In addition to the papers (1965–2005) referenced in the main article [1] pyrrolyl squaraines were listed in a 1974 US patent from IBM as one of the examples of a squaraine dye that can be used in electrophotographic plates [2], a 1979 US patent from Eastman Kodak in relation to electrophoretic migration imaging processes [3], a 1982 US patent for use in electrophotographic reproduction [4], two concurrent 1988 US patents from Eastman Kodak for use as negative working photoresists [5] and imaging dyes [6], a 2004 US patent from Asahi Denka for their use as optical filters and optical recording materials [7], and a 2005 US patent from BASF for use in optical data storage applications [8].

References from 2006 onwards listing pyrrolyl squaraines have included a 2007 US patent from KyoWa Hakko Chemical covering their use as optical filters for electronic display devices [9], a computational study in 2007 on the diradical nature of both squaraine and croconaine dyes [10], a 2008 US patent from Adeka Corporation for use as optical filters and optical recording materials [11], a 2008 US patent from Fuji Xerox for use as a colorant [12], a 2009 US patent from Kyowa Hakko Chemical for use as optical filters [13], a 2009 review (in Spanish) of oxocarbons and pseudooxocarbons [14], a 2010 US patent from Fuji Xerox for use as a colorant [15], and a 2013 US patent from Adeka Corporation for use in a color conversion filter [16].

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest.

References


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