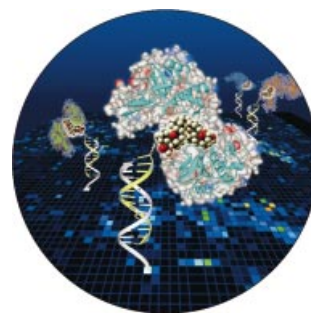


COVER PICTURE

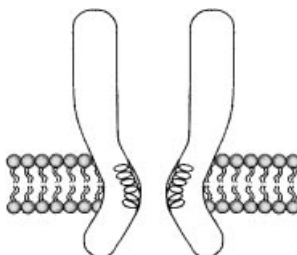
The cover picture shows a new method of arraying small molecules and its application in proteomic profiling. Each small molecule (CPK model) is tethered to a unique peptidonucleic acid (PNA) (yellow ribbon), which encodes its synthetic history. The library is screened against a sample of interest and then hybridized to an oligonucleotide microarray to determine the active compounds and/or the activity of the proteins. More details about this method are provided by Schultz and co-workers on page 3152 ff. Artwork by Nicolas Winssinger, a co-author.



REVIEWS

Key biological information is processed by ligand-gated ion channels (see schematic representation). These proteins comprise, among others, important neurotransmitter receptors of the nervous system. Recent crystal structures of channel domains and of related voltage-gated ion channels reveal their functional mechanisms.

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3194–3211



F. Hucho,* C. Weise 3100–3116

Ligand-Gated Ion Channels

Keywords: ion channels •
neurotransmitters • proteins •
receptors • structure elucidation

Is rational design dead? The desire to create highly selective receptor molecules is being confronted with the prospect of multicomponent arrays of differential receptors (see schematic representation). The creation of a series of cross-reactive, nonspecific sensors is the basis behind this approach. The sensing capabilities arise from the study of the pattern created from an array of such receptors.



Specific



Differential

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3212–3225

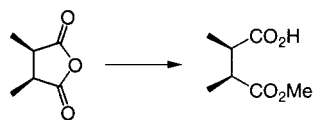
J. J. Lavigne, E. V. Anslyn* 3118–3130

Sensing A Paradigm Shift in the Field of Molecular Recognition: From Selective to Differential Receptors

Keywords: analytical methods • combinatorial chemistry • molecular recognition • receptors • sensors

HIGHLIGHTS

The single symmetry-breaking transformation of a relatively simple *meso* compound can provide highly expedient access to a wide variety of usefully functionalized chiral building blocks. Recent advances in asymmetric desymmetrization, through the development of tertiary amines as nonenzymatic catalysts for the ring opening of *meso* cyclic anhydrides with alcohols [for example, see Eq. (1)], are discussed here.



(1)

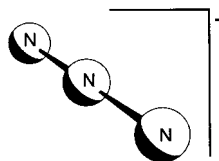
Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3227–3230

A. C. Spivey,* B. I. Andrews 3131–3134

Catalysis of the Asymmetric Desymmetrization of Cyclic Anhydrides by Nucleophilic Ring-Opening with Alcohols

Keywords: alkaloids • anhydrides • asymmetric catalysis • desymmetrization • ring opening

Azidometalates are not explosive if the solid salts contain sufficiently large cations. Structure determinations on single crystals of such compounds elucidate how the azide ions (see picture) act as covalently bound ligands and have several different bridging modes.



Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3231–3232

A. Kornath* 3135–3136

Homoleptic Azidometalates

Keywords: azides • azidometalates • nitrogen

VIPs

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>

Zero-Strain Intercalation Cathode for Rechargeable Li-Ion Cell

J. Cho, Y. J. Kim, T.-J. Kim, B. Park* ◆

High Turnover Numbers for Catalytic Selective Epoxidation of Alkenes with 1 atm Molecular Oxygen

Y. Nishiyama, Y. Nakagawa, N. Mizuno*

Experimental Detection of Tetraoxygen

F. Cacace,* G. de Petris, A. Troiani

[12.12]Paracyclophanedodecaynes $C_{36}H_8$ and $C_{36}Cl_8$: The Smallest Paracyclopynes and Their Transformation into the Carbon Cluster Ion C_{36}^-

Y. Tobe,* R. Furukawa, M. Sonoda, T. Wakabayashi

Fluorescence Quenching via Sequential Hydrogen, Electron, and Proton Transfer in the Proximity of a Conical Intersection

A. Sinicropi, R. Pogni*, R. Basosi, M. A. Robb, G. Gramlich, W. M. Nau,* M. Olivucci*

Solvent-induced self-assembly of oligomer-substituted shape-persistent macrocycles leads to the formation of cylindrical aggregates (see the schematic representation), which have been fully characterized in solution. These aggregates, bound by nonspecific interactions, can be described as supramolecular hollow polymer brushes.



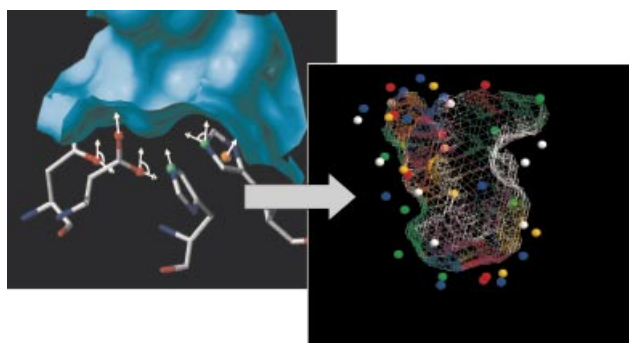
Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3234–3237

S. Rosselli, A.-D. Ramminger, T. Wagner,
B. Silier, S. Wiegand, W. Häussler,
G. Lieser, V. Scheumann,
S. Höger* 3138–3141

Coil–Ring–Coil Block Copolymers as
Building Blocks for Supramolecular
Hollow Cylindrical Brushes

Keywords: aggregation • liquid crystals •
macrocycles • solvent effects •
supramolecular chemistry

Protein function is almost invariably linked with the specific recognition of substrates or endogenous ligands in particular binding pockets; proteins of related function should, therefore, share comparable recognition pockets. On the basis of this idea a new computer method has been developed to detect functional relationships among proteins, independent of a particular sequence or fold homology, in which the functionality of the residues is translated into simple physicochemical descriptors (see picture). By this method novel ligands in drug design can be suggested.




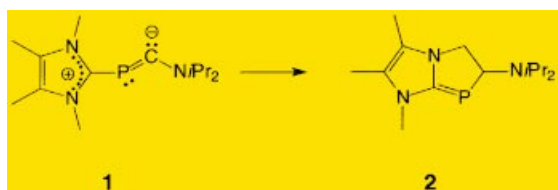
Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3237–3241

S. Schmitt, M. Hendlich,
G. Klebe* 3141–3144

From Structure to Function: A New
Approach to Detect Functional Similarity
among Proteins Independent from
Sequence and Fold Homology

Keywords: computer chemistry •
molecular recognition • protein–ligand
interactions • protein structures

 **Intramolecular C–H insertion** into the methyl group of the amino substituent of **1** is shown by density functional theory calculations to stabilize this intermediate in the formation of the novel 1:1 carbene–phosphaalkyne adduct **2**. Compound **2** is formed in near quantitative yield by reaction of 1,3,4,5-tetramethylimidazol-2-ylidene with $P\equiv CNiPr_2$.



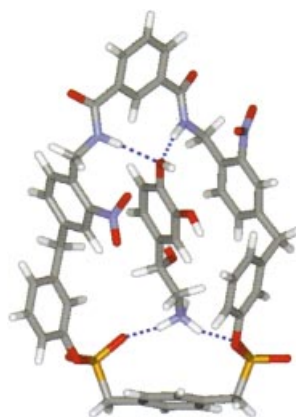
Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3241–3244

F. E. Hahn,* D. Le Van, M. C. Moyes,
T. von Fehren, R. Fröhlich,
E.-U. Würthwein 3144–3148

Unusual Formation of an
Azaphospholene from 1,3,4,5-
Tetramethylimidazol-2-ylidene and
Di(isopropyl)aminophosphaalkyne

Keywords: carbenes • density functional
calculations • insertion •
phosphaalkynes • phosphorus
heterocycles

A new rationally designed receptor molecule binds adrenaline derivatives in water. Its binding pattern (see picture) imitates the interplay of noncovalent interactions operating in the natural receptor. High shape selectivity is achieved for the slim dopamine skeleton, and leads to rejection of substrates with an α -substituent, such as amino acid derivatives.



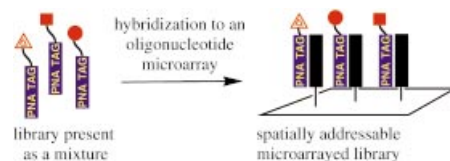
M. Herm, O. Molt,
T. Schrader* 3148–3151

Towards Synthetic Adrenaline
Receptors—Shape-Selective Adrenaline
Recognition in Water

Keywords: adrenaline • hormones •
molecular recognition • receptors •
supramolecular chemistry

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3244–3248

Small molecules encoded with peptidonucleic acid (PNA) were used to probe protein function in a microarray format. The PNA tag served to encode the synthetic history of the small molecule and to positionally encode the identity of the small molecule by its location upon hybridization to an oligonucleotide microarray (see picture).



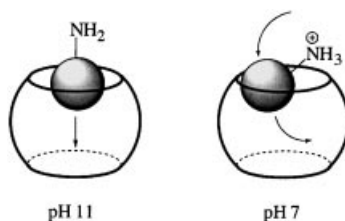
N. Winssinger, J. L. Harris, B. J. Backes,
P. G. Schultz* 3152–3155

From Split-Pool Libraries to Spatially
Addressable Microarrays and Its
Application to Functional Proteomic
Profiling

Keywords: combinatorial chemistry •
cysteine protease • functional genomics •
hydrolases • split-pool synthesis

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3254–3258

20 times more rapid is the complexation of the organic ammonium ion receptor cucurbit[6]uril (CB6) with cyclohexylmethylamine than with the cyclohexylmethylammonium species (see scheme). Within the narrow pH region around the pK_a -value of the amine, the complexation kinetics are accelerated but the binding constant remains essentially unaffected. In this region, the ammonium complex is formed through binding of the amine form followed by fast protonation and not through direct complexation of the ammonium form. Molecular dynamics calculations suggest that the amine form undergoes a direct inclusion into CB6 while the ingress of the ammonium form is retarded by the formation of an association complex, which reacts through a different, higher lying transition state to the inclusion complex.



C. Marquez, W. M. Nau* 3155–3160

Two Mechanisms of Slow Host–Guest
Complexation between Cucurbit[6]uril
and Cyclohexylmethylamine:
pH-Responsive Supramolecular Kinetics

Keywords: cucurbituril • host–guest
systems • kinetics • protonation
equilibria • supramolecular chemistry

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3248–3254

Doped with up to 70 different metal salts, three semiconductor oxides (TiO_2 , SnO_2 , and WO_3) formed the basis of three libraries of mixed oxides. From a high-throughput method, over 30 oxides were found to have activities similar to the well-studied Pt-doped TiO_2 towards the catalyzed decomposition of a model pollutant 4-chlorophenol in water on irradiation with visible light. Two of the new materials (Ir-doped WO_3 and Ce-doped SnO_2) have been reproduced by conventional synthesis, and their catalytic activity was confirmed.

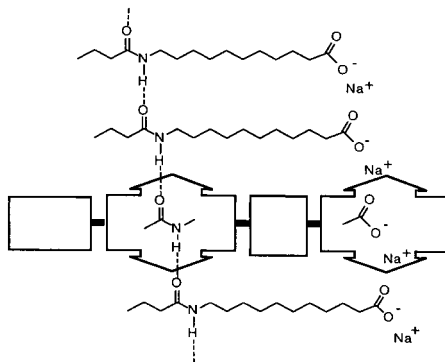
C. Lettmann, H. Hinrichs,
W. F. Maier* 3160–3164

Combinatorial Discovery of New
Photocatalysts for Water Purification
with Visible Light

Keywords: combinatorial chemistry •
photocatalysts • tin • titanium •
tungsten • water purification

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3258–3262

N-Acyl amino acids $\text{RCONH}-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COOR}^1$ represent a new family of organogelators that can be obtained in a combinatorial approach from libraries of activated acids and amino acids. The amounts required for gel formation (see picture) in solvents such as DMF are less than 1 mg mL^{-1} and the gels formed are very stable. $n = 5, 7, 10, 12$; R = aromatic or aliphatic group; $\text{R}^1 = \text{H}$ or alkali metal (Na).



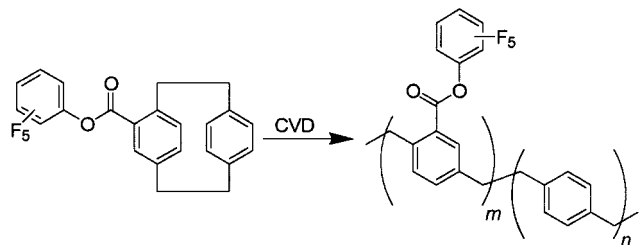
Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3266–3267

G. Mieden-Gundert, L. Klein, M. Fischer, F. Vögtle,* K. Heuzé, J.-L. Pozzo, M. Vallier, F. Fages* 3164–3166

Rational Design of Low Molecular Mass Organogelators: Toward a Library of Functional *N*-Acyl-1, ω -Amino Acid Derivatives

Keywords: amino acids • fatty acids • gels • self assembly • supramolecular chemistry

By using **chemical vapor deposition (CVD)** a range of substrates can be coated with a highly reactive polymer containing pentafluorophenol ester groups (see scheme). A biotin-modified pattern is generated on the substrate by microcontact printing; such a pattern interacts specifically with fluorescein-conjugated streptavidin and thereby the pattern becomes observable with fluorescence microscopy.



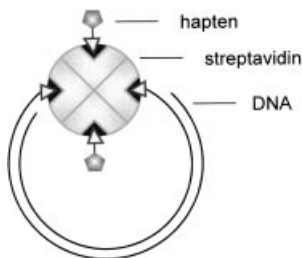
Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3273–3276

J. Lahann, I. S. Choi, J. Lee, K. F. Jensen, R. Langer* 3166–3169

A New Method toward Microengineered Surfaces Based on Reactive Coating

Keywords: CVD • cyclophanes • immobilization • microcontact printing • reactive coating

Analysis with nanorings: The endogeneous proteins of supramolecular DNA nanocircles, obtained in high yields from oligomeric precursors containing bisbiotinylated DNA and streptavidin, are conveniently functionalized with biotinylated hapten moieties (see schematic representation). These modular conjugates can be used as reagents in a novel competitive immunoassay for the high-sensitivity detection of low molecular weight analytes.



Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3262–3265

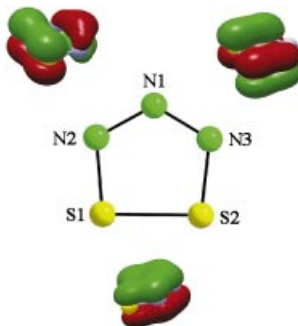
C. M. Niemeyer,* R. Wacker, M. Adler 3169–3172

Hapten-Functionalized DNA-Streptavidin Nanocircles as Supramolecular Reagents in a Competitive Immuno-PCR Assay

Keywords: analytical methods • DNA conjugates • nanostructures • streptavidin • supramolecular chemistry



Surprisingly stable is the first example of a binary six π electron aromatic SN^+ cation with an N_3 unit, S_2N_3^+ (see picture). It can be isolated on a macroscopic scale when a large counter anion is present. The structure determined by X-ray investigations is in good agreement with theoretical data. The unequivocal identification was supported by Raman and infrared studies. The structure and bonding are discussed on the basis of MO (molecular orbital) and AIM (atoms-in-molecules) analysis.



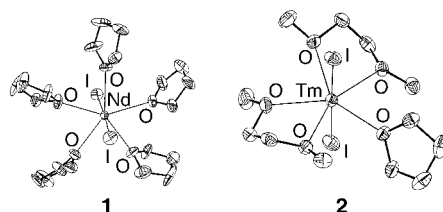
Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3270–3273

S. Herler, P. Mayer, H. Nöth, A. Schulz,* M. Suter, M. Vogt 3173–3175

S_2N_3^+ : An Aromatic SN^+ Cation with an N_3 Unit

Keywords: ab initio calculations • bond theory • cations • nitrogen • sulfur

Two new starting materials for a new chemistry of low-valent lanthanide compounds are the first crystallographically characterized molecular complexes of the rare Nd^{2+} ion, $[\text{NdI}_2(\text{thf})_5]$ (**1**), and $[\text{TmI}_2(\text{thf})(\text{dme})_2]$ (**2**; dme = 1,2-dimethoxyethane). These have a pentagonal-bipyramidal structure in which the two iodine atoms are in axial positions.



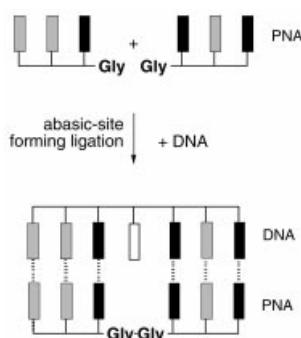
M. N. Bochkarev,* I. L. Fedushkin,
S. Dechert, A. A. Fagin,
H. Schumann* 3176–3178

$[\text{NdI}_2(\text{thf})_5]$, the First Crystallographically
Authenticated Neodymium(II) Complex

Keywords: lanthanides • neodymium •
structure elucidation • subvalent
compounds • thulium

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3268–3270

An abasic-site-forming ligation reaction might allow multiplex analysis of single-base mutations to be performed in homogeneous solution. The ligation strategy capitalizes upon the use of the non-ionic DNA-analogue peptide nucleic acids (PNAs) and combines the highly sequence-selective base pairing of short-length PNA (see scheme) with its ease and accuracy of detection by MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry.



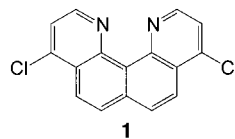
A. Mattes, O. Seitz* 3178–3181

Mass-Spectrometric Monitoring of a
PNA-Based Ligation Reaction for the
Multiplex Detection of DNA Single-
Nucleotide Polymorphisms

Keywords: DNA recognition • mass
spectrometry • multiplex detection •
nucleic acids • peptide nucleic acids

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3277–3280

An extremely high thermal and chemical stability as well as a unique “out-of-plane” position of the metal atom is shown by the first stable transition metal complexes formed with the proton sponge **1** as the ligand. The properties of these complexes await wide application in catalysis and medicine.



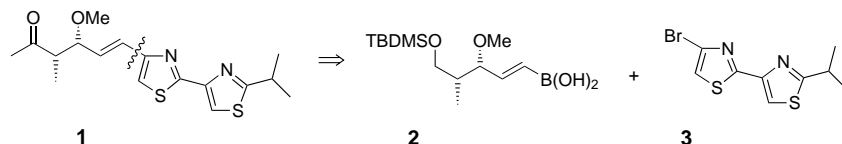
H.-U. Wüstefeld, W. C. Kaska,*
F. Schüth,* G. D. Stucky, X. Bu,
B. Krebs 3182–3184

Transition Metal Complexes with the
Proton Sponge 4,9-Dichloroquinoline:
Highly Twisted Aromatic Systems and an Extreme “Out-
of-Plane” Position of the Coordinated
Transition Metal Atom

Keywords: N ligands • platinum • proton
sponge • rhenium

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3280–3282

No problems have been encountered while using bithiazoles in Pd-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions. It was thus possible to achieve the first synthesis of cystothiazole E (**1**) with a Suzuki coupling of the building blocks **2** and **3** as the pivotal C–C bond-formation step (94% yield, TBDMS = *t*BuMe₂Si). The bithiazole **3** could be prepared very conveniently from 2,4-dibromothiazole by regioselective cross-coupling reactions.



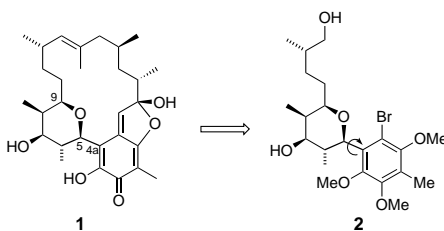
T. Bach,* S. Heuser 3184–3185

Regioselective Cross-Coupling Reactions
as an Entry into Biologically Relevant
Bithiazoles: First Total Synthesis of
Cystothiazole E

Keywords: aldol reaction • asymmetric
synthesis • cross-coupling • heterocycles •
total synthesis

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3283–3284

The left-hand fragment **2** of the novel antibiotic kendomycin (**1**) has been synthesized by an aldol addition and a Michael-type 1,4-addition of a C5 alcohol with a C9–C11 enone. Compound **2** shows an interesting atropisomerism around the C4a–C5-sp²–sp³ bond. The atropisomers can be separated in pure forms by low-temperature high-pressure liquid chromatography.



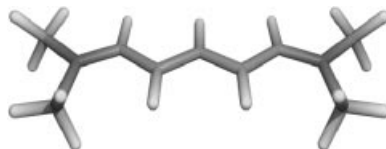
H. J. Martin, M. Drescher, H. Kählig, S. Schneider, J. Mulzer* 3186–3188

Synthesis of the C1–C13 Fragment of Kendomycin: Atropisomerism around a C–Aryl Glycosidic Bond

Keywords: aldol reaction • antibiotics • atropisomerism • glycosides • Michael addition

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3287–3289

Sometimes the simplest systems need the most sophisticated treatment! Only with multiconfigurational SCF methodology including second-order correction (CASPT2) is it possible to quantitatively reproduce the position of the high-intensity methine band of streptocyanine dyes such as the one shown.



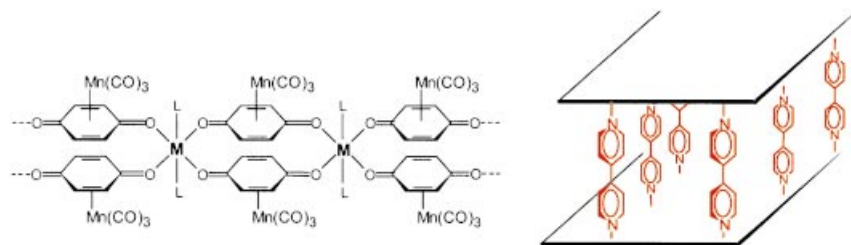
V. Buss,* M. Schreiber, M. P. Fülcher 3189–3190

Nonempirical Calculation of Polymethine Excited States

Keywords: ab initio calculations • chromophores • computer chemistry • cyanines • polymethines

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3284–3286

Coordination of Mn(CO)₃⁺ to the π system in hydroquinone facilitates proton loss to afford benzoquinone complexes (see figure). Subsequent σ coordination of the benzoquinone oxygen atoms to added metal ions results in neutral one-, two-, or three-dimensional quinoid polymers. The geometrical requirements of the metal ion and the presence of added “spacer” ligands dictate the type of polymer formed.



M. Oh, G. B. Carpenter, D. A. Sweigart* 3191–3194

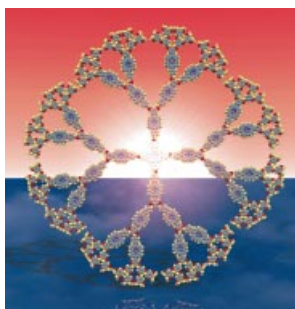
Metal-Mediated Self-Assembly of π-Bonded Benzoquinone Complexes into Polymers with Tunable Geometries

Keywords: host–guest systems • manganese • polymers • quinone complexes • self assembly

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3291–3294



π-Electronic conjugation is not necessary to facilitate long-range energy migration and transfer: A rapid ($k_{\text{ENT}} = 1.04 \times 10^9 \text{ s}^{-1}$) and efficient ($\Phi_{\text{EXT}} = 71\%$) energy transfer from the 28 photoexcited zinc porphyrin units to the focal free-base porphyrin unit occurs in a large, star-shaped dendritic multiporphyrin array in which the chromophore units are linked through flexible ether groups (see picture).



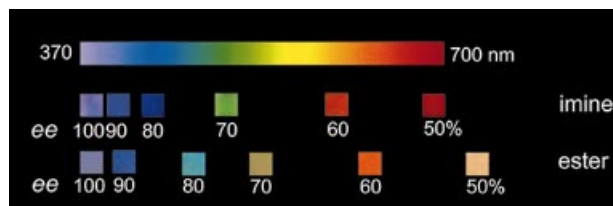
M.-S. Choi, T. Aida,* T. Yamazaki, I. Yamazaki 3194–3198

A Large Dendritic Multiporphyrin Array as a Mimic of the Bacterial Light-Harvesting Antenna Complex: Molecular Design of an Efficient Energy Funnel for Visible Photons

Keywords: dendrimers • energy transfer • fluorescence spectroscopy • photosynthesis • porphyrinoids

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3294–3298

A simple color test for enantiomeric excess requires no chiral auxiliaries and only microgram quantities of chiral products. The method is based on a chirality-dependent color generation in doped LC films on formation of an imine or ester (see picture) from an amine and carbaldehyde or alcohol and acid chloride, respectively, and will enable the rapid screening of libraries of nonracemic compounds.



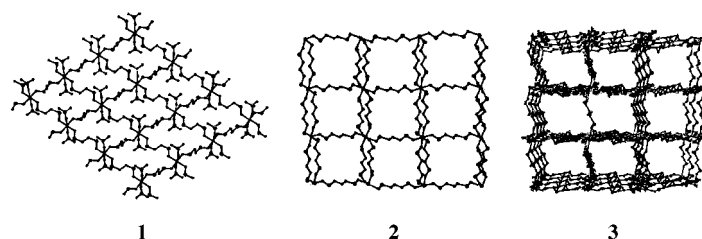
Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3298–3300

R. A. van Delden,
B. L. Feringa* 3198–3200

Color Indicators of Molecular Chirality
Based on Doped Liquid Crystals

Keywords: asymmetric catalysis •
chirality • combinatorial chemistry •
enantioselectivity • liquid crystals

Fillings and cavities: Three novel pseudo-octahedral metal–organic frameworks, **1–3**, consisting of macrometallacyclic noninterpenetrating *meso* networks and exhibiting weak antiferromagnetic interactions, have been constructed from Cu^{II} centers and structurally flexible *R,S*-bis(sulfinyl) ligands. Varying the chain length of ligands is found to control the cavity sizes of the networks.



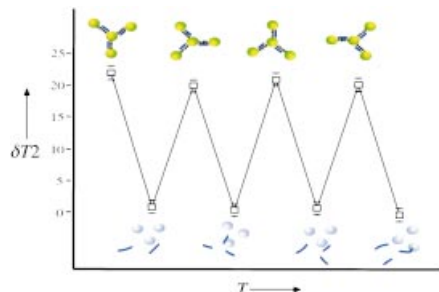
Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3301–3303

X.-H. Bu,* W. Chen, S.-L. Lu,
R.-H. Zhang, D.-Z. Liao, W.-M. Bu,
M. Shionoya, F. Brisse,
J. Ribas 3201–3203

Flexible *meso*-Bis(sulfinyl) Ligands as
Building Blocks for Copper(II)
Coordination Polymers: Cavity Control
by Varying the Chain Length of Ligands

Keywords: coordination polymers •
copper • crystal engineering • magnetic
properties • S ligands

Superparamagnetic nanoparticles conjugated to oligonucleotides exert sensitive and reversible effects on the spin–spin relaxation rates of adjacent water protons when the conjugates hybridize to target oligonucleotides (see temperature cycle in the picture). The fluid-phase magnetic sensors provide the basis for detecting specific nucleic acid sequences in turbid media and potentially in tissues in vivo.



Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3304–3306

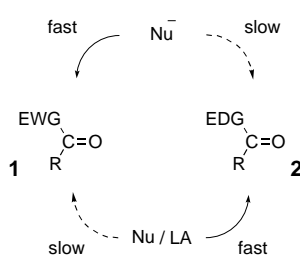
L. Josephson, J. M. Perez,
R. Weissleder* 3204–3206

Magnetic Nanosensors for the Detection
of Oligonucleotide Sequences

Keywords: DNA recognition • magnetic
properties • nanostructures •
oligonucleotides



A crucial role in the chemoselective synthesis of primary, secondary, and homoallylic alcohols and of Diels–Alder adducts is played by Lewis acids (LA) in the addition of nucleophiles (Nu) to carbonyl compounds (see scheme; EWG = electron-withdrawing group, EDG = electron-donating group).



Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3306–3308

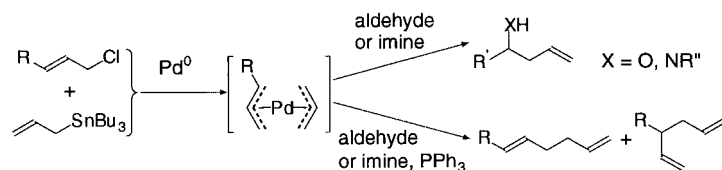
N. Asao, T. Asano,
Y. Yamamoto* 3206–3208

Do More Electrophilic Aldehydes/
Ketones Exhibit Higher Reactivity
toward Nucleophiles in the Presence of
Lewis Acids?

Keywords: chemoselectivity •
electrophiles • Lewis acids •
nucleophilic addition



The mere presence or absence of PPh_3 suffices to control the reactivity of bis(η^3 -allyl)palladium complexes. In the absence of PPh_3 they undergo chemoselective allylic addition to aldehydes or imines, even in the presence of allylic chlorides, whereas in the presence of PPh_3 the Stille coupling reaction takes place chemoselectively, even when aldehydes or imines are also present (see scheme).



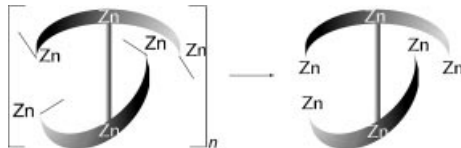
Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3308–3310

H. Nakamura, M. Bao,
Y. Yamamoto* 3208–3210

The Fate of Bis(η^3 -allyl)palladium Complexes in the Presence of Aldehydes (or Imines) and Allylic Chlorides: Stille Coupling versus Allylation of Aldehydes (or Imines)

Keywords: allylation • allyl ligands • C–C coupling • palladium • Stille coupling

The controlled cleavage of coordination polymers consisting of well-defined large units can be employed for the rational synthesis of high nuclearity clusters. This synthetic concept is demonstrated by the conversion (schematically shown) of a three-dimensional Zn^{II} coordination polymer containing repeating hexameric units with a “twin-anchor” arrangement of the metal ions into the corresponding hexanuclear cluster by reaction with a donor solvent.



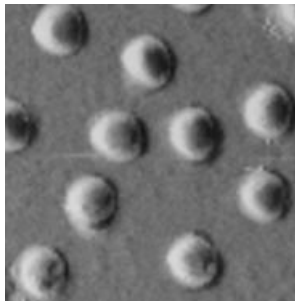
Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3311–3314

N. Lalioti, C. P. Raptopoulou, A. Terzis,
A. E. Aliev, I. P. Gerothanassis,*
E. Manessi-Zoupa,*
S. P. Perlepes* 3211–3214

High Nuclearity $\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}/\text{MeCO}_2^-/(\text{C}_5\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ Clusters by “Depolymerization”: Conversion of a Three-Dimensional Coordination Polymer Containing Hexameric Units into Its Constituent Hexanuclear Complex

Keywords: cluster compounds • coordination polymers • N ligands • synthetic methods • zinc

A reactor for the synthesis of gold nanoparticles (see atomic force microscopy image) is one of the uses of a poly(styrene)-*block*-poly(2-vinylpyridine)-*block*-poly(ethylene oxide) triblock copolymer (PS-*b*-P2VP-*b*-PEO) which forms core-shell-corona micelles in water. Very low polydispersity spherical micelles are observed that consist of a PS core surrounded by a pH-sensitive P2VP shell and a corona of PEO chains end-capped by a hydroxyl group. The corona can act as a site for attaching responsive or sensing molecules.



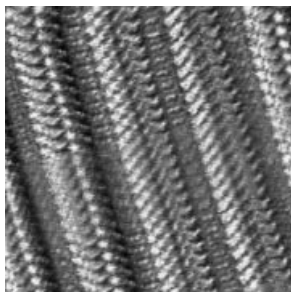
Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3314–3316

J.-F. Gohy, N. Willet, S. Varshney,
J.-X. Zhang, R. Jérôme* 3214–3216

Core–Shell–Corona Micelles with a Responsive Shell

Keywords: gold • micelles • nanostructures • polymers • self assembly

Enantiomorphous monolayers of enantiopure formamides form on a graphite surface, while the racemic compound does not undergo a spontaneous resolution under similar conditions. This difference in the two-dimensional behavior has been studied by scanning tunneling microscopy (see image of the racemate adsorbed on graphite). A study of the three-dimensional crystallization of the racemic formamide by X-ray crystallographic analysis also shows that it forms racemic tapes.



Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3317–3320

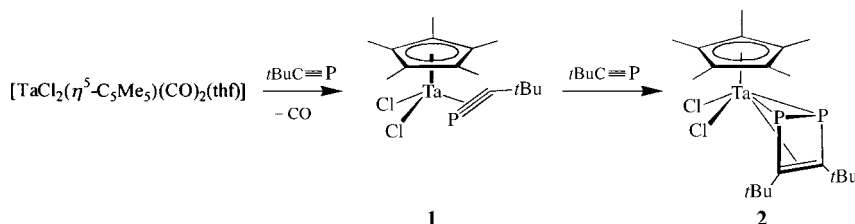
S. De Feyter, A. Gesquière, K. Wurst,
D. B. Amabilino, J. Veciana,*
F. C. De Schryver* 3217–3220

Homo- and Heterochiral Supramolecular Tapes from Achiral, Enantiopure, and Racemic Promesogenic Formamides: Expression of Molecular Chirality in Two and Three Dimensions

Keywords: chirality • scanning tunneling microscopy • self assembly • surface chemistry • X-ray diffraction



Only the 1,2-diphosphacyclobutadiene and none of its 1,3 isomer was obtained in the reaction of **1** with $t\text{BuC}\equiv\text{P}$ to give **2**. In complex **1**, which was prepared from $[\text{TaCl}_2(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5)(\text{CO})_2(\text{thf})]$ and $t\text{BuC}\equiv\text{P}$, the phosphalkyne adopts an $\eta^2(4e)$ bonding mode according to NMR data, crystal structure analysis, and theoretical calculations.



Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3321–3324

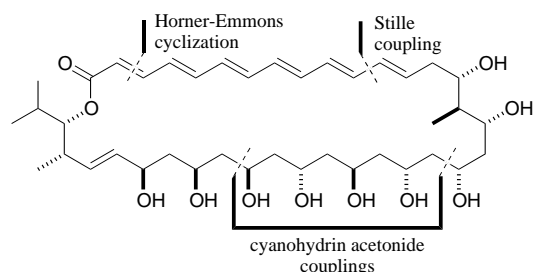
A. D. Burrows, A. Dransfeld, M. Green,*
J. C. Jeffery, C. Jones, J. M. Lynam,
M. T. Nguyen* 3221–3224

Mononuclear $\eta^2(4e)$ -Bonded
Phosphalkyne Complexes;
Selective Formation of a
1,2-Diphosphacyclobutadiene Tantalum
Complex

Keywords: density functional
calculations • phosphalkynes •
phosphorus heterocycles • tantalum



An oxo-hexaene macrolide antibiotic, dermostatin A (see picture) has been synthesized. Key features of the synthesis include the application of cyanohydrin acetonide couplings for the synthesis of the polyol portion, and the convergent introduction of the polyene segment by means of a Stille coupling.



Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3324–3327

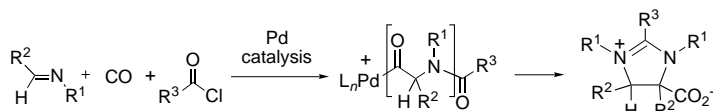
C. J. Sinz,
S. D. Rychnovsky* 3224–3227

Total Synthesis of Dermostatin A

Keywords: alkylation • asymmetric
synthesis • cross-coupling • polyenes •
total synthesis



One of the most facile routes to prepare carboxylate-substituted imidazolines is by the palladium-catalyzed coupling of an imine, carbon monoxide, and an acid chloride. In this reaction, a peptide unit is constructed and directly incorporated into the heterocyclic core (see scheme).



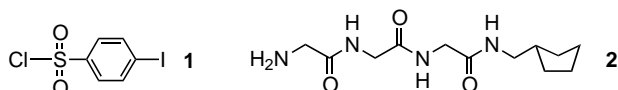
Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3328–3330

R. D. Dghaym, R. Dhawan,
B. A. Arndtsen* 3228–3230

The Use of Carbon Monoxide and Imines
as Peptide Derivative Synthons: A Facile
Palladium-Catalyzed Synthesis of
 α -Amino Acid Derived Imidazolines

Keywords: homogeneous catalysis •
multicomponent reactions • nitrogen
heterocycles • palladium • peptides

44 members are in the trisaccharide library synthesized by the method described here. Six differently protected glucoside building blocks were sulfonated with **1**, coupled to the solid support **2** (a crown compound) by Pd⁰-catalyzed carbonylative amidation, glycosylated twice, and cleaved from the sulfonate linker with four nucleophiles.



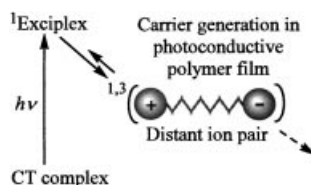
Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3330–3333

T. Takahashi,* H. Inoue, Y. Yamamura,
T. Doi 3230–3233

Synthesis of a Trisaccharide Library by
Using a Phenylsulfonate Traceless Linker
on Synphase Crowns

Keywords: carbohydrates •
combinatorial chemistry • solid-phase
synthesis • trisaccharides

Photoconduction in charge transfer materials apparently occurs through a distant geminate ion pair with an interionic separation of about 8 Å, as demonstrated by time-resolved EPR spectroscopy of a doped poly(*N*-vinylcarbazole) film (see scheme).



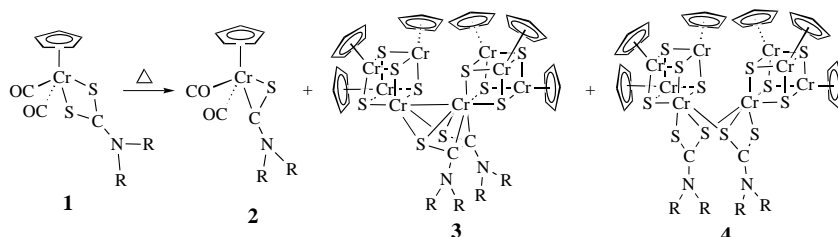
T. Ikoma,* M. Nakai, K. Akiyama, S. Tero-Kubota,* T. Ishii 3234–3236

Direct Observation of a Distant Ion Pair Generated in a Photoconductive Poly-*(N*-vinylcarbazole) Film with Dopant

Keywords: electron transfer • EPR spectroscopy • ion pairs • photoconductive polymers • thin films

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3334–3336

Thermolysis of the dithiocarbamate complex 1 led to the formation of the thioarbenoid complex **2** and two double cubanes: **3**, which has an intercubane Cr–Cr bond and a dithiooxamide ligand in the $\mu\text{-}\eta^2, \eta^4$ bonding mode, and **4**, which contains two dithiocarbamate ligands in the $\mu\text{-}\eta^1, \eta^2$ bonding mode.



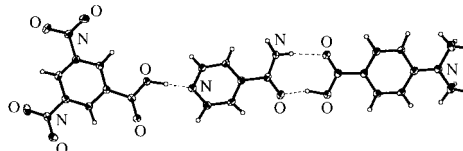
L. Y. Goh,* Z. Weng, W. K. Leong,* P. H. Leung 3236–3239

C–S Bond Cleavage and C–C Coupling in Cyclopentadienylchromium Complexes To Give the First Dithiooxamide-Bridged and Doubly Dithiocarbamate-Bridged Double Cubanes: $[\text{Cp}_6\text{Cr}_8\text{S}_8\{(\text{C}(\text{S})\text{N}(\text{Et})_2)_2\}]$ and $[\text{Cp}_6\text{Cr}_8\text{S}_8(\text{S}_2\text{CNEt}_2)_2]$

Keywords: chromium • cluster compounds • cubanes • S ligands

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3336–3339

Getting the right balance between intermolecular interactions is crucial for the synthesis of supermolecules in a preconceived manner. The three-component supermolecule (see picture) in the ternary cocrystal of 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid, isonicotinamide, and 4-(dimethylamino)benzoic acid (1:1:1) assembles through a “primary” (between the stronger acid and pyridine) and a “secondary” hydrogen-bonding interaction (between the weaker acid and amide).



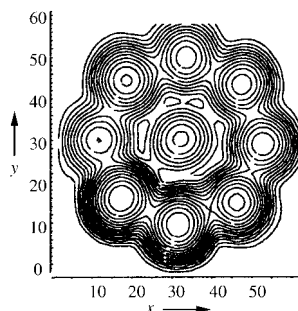
C. B. Aakeröy,* A. M. Beatty, B. A. Helfrich 3240–3242

“Total Synthesis” Supramolecular Style: Design and Hydrogen-Bond-Directed Assembly of Ternary Supermolecules

Keywords: cocrystals • crystal engineering • hydrogen bonds • molecular recognition • supramolecular chemistry

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3340–3342

A reduction of a factor of 10 in the time needed to measure highly resolved NMR spectra of multiple samples can be achieved with any NMR spectrometer by using a combination of chemical shift imaging and a compartmented detection volume consisting of a bundle of capillaries. The picture shows the cross-sectional image of a bundle of nine 1-mm capillaries after Fourier transformation along the spatial dimensions only.



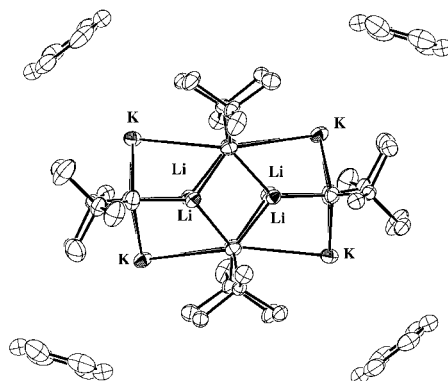
A. Ross,* G. Schlotterbeck, H. Senn, M. von Kienlin 3243–3245

Application of Chemical Shift Imaging for Simultaneous and Fast Acquisition of NMR Spectra on Multiple Samples

Keywords: analytical methods • chemical shift imaging • high-throughput screening • NMR spectroscopy

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3343–3345

At long last an experimentally utilized superbase has been crystallographically characterized. Isolated from a lithium amide–potassium alkoxide–arene mixture, this landmark compound adopts a novel sixteen-vertex “carousel” arrangement stabilized by two distinct types of benzene ligation (see structure).



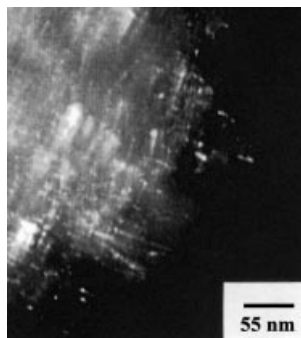
Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3345–3347

A. R. Kennedy, J. G. MacLellan,
R. E. Mulvey* 3245–3247

Landmark Crystal Structure of an Experimentally Utilized Tetralithium–Tetrapotassium Amide–Alkoxide Superbase

Keywords: alkali metals • alkoxides • amides • structure elucidation • superbases

Crystallizing walls: Following the templated solid-state secondary crystallization of an amorphous mesoporous material the amorphous pore walls of the mesoporous precursor are partially reorganized into a crystalline material, the zeolite ZSM-5, as indicated by the dark-field transmission electron micrograph image shown. The bright spots correspond to the ZSM-5 nanocrystals.



Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3348–3351

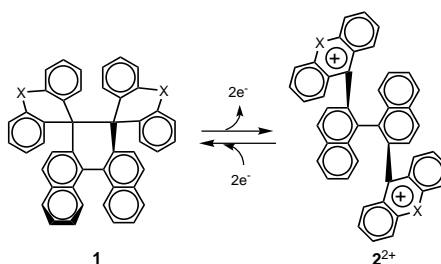
D. Trong On, S. Kaliaguine* 3248–3251

Large-Pore Mesoporous Materials with Semi-Crystalline Zeolitic Frameworks

Keywords: crystal growth • mesoporous materials • microporous materials • template synthesis • zeolites



Helicity and axial chirality are reversibly interconverted in the novel redox pair **1** and **2²⁺**; the compounds exhibit drastic UV/Vis and circular dichroism spectral changes as well as dynamic structural changes upon electron transfer, thus furnishing an unprecedented multi-output response system with high bistability. X = S or O.



J.-i. Nishida, T. Suzuki,* M. Ohkita,
T. Tsuji 3251–3254

A Redox Switch Based on Dihydro[5]helicene: Drastic Chiroptical Response Induced by Reversible C–C Bond Making/Breaking upon Electron Transfer

Keywords: chirality • circular dichroism • electrochemistry • helical structures • redox chemistry

Angew. Chem. **2001**, *113*, 3351–3354



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T. K. Lindhorst,
University of Hamburg, Germany

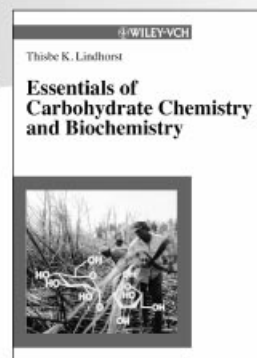
Essentials of Carbohydrate Chemistry and Biochemistry

2000. XIV, 218 pages with 244 figures and 11 tables. Softcover. DM 98.-/ £ 32.50
ISBN 3-527-29543-7

Carbohydrates are probably nature's most common product. Plants and algae biosynthesize millions of tons of them every year. Carbohydrates are stores of energy and structural building blocks; they are versatile enough to serve as encoders of biological information and, last but not least, they are involved in recognition processes at a molecular level. Research into carbohydrate and glycoconjugate functions in cell-to-cell communication processes has even created a new and rapidly developing field of study: glycobiology.

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This book offers valuable guidance for students as well as for researchers working in chemistry, biochemistry and biomedicine.



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