Clarification necessary:

TU Dresden's DUT-6 claimed by other scientists as MOF-205

DUT-6 was recently discovered in Dresden by using zinc nitrate and two different kinds of linker molecules, 2,6-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid (2,6-H_2ndc) and benzene-1,3,5-tribenzoic acid (H_3btb). This leads to the structure of DUT-6 (Zn_4O(2,6-ndc)$(btb)_{4/3}$, DUT = Dresden University of Technology) which was already published by Kaskel *et al.* in 2009 in *Angewandte Chemie Int. Ed*.[1] DUT-6 has uniform dodecahedral mesopores leading to extremely high porosity and adsorption capacities for methane (230 mg g^{-1} at 100 bar and 298K), hydrogen (60 mg g^{-1} at 50 bar and 77K) and *n*-butane (1.1 g g^{-1} at 293K).

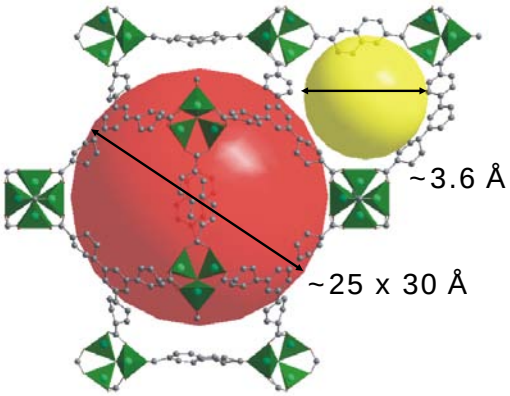

Figure 1: Mesopore (red sphere indicates pore volume) and small cage (yellow sphere indicates pore volume) of DUT-6.

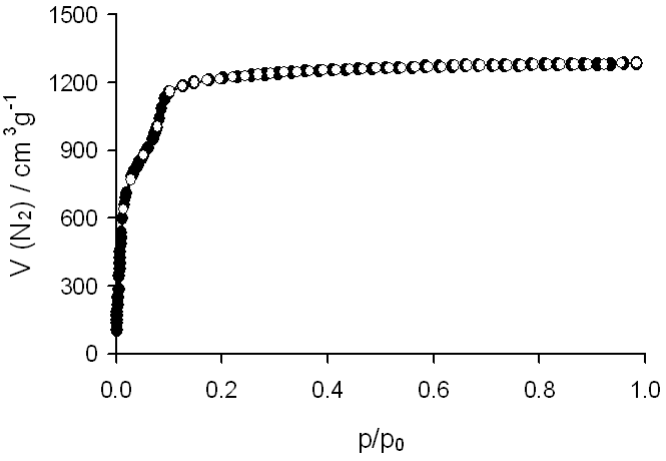

Figure 2: Nitrogen adsorption (●) and desorption (○) isotherm at 77K of DUT-6.

In a more recent publication in *Science* Yaghi and Co-workers describe four new highly porous Metal-Organic Frameworks, namely MOF-180, MOF-200, MOF-205, and MOF-210.[2] However, MOF-205 is identical in structure and composition to DUT-6 and is not a new compound.

[1] N. Klein, I. Senkovska, K. Gedrich, U. Stoeck, A. Henschel, U. Mueller, S. Kaskel, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2009, **48**, 9954–9957.

[2] H. Furukawa, N. Ko, Y.B. Go, N. Aratani, S.B. Choi, E. Choi, A.Ö. Yazaydin, R.Q. Snurr, M. O'Keeffe, J. Kim, O.M. Yaghi, *Science* 2010, **329**, 424-428.