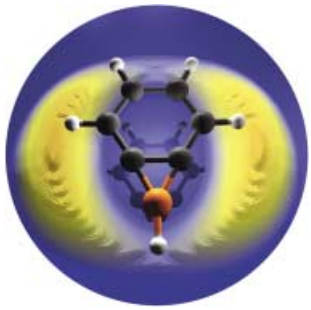
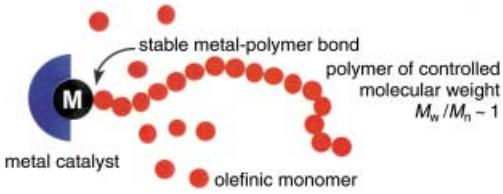
COVER PICTURE

The cover picture shows benzoborirene, the product of the crossed-molecular-beam reaction between benzene molecules and boron atoms, displayed above the three-dimensional plot of the angular- and translational-energy-dependent flux of the benzoborirene molecules in the center-of-mass system. As the reaction conditions preclude secondary collisions, the intermediate initially formed from the reactive collision decays by ejection of a hydrogen atom. The structure of the benzoborirene depicted is based on a DFT computation, which, combined with results of highly accurate coupled-cluster calculations has been used to assign the reaction product by comparing experimental and theoretical reaction energies. Details are described by R. I. Kaiser and H. F. Bettinger on p. 2350 ff.



REVIEW

Contents



Keywords: alkenes · block copolymers · homogeneous catalysis · living polymerization · Ziegler – Natta catalysis

MINIREVIEW

Keywords: chelates · iron · reduction · siderophores · transport proteins

HIGHLIGHTS

Keywords: gene silencing · nucleic acids · oligonucleotides · protecting groups · RNA

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Keywords: ab initio calculations · gold · halogens · hydrides · matrix isolation

CORRESPONDENCE

Keywords: boron · electroluminescence · luminescence · stray light · thin films

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.org

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COMMUNICATIONS

  1433-7851/02/4113-2214 $ 20.00+.50/0

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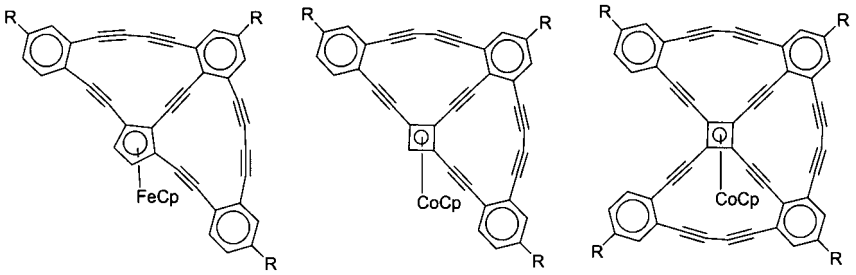
  1433-7851/02/4113-2222 $ 20.00+.50/0

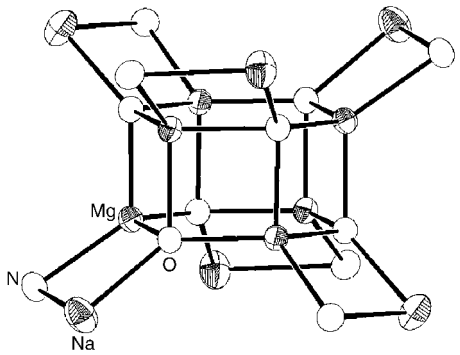
A combination of Pd- and Cu-catalyzed couplings make the half-wheels (see left and middle picture; $Cp = C_5H_5$) and the seco-wheel (right) shown here accessible. Single-crystal structures of all three target molecules have been obtained.



Keywords: alkynes · copper · cyclobutadiene complexes · homogeneous catalysis · palladium

Angew. Chem. **2002**, *114*, 2484 – 2488

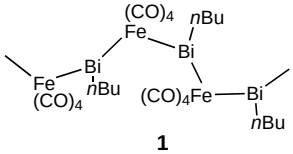
Introducing THF to synergic sodium – magnesium amide mixtures (3 tmpH:1 *n*BuNa:1 Bu_2Mg in a hydrocarbon solution; tmpH = 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine) has a surprising outcome: it leads to the cleavage of the ether and the formation of S_6-symmetric molecules with $(Mg_6O_6 \cdot (NaN)_6)$ cores (see picture).



Keywords: alkali metals · alkaline-earth metals · amides · cleavage reactions · crown compounds

Angew. Chem. **2002**, *114*, 2488 – 2490

A unique zigzag ···-Bi-Fe-··· chain forms the basis of the structure of $[n\text{BuBiFe(CO)}_4]_\infty$ (**1**; see picture), which was characterized by single-crystal X-ray diffraction. Compound **1** was isolated from the ultrasonication of the dimeric product $[\{n\text{BuBiFe(CO)}_4\}_2]$ from the reaction of $[Et_4N]_3[Bi\{Fe(CO)_4\}_4]$ with *n*BuBr followed by acidification with HOAc.

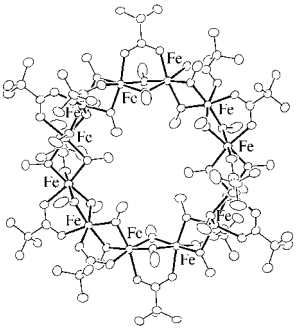


1

Keywords: bismuth · carbonyl ligands · iron · metal – metal interactions · polymers

Angew. Chem. **2002**, *114*, 2490 – 2492

New wheels: The 1:2 reaction of ferric nitrate with benzilic acid ($Ph_2C(OH)COOH$) in methanol at pH ≈ 4.0 results in the formation of a new member of the molecular ferric-wheels family with the carboxylatobis(alkoxo) bridging unit. The molecular structure of $[\{Fe(OMe)_2[Ph_2C(OH)COO]\}_{12}]$ (see picture) consists of a centrosymmetric ring of 12 Fe^{III} atoms held together by 24 μ_2-methoxide ligands and 12 1,3-bridging carboxylate ligands. The 12 metal ions are nearly coplanar and the ring size is ≈11.4 Å. The Mössbauer spectrum and magnetic susceptibility measurements are presented.



Keywords: cluster compounds · ferric wheels · iron · magnetic properties · O ligands

Angew. Chem. **2002**, *114*, 2492 – 2495

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

Accelerated publications

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed

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Issue 12, 2002 was published online on June 13.

APOLOGY

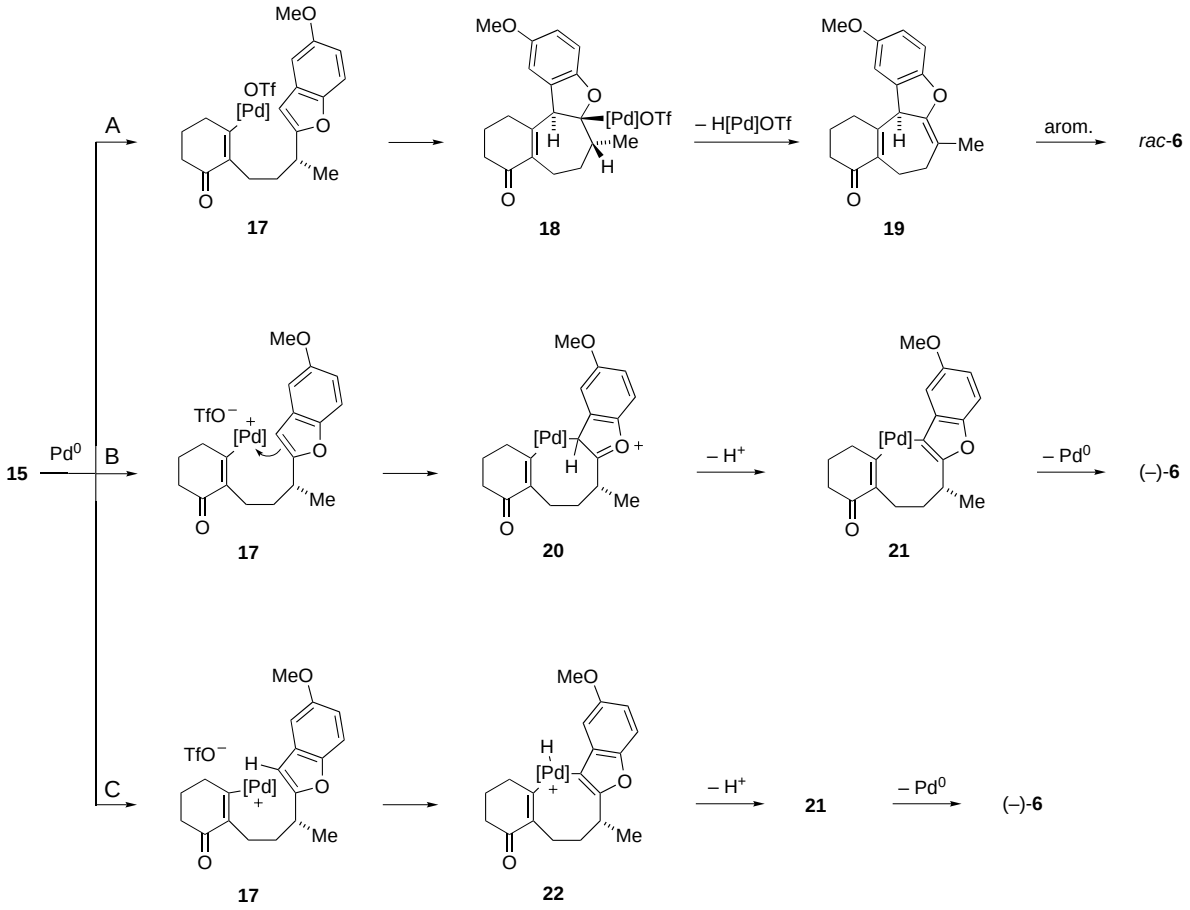
In the Communication "Strongly Acidic and High-Temperature Hydrothermally Stable Mesoporous Aluminosilicates with Ordered Hexagonal Structure" (Z. Zhang, Y. Han, L. Zhu, R. Wang, Y. Yu, S. Qiu, D. Zhao, F.-S. Xiao, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2001**, *40*, 1258 – 1362) the thematically related manuscript "Mesoporous Aluminosilicates with Ordered Hexagonal Structure, Strong Acidity, and Extraordinary Hydrothermal Stability at High Temperatures" (Z. Zhang, Y. Han, F.-S. Xiao, S. Qiu, L. Zhu, R. Wang, Y. Yu, Z. Zhang, B. Zou, Y. Wang, H. Sun, D. Zhao, Y. Wei, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, *123*, 5014 – 5021) was not cited (and vice versa), although both manuscripts were submitted to the respective journals at the same time. The authors apologize for this mistake.

1433-7851/02/4113-2226 $ 20.00+.50/0

In the Minireview by **P. Cintas** in issue 7, **2002**, pp. 1139 – 1145, the second paragraph on the right column of page 1142 may mislead some readers, as it suggests that heterochiral peptides are unable to form a helical arrangement. In fact, previous publications (see last paragraph and ref. 52 in ref. [1]) have shown that D,L peptides are capable of forming helical structures, and this fact may be of importance for understanding the development of homochirality starting from heterochiral sequences. The chiral amplification that results from the majority rule (see ref. 40 in ref. [1]) may be large enough for a small excess of majority units to initiate the epimerization of the minority units (L) to the configuration of the majority units (D). Overall, this process, after repetitive cycles, would lead to a preferential helical sense in which the predominant chirality (D) of the units that form the polypeptides is prevalent.[1,2] This commentary should clarify the discussion of this point in the light of past and recent literature.

[1] M. M. Green, J.-W. Park, T. Sato, A. Teramoto, S. Lifson, R. L. B. Selinger, J. V. Selinger, *Angew. Chem.* **1999**, *111*, 3329–3345; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1999**, *38*, 3138–3154.
[2] M. M. Green, J. V. Selinger, *Science* **1998**, *282*, 879.

In the Communication by C. C. Hughes and D. Trauner in Issue 9, **2002**, pp. 1569 – 1572, the structures of frondosin A and frondosin B were inadvertently exchanged in Scheme 1. The numbering in Scheme 4 was also incorrect: the corrected Scheme is shown below. The editors apologize for these errors.



  1433-7851/02/4113-2227 $ 20.00+.50/0