# NGEWAND

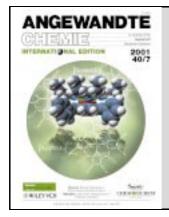
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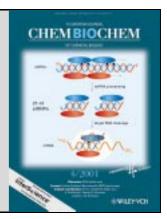
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Pages 1143 - 1320

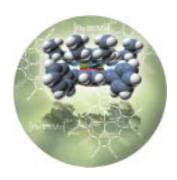


ChemBioChem 4/2001 is bound in this issue of Angewandte Chemie.



### COVER PICTURE

The cover picture shows the metalloporphyrin heterodimer  $[(tpp)Mo^{\frac{4}{3}}Re(oep)]^{+}$ with the novel [Mo<sup>4</sup>Re]<sup>5+</sup> core. The core represents the first example of a quadruple bond between elements of different triads, thus proving that heterometallic quadruple bonds are not limited to the Group 6 metals. From the spacefilling model it is clear that there is no interaction between the stabilizing porphyrin ligands. The ORTEP plot in a projection along the Re-Mo axis emphasizes the perfectly eclipsed geometry of the porphyrins, which is unambiguous proof of the existence of the quadruple bond in the solid state. The diamagnetism and large magnetic anisotropy of the cation, as determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy, indicate that the quadruple bond is retained in solution. A logical and well-defined synthetic route was used to synthesize the dimer, and can be extended to other metalloporphyrins to generate further novel quadruple bonds (the picture was generated by Marina Boulan, St. Petersburg, Russia), full details are reported by J. P. Collman et al. on p. 1271 ff.



#### **REVIEWS**

**An atomistic view of electrochemistry?** Modern surface-science techniques applied to single-crystal electrodes with structurally well-defined surfaces allow electrochemists to study the metal/electrolyte interface and simple electrochemical reactions at a level of sophistication unheard of some twenty years ago.

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1198-1220

D. M. Kolb\* ...... 1162-1181

Electrochemical Surface Science

**Keywords:** electrochemistry • scanning tunneling microscopy • surface analysis • surface structure

Variety and individuality are characteristics of the crystal structures of the subhalides that can be obtained through the partial oxidation of the intermetallic phases of bismuth and an electronrich transition metal. The spatial extent of the intermetallic structural region is mainly determined by the degree of oxidation. This results in "porous" and low-dimensional metals (see picture) as well as ionic and molecular cluster compounds.

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1222-1234



M. Ruck\* ...... 1182-1193

From the Metal to the Molecule—Ternary Bismuth Subhalides

**Keywords:** bismuth • cluster compounds • intermetallic phases • low-dimensional metals • subvalent compounds



The following communications are "Very Important Papers" in the opinion of two referees. They will be published shortly (those marked with a diamond will be published in the next issue). Short summaries of these articles can be found on the *Angewandte Chemie* homepage at the address http://www.angewandte.com

The First Phosphine Oxide Ligand Precursors for Transition Metal Catalyzed Cross-Coupling Reactions: C-C, C-N, and C-S Bond Formation on Unactivated Aryl Chlorides

G. Y. Li\*

.

Modular Pyridinyl Peptide Ligands in Asymmetric Catalysis: Enantioselective Synthesis of Quaternary Carbon Atoms Through Cu-Catalyzed Allylic Substitutions

Cyclic Dimers of Metalloporphyrins as Tunable Hosts for Fullerenes: A Remarkable Effect of Rhodium(III)

Synthesis of Conformationally Locked Carbohydrates: A Skew-Boat Conformation of L-Iduronic Acid Governs the Antithrombotic Activity of Heparin

Direct Observation of Surface-Controlled Self-Assembly of Coordination Cages by using Atomic Force Microscopy as a Molecular Ruler

Fluorinated Bis(enyl) Ligands through Metal-Induced Dimerization of Fluorinated Allenes

Probing Guest Geometry and Dynamics through Host-Guest Interactions

C. A. Luchaco-Cullis, H. Mizutani, K. E. Murphy, A. H. Hoveyda\*

J.-Y. Zheng, K. Tashiro, Y. Hirabayashi, K. Kinbara, K. Saigo,\* T. Aida,\* S. Sakamoto, K. Yamaguchi

S. K. Das, J.-M. Mallet, J. Esnault, P.-A. Driguez, P. Duchaussoy, P. Sizun, J.-P. Hèrault, J.-M. Herbert, M. Petitou,\* P. Sinaÿ\*

S. A. Levi, P. Guatteri, F. C. J. M. van Veggel, G. J. Vancso, E. Dalcanale, D. N. Reinhoudt\*

D. Lentz,\* S. Willemsen

T. Kusukawa, M. Yoshizawa, M. Fujita\*

Minifullerenes, bizarre cages, and highly reactive guests are currently causing a stir in fullerene chemistry. An example is  $C_{20}$ , recently generated in the gas phase, which constitutes the smallest conceivable classical fullerene.

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1235-1237



New Cages and Unusual Guests: Fullerene Chemistry Continues To Excite

**Keywords:** aromaticity • cage compounds • fullerenes

**Much better than their reputation** are the rhodium(i) complexes of monophosphorus ligands, which were believed to be unsuitable for use in highly enantioselective hydrogenation reactions and have lain dormant and forgotten for 30 years. Now values of >99 % *ee* have been reached in the hydrogenation of standard substrates when the

P-R

I. V. Komarov, A. Börner\* . . 1197–1200

Highly Enantioselective or Not?—Chiral Monodentate Monophosphorus Ligands in the Asymmetric Hydrogenation

ligand used is the binaphthol derivative 1. As the synthesis of the monodentate ligands is often simpler than that of the more common diphosphorus ligands, a new and promising area of application has been opened up.

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1237-1240

**Keywords:** asymmetric catalysis • chelate complexes • hydrogenation • P ligands • phosphanes

#### **CORRESPONDENCE**

"[To bring] ... the essence of the world ... [in each possible relation and from each point of view] to the clear and abstract perception of reason". This is, according to Arthur Schopenhauer, the assignment of philosophy, and in Wallau's interpretation, exactly this is accomplished by the logic of science established by Karl Popper for the field of empirical science. Therefore, its rejection by Jerome Berson in his essay "Kekulé Escapes, Popper Notwithstanding" is unfounded. This is a claim that Berson refutes in his reply.

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1241-1243

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1244-1245

W. M. Wallau\* ..... 1201 – 1203

Kekulé Escapes, Popper As Well

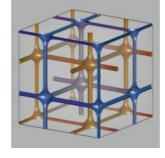
J. A. Berson\* ...... 1204–1205

Reply

**Keywords:** correspondence • falsification criterion • Kekulé, August • philosophy of science • Popper, Karl

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

Two distinct channel systems are present in a polymer–inorganic nanocomposite, the structure of which is based on a bicontinuous plumber's nightmare (a regular array of completely interconnected tubes; see picture). Calcination at high temperatures leads to a metal oxide containing mesoporous silica-type material with promise for application in separation technology and catalysis.



A. C. Finnefrock, R. Ulrich, A. Du Chesne, C. C. Honeker, K. Schumacher, K. K. Unger, S. M. Gruner, U. Wiesner\* . . 1208–1211

Metal Oxide Containing Mesoporous Silica with Bicontinuous "Plumber's Nightmare" Morphology from a Block Copolymer–Hybrid Mesophase

**Keywords:** block copolymers • mesophases • mesoporous materials • nanostructures • organic – inorganic hybrid composites

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1248-1251

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2001, 40, No. 7

The point of attachment of bimetallic Ru<sub>6</sub>Sn particles which are anchored to the pore walls of a highly dispersed high-area mesoporous silica is found to be the tin atom, as indicated by in situ and ex situ measurements. This catalyst displays high activity for the low-temperature, selective hydrogenation of cyclic polyenes under solvent-free conditions (see scheme).

$$T = 353 \text{ K}$$
 84 % 16 % 0 %   
 $t = 8 \text{ h}$   $T = 413 \text{ K}$  0 % 80 % 20 %

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1251-1255

Separation of the two translational isomers by

preparative thin-layer chromatography (see pic-

ture) and a kinetic study of their interconversion are possible when a central barrier is inserted

between two stations on the rod section in the

dumbbell component of a [2]rotaxane. This switch-

able [2]rotaxane incorporates a monopyrrolotetrathiafulvalene unit and a 1,5-dioxynaphthalene ring system within its rod section and the tetracationic cyclobis(paraquat-p-phenylene) as its ring compo-

S. Hermans, R. Raja, J. M. Thomas,\* B. F. G. Johnson,\* G. Sankar, D. Gleeson ...... 1211 – 1215

Solvent-Free, Low-Temperature, Selective Hydrogenation of Polyenes using a Bimetallic Nanoparticle Ru-Sn Catalyst

**Keywords:** cycloalkenes • hydrogenation • mesoporous materials · ruthenium · supported catalysts

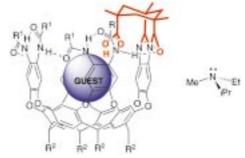
Slow Shuttling in an Amphiphilic Bistable [2]Rotaxane Incorporating a Tetrathiafulvalene Unit

**Keywords:** isomerization • rotaxanes • tetrathiafulvalene

self-assembly • supramolecular chemistry •

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1256-1261

An introverted carboxy functionality of the cavitand shown, significantly alters the dynamics of nitrogen inversion of guest molecules, as well as the hydrogen bonding and guest tumbling in the inner recess. For example, NMR experiments indicate that N-inversion of ethylmethylisopropylamine is several orders of magnitude slower in the cavitand than the rate observed in solution.



P. L. Wash, A. R. Renslo, 

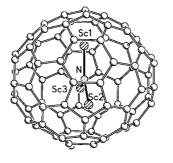
Isolation of an Acid/Base Complex in Solution Puts the Brakes on Nitrogen Inversion

Keywords: amines · cavitands · host – guest systems • kinetics • nitrogen inversion

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1261-1262

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1263-1265

The unfavorable  $D_{3h}$  isomer of the  $C_{78}$  fullerene cage is present in Sc<sub>3</sub>N@C<sub>78</sub>, an endohedral fullerene which has been prepared by the trimetallic nitride template process. The crystal structure of fullerene – porphyrin adduct  $Sc_3N@C_{78}$ .  $[Co(oep)] \cdot 1.5 C_6H_6 \cdot 0.3 CHCl_3$  (oep = octaethylporphyrin) shows that the scandium atoms are located over the centers of the [6,6] ring junctions of pyracylene patches on the inner surface of the fullerene (see picture).



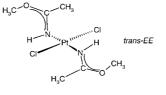
M. M. Olmstead, A. de Bettencourt-Dias, J. C. Duchamp, S. Stevenson, D. Marciu, H. C. Dorn,\* A. L. Balch\* .. 1223-1225

Isolation and Structural Characterization of the Endohedral Fullerene Sc<sub>3</sub>N@C<sub>78</sub>

**Keywords:** fullerenes • nitrides • scandium · structure elucidation

Y. Liu, C. Pacifico, G. Natile,

**1,2-Intrastrand chelation** is not unique for cisplatin adducts of nucleic acids, but is also possible for Pt complexes having a trans geometry. This possibility is demonstrated by the formation of an unprecedented cross-link of a trans-Pt-iminoether complex (trans-EE, see picture) with the A(N3) and G(N7) positions of the ribonucleotide r(ApG).



E. Sletten\* ...... 1226-1228 Antitumor trans Platinum Complexes can Form Cross-Links with Adjacent Purine

Groups **Keywords:** antitumor agents • bioinorganic chemistry · coordination

chemistry · NMR spectroscopy · nucleotides

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1266-1268

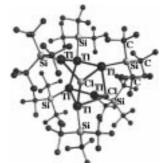
Folding of hydrocarbon chains and reduction in micelle size are observed as the number of headgroups (h) on the new single-chain cationic surfactants increases from (h = 1) to bident (h = 2) or trident (h = 3), see picture. The aggregation number is dramatically decreased and the fractional charge on the micelle increases with the increase in the charge at the headgroup.

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1278-1282

Molecular Modulation of Surfactant Aggregation in Water: Effect of the Incorporation of Multiple Headgroups on Micellar Properties

**Keywords:** chain structures • micelles • small-angle neutron scattering . surfactants · viscoelasticity

The largest Tl clusters to date with covalently linked Tl atoms are contained in the title compounds obtained from TlCl3 and two molar equivalents of NaSitBu<sub>3</sub> in THF at  $-78^{\circ}$ C. The structure of (SitBu<sub>3</sub>)<sub>6</sub>Tl<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, which contains two Tl<sub>3</sub>Cl fourmembered rings linked through the central Tl atoms and the Cl atoms, is depicted.



N. Wiberg,\* T. Blank, H.-W. Lerner, D. Fenske, G. Linti ....... 1232 – 1235

 $R_4^*Tl_3Cl$  and  $R_6^*Tl_6Cl_2$  ( $R^* = SitBu_3$ )— The First Compounds with Larger Clusters Containing Covalently Linked Thallium Atoms

**Keywords:** cluster compounds • silicon • structure elucidation • thallium

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1275-1278



A double [2,3] sigmatropic rearrangement enables the fast synthesis of novel  $C_2$ symmetrical 1,2-diphosphanes in good yields. These phosphanes (for example, 1; c-Hex = cyclohexyl) are highly efficient ligands for the rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric hydroboration of a wide variety of styrenes (see scheme). cod = 1,5cyclooctadiene; DME = 1,2-dimethoxyethane.

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1272-1275

New  $C_2$ -Symmetrical 1,2-Diphosphanes for the Efficient Rhodium-Catalyzed Asymmetric Hydroboration of Styrene Derivatives

**Keywords:** asymmetric catalysis • hydroboration • P ligands • phosphanes • rearrangement · rhodium

Despite the near-perpendicular arrangement of the amide group and aromatic ring in many tertiary aromatic amides, *ortho*-lithiation is still a very straightforward process. The first X-ray crystal structures of ortho-lithiated amides reveal why:

the angle of twist is lessened to some degree, and the lithium ion lies far from the plane of the aromatic ring, with stabilization of the strained structure being achieved by dimerization (see scheme).

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1282-1285

The First Crystallographic Evidence for the Structures of ortho-Lithiated **Aromatic Tertiary Amides** 

**Keywords:** amides • lithiation • orthometalation · solid-state structures

**Atoms, bonds, clusters**: The reaction of a metastable GaBr solution with trisyllithium (LiC- $(SiMe_3)_3$ ) led to a novel cluster unit: two tetrahedral  $Ga_4R_3$  units are linked through a Ga–Ga bond to give the  $Ga_8R_6$  cluster  $(R=C(SiMe_3)_3)$ ; see picture; Ga: dark blue, C: light blue,  $SiMe_3$ : not shown), which contains the prototype of a localized metal – metal bond.



A. Schnepf, R. Köppe,

A  $Ga_8R_6$  Cluster as an Ideal Model for a Metal – Metal Bond?

**Keywords:** ab initio calculations • cluster compounds • gallium • metal – metal interactions

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1287-1290

**A "cracking" good performance**: Cycloalkanes, which are easily accessible from the surplus aromatic products of petrochemistry, can be converted under hydrogen into a steamcracker feed consisting mainly of *n*-alkanes. The highest yields are obtained on zeolite H-ZSM-5 with tiny amounts of noble metals—a catalyst with a new type of cracking performance.

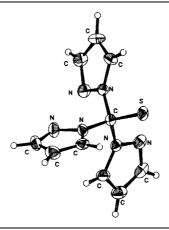
A. Raichle, Y. Traa, F. Fuder, M. Rupp, J. Weitkamp\* ..... 1243–1246

Haag – Dessau Catalysts for Ring Opening of Cycloalkanes

**Keywords:** cycloalkanes • Haag – Dessau catalysts • heterogeneous catalysis • petrochemistry • zeolites

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1268-1272

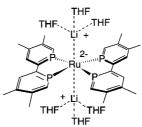
**Trifluoromethylthiolate** [CF<sub>3</sub>S]<sup>-</sup>, which contains activated C–F bonds, can act not only as a nucleophile but also can undergo nucleophilic substitution by Me<sub>3</sub>Si-Az (Az=pyrazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, imidazolyl) leading to the corresponding tris(azolyl)methylthiolates [(Az)<sub>3</sub>CS]<sup>-</sup> (the structure of the anion with Az=pyrazoyl is shown), a potential new class of scorpionates. Tetrapyrrolemethane was isolated from the reaction with trimethylsilylpyrrole.



Tris(azolyl)methylthiolates: Another New Scorpionate Class?

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1285-1287

Two partially reduced ligands and a  $d^8$ -configured  $Ru^0$  center are shown by extended Hückel calculations to be present in a ruthenium complex containing a dianionic Ru(2-) center stabilized by the 2,2'-biphosphinine ligand. The ruthenium complex shown (and its iron analogue) adopts a square-planar geometry which is quite unusual for a  $ML_4$  complex having a formal  $d^{10}$  electronic configuration.



**Keywords:** C–F activation  $\cdot$  N ligands  $\cdot$  S nucleophiles  $\cdot$  scorpionates  $\cdot$  thiolates

Dianionic Iron and Ruthenium(2-)Biphosphinine Complexes: A Formal  $d^{10}$ Ruthenium Complex with a Square Planar Geometry

**Keywords:** electronic structure • iron • P ligands • phosphinines • ruthenium

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1291-1293

**No end in sight**: the mono-, bi-, and triphosphirenes 2, 3, and 5, respectively, are prepared by a simple iterative method (see scheme;  $1 = [Ph \equiv CPW(CO)_5]$ ,  $4 = [PhPW(CO)_5]$ ); these oligomers offer numerous possibilities in coordination chemistry and catalysis. They can serve to create numerous other classes of polyphosphine chains by ring opening or ring expansion of the phosphirene units.

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1293-1295

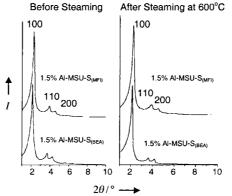
N. H. Tran Huy,\* L. Ricard, F. Mathey\* ...................... 1253–1255

Stepwise Building of Polyphosphirene Chains

**Keywords:** oligomers • P ligands • phosphirenes • small ring systems • tungsten

**Protozeolitic nanoclusters or "zeolite seeds"** templated by quaternary ammonium ions are shown to be effective precursors for the assembly of an improved class of aluminosilicate mesostructures, denoted MSU-S, which retain well-expressed hexagonal X-ray diffraction patterns and open mesopores even after exposure to steam at 600°C (see picture).





Y. Liu, W. Zhang, T. J. Pinnavaia\* ...... 1255 – 1258

Steam-Stable MSU-S Aluminosilicate Mesostructures Assembled from Zeolite ZSM-5 and Zeolite Beta Seeds

**Keywords:** aluminosilicates • heterogeneous catalysis • mesophases • supramolecular chemistry • zeolites

**Self-assembly of preformed aluminosilicate nanoclusters** in the presence of templating micella provides a route to strongly acidic, hydrothermally stable mesoporous aluminosilicates with ordered hexagonal structures (MAS-5). Results show that the materials are similar to Beta zeolite and are highly active for the catalytic cracking of 1,3,5-triisopropylbenzene.

Strongly Acidic and High-Temperature Hydrothermally Stable Mesoporous Aluminosilicates with Ordered Hexagonal Structure

**Keywords:** aluminosilicates • heterogeneous catalysis • mesophases • zeolites

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1298-1302

As a causative agent of food poisonings, azaspiracid (1), a novel marine toxin isolated from the mussel Mytilus edulis, challenges the synthetic chemist with an intricate array of acetal and ketal structures. The construction of the FGHI ring system of azaspiracid was achieved by means of a key BF<sub>3</sub>·Et<sub>2</sub>O-catalyzed cyclization to form the HI spirocycle. A final chemoselective intramolecular ketalization Hg(OAc)<sub>2</sub> formed the Gring, to afford the N-protected FGHI as a single diastereomer.

HO A B O T H OH Me Me Me Me Me Me Me

Synthesis of the FGHI Ring System of Azaspiracid

**Keywords:** cyclization  $\cdot$  natural products  $\cdot$  spiro compounds  $\cdot$  synthesis design

Oxygen, sulfur, and selenium all coordinate to the same tungsten atom in the mixed-chalcogenido complex  $[PPh_4][Cp^*W(O)(S)(Se)]$  (3;  $Cp^*=C_5Me_5$ ), which has been prepared by the reaction of  $[Cp^*W(O)(S)(SR)]$  (R=Me (2a),  $CH_2Ph$  (2b)) with  $Li_2Se_2$  followed by cation exchange (see scheme). This unique mixed-chalcogenide complex is thermodynamically stable, and does not exhibit chalcogen-exchange reactions in solution.

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1306-1308

H. Kawaguchi, K. Tatsumi\* 1266-1268

Synthesis of a Cp\* Complex of Tungsten with Three Different Chalcogenido  $(O^{2-},S^{2-},$  and  $Se^{2-})$  Ligands

**Keywords:** chalcogens • chiral complexes • selenium • sulfur • tungsten

Controlling the adhesion: a poly-(norbornenylmethylene acrylate) coating was electrografted onto various conducting substrates, in a subsequent step, an initiator of ringopening metathesis polymerization (ROMP) was attached to the norbornene pendant groups, and nor-

$$(-CH_2-CH)_n$$

bornene was polymerized, so forming a strongly adhering coating (see picture). This strategy which combines the "electrografting from" method and the more classical "grafting from" copolymerization is a novel powerful way to control adhesion, thickness, and the chemical properties of organic coatings.

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1308-1311

C. Detrembleur, C. Jérôme, M. Claes, P. Louette, R. Jérôme \* . . . . . 1268 – 1271

Combination of Electrografting and Ring-Opening Metathesis Polymerization: An Efficient Way to Prepare Polynorbornene Brushes on Conducting Substrates

**Keywords:** coatings • electrochemistry • metathesis • polymer films • polymerization

Heterometallic quadruple bonds are very rare and although known since 1974, have been restricted to the  $Cr^{4}Mo$  and the  $Mo^{4}W$  cores. Now the synthesis and structure of a quadruply bonded Mo-Re heterodimer, [(tetraphenylporphyrin)- $Mo^{4}Re$ (octaethylporphyrin)]PF<sub>6</sub>, is reported (see picture). This complex proves that quadruple bonds can exist between elements from different triads.

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1311-1314

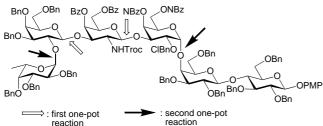


J. P. Collman,\* R. Boulatov, G. B. Jameson .................. 1271 – 1274

The First Quadruple Bond Between Elements of Different Groups

**Keywords:** metalloporphyrins • metal-metal interactions • molybdenum • quadruple bonds • rhenium

**Designer saccharides:** The cancer antigen Globo H hexasaccharide has been synthesized from designed building blocks in a rapid, stereoselective, and high-yielding manner by using the reactivity-based one-pot strategy (see scheme) guided by the OptiMer computer program. Bn = benzyl, Bz = benzoyl, ClBn = ortho-chlorobenzyl, NBz = para-nitrobenzoyl, NHTroc = 2,2,2-trichloroethylcarbamate, PMP = para-methoxyphenyl.



Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1314-1317

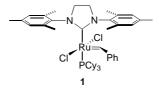
Synthesis of the Globo H Hexasaccharide Using the Programmable Reactivity-Based One-Pot Strategy

**Keywords:** combinatorial chemistry  $\cdot$  Globo H  $\cdot$  oligosaccharides  $\cdot$  one-pot synthesis  $\cdot$  synthetic methods

Electronic and steric properties of the substituents on the amide nitrogen atom govern the yield and rate of the cross-metathesis between a variety of  $\alpha.\beta$ -unsaturated amides and olefins with 1 as the catalyst. This influence is the result of deactivation of the catalyst by chelation of the carbonyl group

to the metal. However, an increase in catalyst loading compensates for the chelation effect.

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1317-1319



T.-L. Choi, A. K. Chatterjee, R. H. Grubbs\* ................. 1277 – 1279

Synthesis of  $\alpha,\beta$ -Unsaturated Amides by Olefin Cross-Metathesis

**Keywords:** amides • chelates • cross-coupling • metathesis • ruthenium

The diamagnetic  $Ce^{IV}$  complex 1 is the main product of the reaction of the  $Ce^{III}$  compounds  $[Ce\{N(SiMe_3)_2\}_3]$  or  $CeCl_3$  with two equivalents of the polyhedral silsesquioxane  $(c \cdot C_6H_{11})_8Si_8O_{11}$ - $(OH)_2$  in the presence of pyridine (py). Compound 1 is a potential homogeneous analogue of silicasupported rare earth metal catalysts, and its novel synthesis may open routes to other metallasilsesquioxanes. R = cyclohexyl.

The First Ce<sup>IV</sup> Metallasilsesquioxane Complex: [Ce{(c-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub>)<sub>8</sub>Si<sub>8</sub>O<sub>13</sub>}<sub>2</sub>(py)<sub>3</sub>]

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1319-1321

**Keywords:** catalysts • cerium • O ligands • silicon

$$(MeO)_n$$
  $CH_2OR$   $CrCl_2$   $HOR$   $n = 0-2$ 

J. R. Falck,\* D. K. Barma, R. Baati,

 $\begin{array}{l} 4\text{-MeOC}_6H_4CH_2OR < 3,4\text{-}(MeO)_2\text{-} \\ C_6H_3CH_2OR < 2,6\text{-}(MeO)_2C_6H_3CH_2OR. \ \, \text{In contrast, } C_6H_5CH_2OR \ \, \text{is more readily cleaved than } 2,6\text{-}(MeO)_2C_6H_3CH_2OR \ \, \text{during catalytic hydrogenolysis while } 3,4\text{-}(MeO)_2C_6H_3CH_2OR \ \, \text{is cleaved faster than } 2,6\text{-}(MeO)_2C_6H_3CH_2OR \ \, \text{with } 2,3\text{-}dichloro-5,6\text{-}dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone (DDQ).} \end{array}$ 

Ethers: Reactivity of 2,6-Dimethoxybenzyl Ethers

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1321-1323

**Keywords:** chemoselectivity • chromium • cleavage reactions • protecting groups • reductions

**Fancy drug candidates:** The first preparation of indoloparacyclophanes is reported through the use of the Buchwald variant of the Fischer indole synthesis (see scheme). Receptor binding studies clearly demonstrated that the double-layered molecular scaffold can serve as an effective arylbioisostere.

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1323-1325

Indoloparacyclophanes: Synthesis and Dopamine Receptor Binding of a Novel Arylbioisostere

**Keywords:** bioisosteres • cyclophanes • Fischer indolization • indoles • receptors

**7-Oxabenzonorbornadienes** bearing various substituents react with propiolates in the presence of [NiBr<sub>2</sub>(dppe)] (dppe = bis(diphenylphosphanyl)ethane) as a catalyst precursor and zinc powder to give benzocoumarin derivatives [Eq. (1)]. The one-pot reactions proceed at  $80^{\circ}$ C in acetonitrile, and the products are obtained in good yields with high regio- and stereoselectivity.

$$R \longrightarrow R^{1} \longrightarrow COOR^{2} \longrightarrow R^{1} \longrightarrow R^{1}$$

$$R \longrightarrow R^{1} \longrightarrow$$

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1326-1328

D. K. Rayabarapu, T. Sambaiah, C.-H. Cheng\* ................. 1286 – 1288

Nickel-Catalyzed Highly Regio- and Stereoselective Cyclization of Oxanorbornenes with Alkyl Propiolates: A Novel Method for the Synthesis of Benzocoumarin Derivatives

**Keywords:** alkenes • coumarins • cyclization • nickel

A tailor-made copper ethylene complex was used to prepare solutions of highly reactive copper(i) carbene complexes of the  $d^{10}$ -ML<sub>3</sub> type which are active in olefin cyclopropanation and have been characterized unambigously in situ [Eq. (1)]. Electronic and structural features of this novel class of compounds were determined by NMR spectroscopy.

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1328-1330

B. F. Straub, P. Hofmann\* . . 1288-1290

Copper(i) Carbenes: The Synthesis of Active Intermediates in Copper-Catalyzed Cyclopropanation

**Keywords:** carbene complexes  $\cdot$  copper  $\cdot$  cyclopropanation  $\cdot$  diazo compounds  $\cdot$  N ligands

Four C-C bonds are formed in a single step by an intermolecular four-component cascade pathway. 1-Phenyl-9-phenylsulfonyl-9,10-dihydrophenanthrenes are formed in the palladium-catalyzed Heck-like reaction of  $\alpha.\beta$ -unsaturated phenyl sulfones with three equivalents of iodobenzene in the presence of Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> [Eq. (1)].

$$PhSO_{2} \nearrow R + 3 \nearrow I \xrightarrow{Pd(OAc)_{2} \text{ cat.}} PhSO_{2} \xrightarrow{R} Ph$$

$$Ag_{2}CO_{3}$$

$$(1)$$

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1331-1333

Unusual Palladium-Catalyzed Cascade Arylation of  $\alpha.\beta$ -Unsaturated Phenyl Sulfones under Heck Reaction Conditions

**Keywords:** Heck reaction • metallacycles • palladium • phenanthrenes • sulfones

Glycine radicals derived from conjugate radical additions to dehydroalanines complexed to chiral Lewis acids (L\*) undergo enantioselective H-atom transfer to furnish

$$R^1$$
 $O-M$ 
 $O-M$ 

Ме Ме

 $\alpha$ -amino acids (see scheme). A variety of amino acids with *ee* values ranging from 27–85% can be prepared with good chemical efficiency.

Enantioselective Hydrogen Atom Transfer Reactions: Synthesis of N-Acyl- $\alpha$ -Amino Acid Esters

**Keywords:** amino acids • enantioselectivity • hydrogen transfer • Lewis acids • radical reactions

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1333-1336

**Looking for the right path**: An advanced metabolite involved in the biosynthesis of paraherquamide A (1) has been synthesized in a doubly <sup>13</sup>C-labeled form and shown to be incorporated into the potent anthelminthic alkaloid 1 by *Penicillium fellutanum*. The results are discussed in terms of a unified biogenesis of the paraherquamides and VM55599.

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1336-1338

Studies on the Biosynthesis of Paraherquamide: Synthesis and Incorporation of a Hexacyclic Indole Derivative as an Advanced Metabolite

**Keywords:** biosynthesis • Diels – Alder reaction • isotopic labeling • metabolites • natural products

I. Nakamura, B. H. Oh, S. Saito,

Multiply substituted tetrahydrofuran rings can be prepared by the [3+2] cycloaddition of alkylidenecyclopropanes 1 with aldehydes 2 [Eq. (1)]. In this reaction, the distal

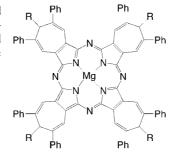
bond of the cyclopropane ring is cleaved, and 3-methylenetetrahydrofuran derivatives **3** are produced in good yields.

Novel [3+2] Cycloaddition of Alkylidenecyclopropanes with Aldehydes Catalyzed by Palladium

**Keywords:** aldehydes • cycloaddition • heterocycles • palladium • synthetic methods

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1338-1340

Both the size and symmetry of the  $\pi$ -conjugated systems change during dehydrogenation/hydrogenation cycles of a phthalocyanine analogue fused Ph with four cycloheptatriene rings (see picture, R = H or Ph).



N. Kobayashi,\* T. Nonomura, 

A Seven-Membered Carbon-Ring-Fused Phthalocyanine Analogue in which the  $\pi$  System Changes during Dehydrogenation/Hydrogenation Cycles

**Keywords:** dehydrogenation • hydrogenation • phthalocyanines • redox chemistry

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1340-1343

Filling space with a host of cages: completely hydrophobic interactions between organic molecules and water are present in the novel clathrate hydrate that has dimethyl ether guests in three different cages. One of these cages is the previously unreported tetrakaidecahedron (4<sup>1</sup>5<sup>10</sup>6<sup>3</sup>) and is shown in the picture along with an ecapsulated dimethyl ether molecule.



K. A. Udachin, C. I. Ratcliffe, J. A. Ripmeester\* .......... 1303 – 1305

A Dense and Efficient Clathrate Hydrate Structure with Unusual Cages

**Keywords:** clathrates • host – guest systems · hydrates · supramolecular chemistry · water

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1343-1345

A simple hydride-transfer mechanism to produce alkyl cations occurs when isolated protonated hydrogen peroxide (HOOH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>) attacks the C-H bonds of alkanes (except methane) [Eq. (1)]. The chemical properties of HOOH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, which may serve as a model of the central catalytic motif of key biological systems, have been studied for the first time.

$$RH + HOOH_2^+ \longrightarrow R^+ + 2H_2O$$
 (1)

Angew. Chem. 2001, 113, 1345-1349

Å. M. Leere Øiestad, A. C. Petersen, V. Bakken, J. Vedde, E. Uggerud\* ..... 1305-1309

The Oxidative Power of Protonated Hydrogen Peroxide

**Keywords:** C-H activation • ion-molecule reactions · oxidation · peroxides · protonation



Supporting information on the WWW (see article for access details).

\* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed



#### **300KS**

<b>Experimental Organic Chemistry</b>	Daniel R. Palleros	I. Büchner	1311
Practical Process Research and Development	Neal G. Anderson	H. Weinmann, U. Tilstam	1312
A Chemical History Tour	Arthur Greenberg	P. Laszlo	1314
<b>Modern Amination Methods</b>	Alfredo Ricci	G. Boche	1315
Crystal Engineering: From Molecules and Crystals to Materials	Dario Braga, F. Grepiani, A. G. Orpen	J. J. Wolff	1316



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L. Carrette ...... 1317

In the description of the cover picture of Issue 4 on p. 637 it should say  $Mes^* = 2,4,6-tBu_3C_6H_2$  instead of  $Mes^* = 2,4,6-tBu_3C_6H_3$ .

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