



The following Communications have been judged by at least two referees to be “very important papers” and will be published online at www.angewandte.org soon:

K. Tedsree, A. T. Kong, S. C. Tsang*

Formate as a Surface Probe for Ru Nanoparticles in Liquid ^{13}C NMR Spectroscopy

A. Asati, S. Santra, C. Kaittanis, S. Nath, J. M. Perez*

Oxidase Activity of Polymer-Coated Cerium Oxide Nanoparticles

K. M. Gericke, D. I. Chai, N. Bieler, M. Lautens*

The Norbornene Shuttle: Multicomponent Domino Synthesis of Tetrasubstituted Helical Alkenes through Multiple C–H Functionalization

J.-Q. Wang, S. Stegmaier, T. F. Fässler*

$[\text{Co}@\text{Ge}_{10}]^{3-}$: An Intermetalloid Cluster with an Archimedean Pentagonal Prismatic Structure

A. Mukherjee, M. Martinho, E. L. Bominaar, E. Münck,* L. Que Jr.*
Shape-Selective Interception by Hydrocarbons of the O_2 -Derived Oxidant of a Biomimetic Nonheme Iron Complex

A. Katranidis, D. Atta, R. Schlesinger, K. H. Nierhaus, T. Choli-Papadopoulou, I. Gregor, M. Gerrits, G. Büldt,* J. Fitter*
Fast Biosynthesis of Green Fluorescent Protein Molecules—A Single-Molecule Fluorescence Study

Author Profile

Jun-ichi Yoshida

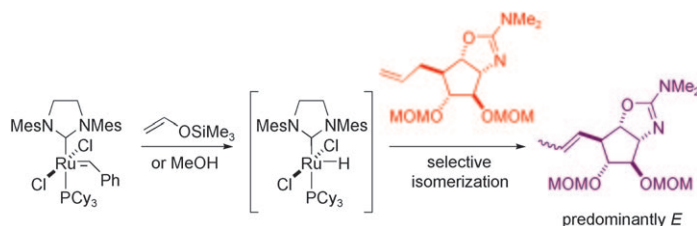
1011

Highlights

Olefin Isomerization

T. J. Donohoe,* T. J. C. O’Riordan,
C. P. Rosa 1014–1017

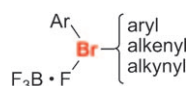
Ruthenium-Catalyzed Isomerization of
Terminal Olefins: Applications to
Synthesis



In, out, olefin about: A ruthenium hydride complex derived from the Grubbs second-generation metathesis catalyst has proven to be an efficient catalyst for the selective isomerization of terminal olefins to the corresponding propenyl derivatives (see

scheme). This methodology has been applied in a number of syntheses to enable access to complex natural products. Cy = cyclohexyl, Mes = mesityl, MOM = methoxymethyl.

Moving up a row in the Periodic Table leads from hypervalent iodine compounds to hypervalent bromine compounds, which are now readily available (see scheme). These compounds are more reactive than the well-known heavier analogues and undergo new reactions.



Bromine Reagents

U. Farooq, A. A. Shah,
T. Wirth* 1018–1020

Hypervalent Bromine Compounds:
Smaller, More Reactive Analogues of
Hypervalent Iodine Compounds

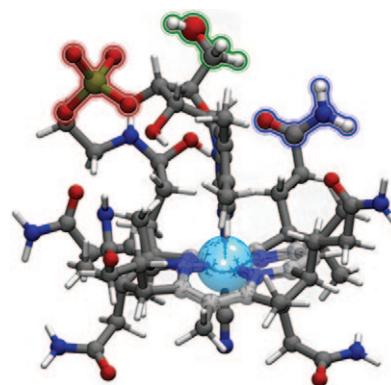
Minireviews

Medicinal Chemistry

A. K. Petrus, T. J. Fairchild,*
R. P. Doyle* 1022–1028

Traveling the Vitamin B₁₂ Pathway: Oral
Delivery of Protein and Peptide Drugs

Two major obstacles hinder the oral administration of therapeutic peptides and proteins: proteolytic degradation in the stomach and an inadequate mechanism for the absorption of polypeptides within the intestinal lumen. This Minireview focuses on the efficacy of oral peptide/protein delivery by the existing pathway for the dietary uptake of vitamin B₁₂ (see picture; common sites of conjugation are highlighted at the top).

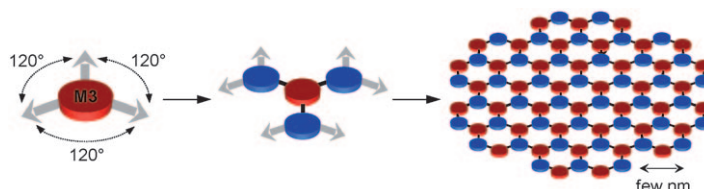


Reviews

2D Polymers

J. Sakamoto, J. van Heijst, O. Lukin,
A. D. Schlüter* 1030–1069

Two-Dimensional Polymers: Just a Dream
of Synthetic Chemists?



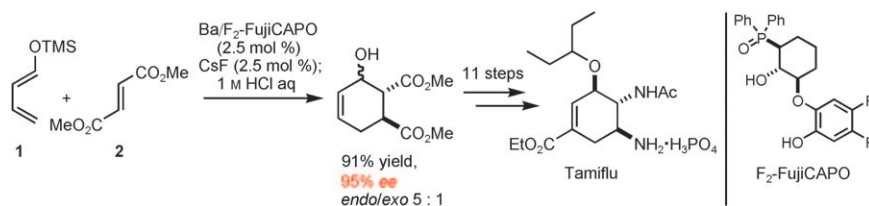
A “**molecular carpet**” is a good description for a two-dimensional polymer. True 2D polymers have a thickness of one monomer unit and a regular structure. This Review describes attempts to synthesize

such polymers (see scheme, M3: monomer with three functional groups). The focus of this Review is on the factors that must be considered if a truly 2D polymer is to be prepared.

Communications

Asymmetric Synthesis

K. Yamatsugu, L. Yin, S. Kamijo,
Y. Kimura, M. Kanai,*
M. Shibasaki* 1070–1076



A Synthesis of Tamiflu by Using a Barium-Catalyzed Asymmetric Diels–Alder-Type Reaction

In pursuit of a better route: A new catalytic asymmetric synthesis of Tamiflu was developed. The key transformation was an asymmetric Diels–Alder-type reaction of **1** and **2** catalyzed by a barium/F₂-FujiCAPO

complex in the presence of a CsF co-catalyst to construct the core of Tamiflu (see scheme; TMS = trimethylsilyl). The product was converted into Tamiflu in 11 steps on a gram scale.

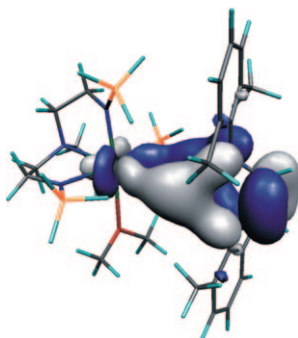
For the USA and Canada:

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electronic / print or electronic delivery); for individuals who are personal members of a national chemical society prices are available on request. Postage and handling charges included. All prices are subject to local VAT/sales tax.

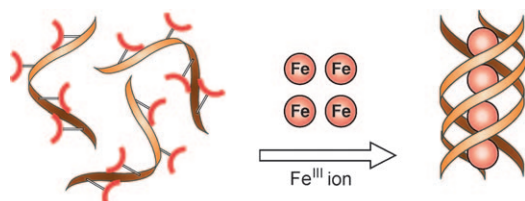
A charitable donation: The gallium center contributes to both π donation and σ donation in a uranium–gallium bond (see picture for results from calculations). The gallium center is isolobal to CO and N-heterocyclic carbenes (NHCs) and indicates that NHC π -donor behavior might be more widespread than previously recognized. The uranium–gallium bond may be regarded as a model for the as yet unreported $\text{U}^{\text{IV}}\text{--CO}^-$ unit.



Uranium–Metal Bonds

S. T. Liddle,* J. McMaster, D. P. Mills,
A. J. Blake, C. Jones,*
W. D. Woodul _____ 1077–1080

σ and π Donation in an Unsupported
Uranium–Gallium Bond



Triplex-rated: Discrete self-assembly of Fe^{III} ions with octahedral coordination geometry occurs within triple-stranded artificial DNA with hydroxypyridone nucleobases as metal ligands through the

formation of nonplanar base triplets. Such a novel structural motif in DNA could lead to programmable alignment of six-coordinate transition metals.

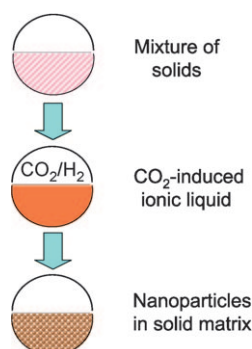
DNA Structures

Y. Takezawa, W. Maeda, K. Tanaka,
M. Shionoya* _____ 1081–1084

Discrete Self-Assembly of Iron(III) Ions
inside Triple-Stranded Artificial DNA



In the trap: Catalytically active nanoparticles can be generated and stabilized in solid ionic matrices with the aid of supercritical CO_2 . The method allows the use of simple ammonium salts that would not be classified as ionic liquids, and results in solid and easily handled catalyst materials. These materials can selectively catalyze the hydrogenation of highly sterically encumbered aromatic olefins.



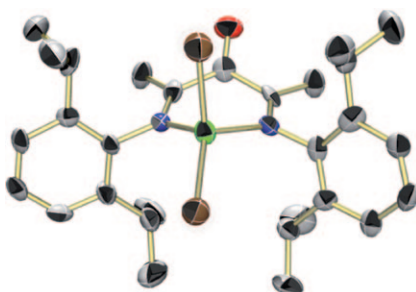
Nanoparticle Catalysts

V. Cimpeanu, M. Kočevár,
V. I. Parvulescu,*
W. Leitner* _____ 1085–1088

Preparation of Rhodium Nanoparticles in
Carbon Dioxide Induced Ionic Liquids and
their Application to Selective
Hydrogenation



A new ligand–metal combination (see picture, Ni green, Br brown, N blue, O red, C gray) was designed to be cationic and to benefit from removal of electron density by the action of a Lewis acid on the ligand framework. In the presence of various activators, the resulting catalytic site is highly active for ethylene polymerization and capable of polymerizing α -olefins to high molecular weights.



Homogeneous Catalysis

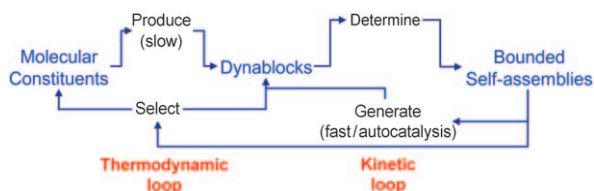
J. D. Azoulay, R. S. Rojas, A. V. Serrano,
H. Ohtaki, G. B. Galland, G. Wu,
G. C. Bazan* _____ 1089–1092

Nickel α -Keto- β -Diimine Initiators for
Olefin Polymerization



A large graphic of the word "STARS" formed by a grid of small white stars on a blue background. The letters are composed of multiple rows of stars, with some stars missing to create the shape of the letters. The word is centered horizontally and takes up most of the width of the slide.





Survival of the fittest: Self-assemblies made of dynamic block copolymers (dynablocks) can self-replicate by catalyzing the formation of their own building blocks. Moreover, in competition experi-

ments, the differential thermodynamic stabilities and autocatalytic efficiencies of these self-assemblies lead to sigmoid growth of the most efficient self-replicator and to depletion of its competitors.

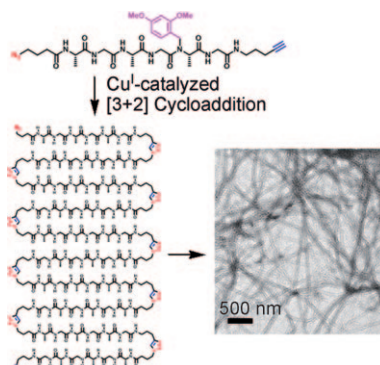
Combinatorial Chemistry

R. Nguyen, L. Allouche, E. Buhler, N. Giuseppone* — 1093 – 1096

Dynamic Combinatorial Evolution within Self-Replicating Supramolecular Assemblies



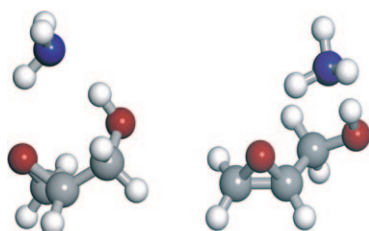
“Click” to fold: Cu^I-catalyzed azide–alkyne cycloaddition polymerization of a peptide monomer induced folding of the resultant polymer into well-defined β sheets, which further self-assemble into hierarchical nanofibrils. The antiparallel β -sheet structure was confirmed by several techniques. Scanning probe micrographs confirm the formation of hierarchical amyloid-like nanofibrils.



Cycloaddition Polymerization

T. Yu, J. Z. Bai, Z. Guan* — 1097 – 1101

Cycloaddition-Promoted Self-Assembly of a Polymer into Well-Defined β Sheets and Hierarchical Nanofibrils



Two locks accept the same master key: Two different complexes of ammonia with two different conformers of glycidol have been characterized by Fourier transform microwave spectroscopy (see picture; gray C, blue N, red O, white H). In both complexes NH₃ is linked to the alcohol molecule through an O–H...N (stronger) and an N–H...O (weaker) hydrogen bond. Structural and energetic features of the hydrogen bonds are given.

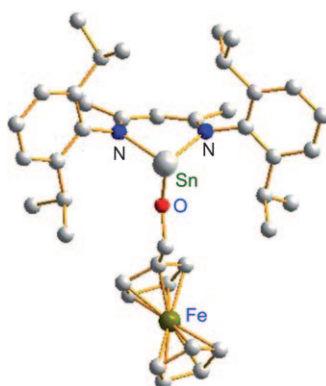
Adducts of Ammonia

B. M. Giuliano, S. Melandri, A. Maris, L. B. Favero, W. Caminati* — 1102 – 1105

Adducts of NH₃ with the Conformers of Glycidol: A Rotational Spectroscopy Study



If anything can, tin can: The tin(II) hydride species [LSnH] (L = HC{CMeN(2,6-*i*Pr₂C₆H₃)}₂) reacts with various compounds containing unsaturated C–O, C–C, or C–N bonds, which results in simultaneous transfer of hydrogen and {LSn} to the organic substrates and elegantly generates new tin(II) compounds. These unique stannylene compounds incorporate a lone pair of electrons that is suitable for complexation with transition-metal species.



Hydrostannylation

A. Jana, H. W. Roesky,* C. Schulzke, A. Döring — 1106 – 1109

Reactions of Tin(II) Hydride Species with Unsaturated Molecules

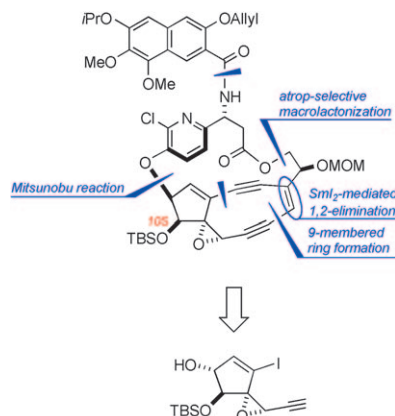


Natural Products

K. Ogawa, Y. Koyama, I. Ohashi, I. Sato,
M. Hirama* 1110–1113



Total Synthesis of a Protected Aglycon of
the Kedarcidin Chromophore



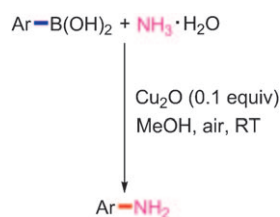
Strong support for the recently proposed structure of the kedarcidin chromophore has been obtained through the convergent synthesis of the aglycon. The key features of the synthesis are an efficient assembly of the four fragments, a novel strategy involving an alkynyl epoxide, a cerium amide promoted nine-membered diyne ring cyclization, and a Sml_2 -mediated reductive 1,2-elimination. TBS = *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, MOM = methoxymethyl.

Heterogeneous Catalysis

H. Rao, H. Fu,* Y. Jiang,
Y. Zhao 1114–1116



Easy Copper-Catalyzed Synthesis of
Primary Aromatic Amines by Coupling
Aromatic Boronic Acids with Aqueous
Ammonia at Room Temperature



A reaction without the added extras:

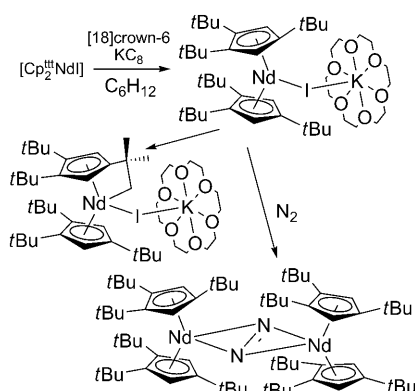
Aromatic boronic acids have been coupled using inexpensive aqueous ammonia to give primary aromatic amines under copper catalysis. This simple and highly efficient approach can be carried out in air at room temperature and, importantly, no base, ligand, or additive are required (see scheme).

Lanthanide Complexes

F. Jaroschik, A. Momin, F. Nief,*
X.-F. Le Goff, G. B. Deacon,
P. C. Junk* 1117–1121



Dinitrogen Reduction and C–H Activation
by the Divalent Organoneodymium
Complex [(C₅H₂tBu₃)₂Nd(μ-I)K([18]-
crown-6)]



Highly reactive: The first divalent organoneodymium complex has been isolated and characterized by X-ray crystallography. It reacts immediately with all common aromatic and ethereal solvents, reduces dinitrogen to form an isolable dinitrogen complex, and undergoes C–H activation of a ligand *tert*-butyl group to form a crystallizable “tuck-in” complex (see scheme).

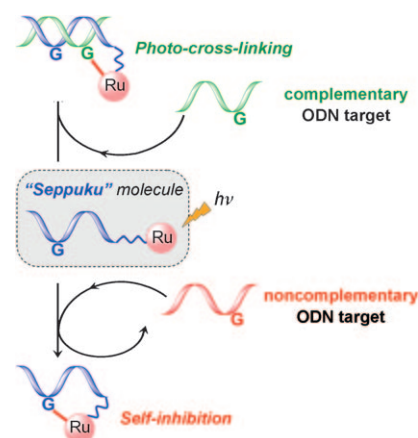
Oligonucleotide Labels

S. Le Gac, S. Rickling, P. Gerbaux,
E. Defrancq, C. Moucheron,
A. Kirsch-De Mesmaeker* 1122–1125

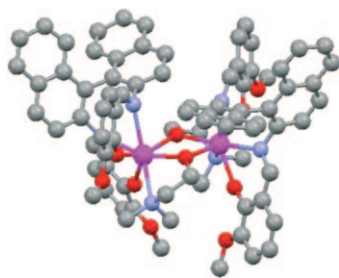


A Photoreactive Ruthenium(II) Complex
Tethered to a Guanine-Containing
Oligonucleotide: A Biomolecular Tool that
Behaves as a “Seppuku Molecule”

Self-destruction: Attachment of a photoreactive Ru^{II} complex to a guanine-containing oligonucleotide has led to an innovative biomolecular tool for gene silencing studies. This conjugate can be selectively photo-cross-linked with its complementary strand but undergoes a self-inhibition (or “seppuku”) process in the presence of a noncomplementary target (see picture), which is an attractive strategy to avoid undesired secondary photoeffects.



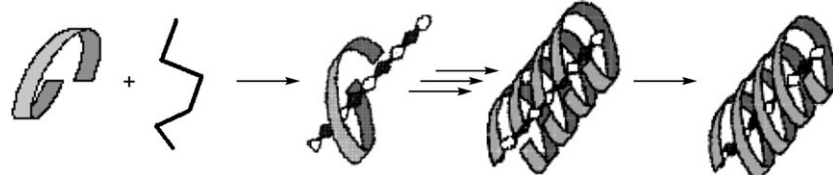
Y is it so? Dimeric yttrium–salen complexes (see structure; N blue, O red, Y magenta) catalyze the highly enantioselective ring-opening of *meso*-aziridines by TMSCN and TMSN₃. To explain the dramatic differences in the selectivity between mono- and dimeric catalysts, a dimetallic mechanism based on the solid-state structure of the dimer is proposed.



Enantioselective Ring-Opening

B. Wu, J. C. Gallucci, J. R. Parquette,*
T. V. RajanBabu* — 1126–1129

Enantioselective Desymmetrization of *meso*-Aziridines with TMSN₃ or TMSCN Catalyzed by Discrete Yttrium Complexes



Clip and lock: Linear oligosaccharide host molecules are stacked in a helical manner around a polymeric guest molecule that acts as an axis (see picture). Molecular information such as substrate size and

chirality is exchanged between the host and the guest to build up a supramolecular architecture, in which the template polymerization of the stacked oligosaccharide proceeds efficiently.

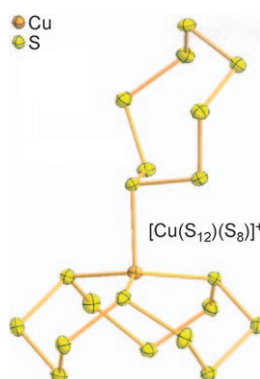
Self-Assembly

T. Sanji,* N. Kato,
M. Tanaka* — 1130–1132

Size-Selective Helical Stacking and Template Polymerization of Oligosaccharides around a Linear Polymeric Guest Molecule



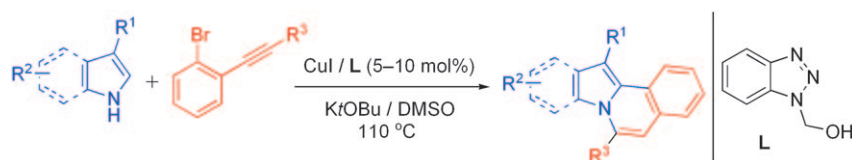
Just say S: Although gas-phase mass spectrometry experiments suggested the existence of Cu^I complexes with cyclododecasulfur ligands, such complexes had never been detected in the condensed phase. The use of “naked” Cu^I sources with weakly coordinating anions enables the preparation of the first cyclododecasulfur complexes of any metal.



Cyclododecasulfur Ligands

G. Santiso-Quiñones, R. Brückner,
C. Knapp, I. Dionne, J. Passmore,
I. Krossing* — 1133–1137

Cyclododecasulfur as a Ligand: From Gas-Phase Experiments to the Crystal Structures of [Cu(S₁₂)(S₈)]⁺ and [Cu(S₁₂)(CH₂Cl₂)]⁺



Isoquinoline ring the changes: A novel strategy for the title reaction involves *ortho*-haloarylalkynes which undergo sequential intermolecular addition of N heterocycles onto alkynes and subse-

quent intramolecular ring closure by arylation. The process involves the use of hydroxymethyl benzotriazole as an efficient and inexpensive ligand for the C–N and C–C coupling reactions.

Heterocycles

A. K. Verma,* T. Kesharwani, J. Singh,
V. Tandon, R. C. Larock* — 1138–1143

A Copper-Catalyzed Tandem Synthesis of Indolo- and Pyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinolines



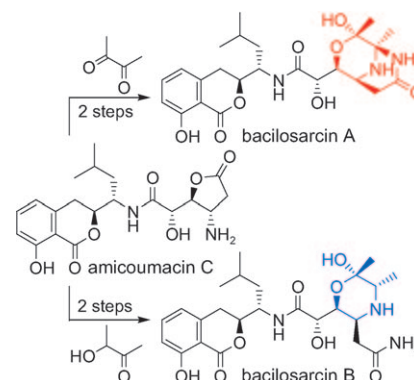
Natural Product Synthesis

M. Enomoto, S. Kuwahara* 1144–1148



Total Synthesis of Bacilosarcins A and B

I want to ride my bicycle: The thermodynamic stability of nitrogen-containing heterocyclic ring systems is exploited in the first enantioselective total synthesis of bacilosarcins A and B, which has been achieved in simple two-step sequences from amicoumacin C. Bacilosarcin A incorporates a totally unprecedented heterobicyclic ring system and exhibits a remarkably potent herbicidal activity.



Amino Alcohols

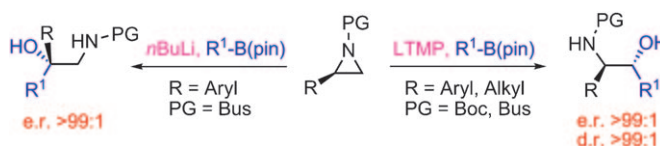
F. Schmidt, F. Keller, E. Vedrenne,
V. K. Aggarwal* 1149–1152



Stereocontrolled Synthesis of β -Amino Alcohols from Lithiated Aziridines and Boronic Esters

β -Amino alcohols have been prepared with high selectivity by the addition of lithiated aziridines to boronic esters. The regioselectivity of lithiation for aryl aziridines is sensitive to the reaction conditions and to the base employed. This

response was exploited to give either class of β -amino alcohols (see scheme; Boc = *tert*-butoxycarbonyl, Bus = *tert*-butylsulfonyl, LTMP = lithium 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperide, pin = pinacolato).



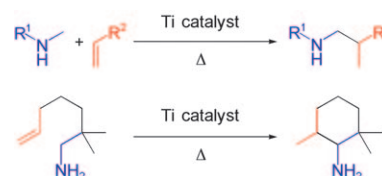
C–H Activation

R. Kubiak, I. Prochnow,
S. Doye* 1153–1156



Titanium-Catalyzed Hydroaminoalkylation of Alkenes by C–H Bond Activation at sp^3 Centers in the α -Position to a Nitrogen Atom

Good for primary and secondary amines: Hydroaminoalkylations of alkenes, which take place by C–H bond activation in the α -position to nitrogen atoms, are catalyzed by various neutral titanium complexes (see scheme). Primary as well as secondary amines can be used as substrates, and the reactions can be achieved intra- and intermolecularly.



Diterpenes

R. Hennig, P. Metz* 1157–1159



Enantioselective Synthesis of 4-Desmethyl-3 α -hydroxy-15-rippertene

Let it rip: An intramolecular Diels–Alder reaction and two intramolecular aldol condensations allow the efficient preparation of the title compound **2**, a close analogue of the diterpene **1** which was

isolated from the defense secretion of termite soldiers. The synthesis commenced with cyclohexanone **3**, which is rapidly available from (–)-isopulegol.

