

2009-48/2 Oxidation Oihydroxyisorenieratene CHEMSUSCHEM

**Drug Vectors** 

M. Blanzat, I. Rico-Lattes, and co-workers

Redox-Induced Electron Transfer

J. S. Miller and K. S. Min

Tetraalkyl Nickel

H.-F. Klein and P. Kraikivskii



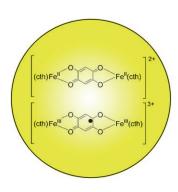
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## **Cover Picture**

Hans-Dieter Martin,\* Sebastian Kock, Roger Scherrers, Kaya Lutter, Tanja Wagener, Claas Hundsdörfer, Susanne Frixel, Klaus Schaper, Hansgeorg Ernst, Wolfgang Schrader, Helmut Görner, and Wilhelm Stahl\*

**The red smear cheeses** shown on the cover obtain their color from bacteria such as *Brevibacterium linens*, which contain highly effective antioxidant and photoprotective phenolic carotenoids such as 3,3'-dihydroxyisorenieratene (DHIR). In their Communication on page 400 ff., H.-D. Martin, W. Stahl, and co-workers describe the synthesis of DHIR and their investigation of its antioxidative and photoprotective properties. Its quinoid oxidation product is blue in color.





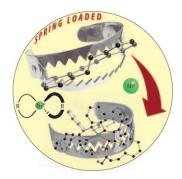
## Redox-Induced Electron Transfer

Certain electron-transfer reactions are distinguished by an initial oxidation that leads to reduction, or vice versa. Examples and principles of such behavior that result in ambivalent, mixed-valent, or valence tautomeric metal complexes are discussed by J. S. Miller and K. S. Min in their Minireview on page 262 ff.

## **Drug Vectors**

M. Blanzat, I. Rico-Lattes, and co-workers discuss drug transport in soft materials in their Review on page 274 ff. Carrier systems, such as dendrimers, micelles, vesicles, and polymer and lipid nanoparticles, are described.





## Nickel Alkyl Complexes

When a nickel(0) precursor and a cyclic alkene react, relief of ring strain drives a coupling reaction. As C. Nuckolls, M. Steigerwald, and co-workers describe in the Communication on page 290 ff., the result is a nickel(IV) alkyl complex.