>R</i>)-25	40 mg/mL (40%), ^e >99% ee (<i>S</i>)-25
	Piperonylacetone 12	HAR1, D, 177 mg/mL (74%), >99% ee (<i>S</i>)-26	E, 176 mg/mL (73%), >99% ee (<i>R</i>)-26
	1- <i>N</i> -Boc-3-pyrrolidinone 13	HAR1, F, 312 mg/mL (94%), >99% ee (<i>S</i>)-27	C, 3.5 mg/mL (3.5%), >99% ee (<i>R</i>)-27
	3-Quinuclidinone 14	HAR1, A, 34 mg/mL (45%), >99% ee (<i>S</i>)-28	No conversion

Instrumental analysis data of the products are listed in Supplement

^a Optimized reaction conditions were as follows: A, 10% (v/v) IPA, 7.5% (w/v) substrate, at 35°C; B, 10% IPA, 10% substrate, at 30°C; C, 10% IPA, 10% substrate, at 35°C; D, 15% IPA, 20% substrate, at 25°C; E, 15% IPA, 20% substrate, at 35°C; F, 20% IPA, 32.5% substrate, at 25°C

^b Low ee value compared with the data (85% ee) using purified LSADH (Inoue et al. 2005b) was due to the *E. coli* host cells, which had the activity to convert this ketone to (*R*)-form alcohol

^c The reaction was carried out in an organic solvent–water two-phase system (see “Materials and methods” section)

^d The product was not purified because of its low yield

^e Data obtained with wild-type PAR or LSADH under the conditions that were not optimized