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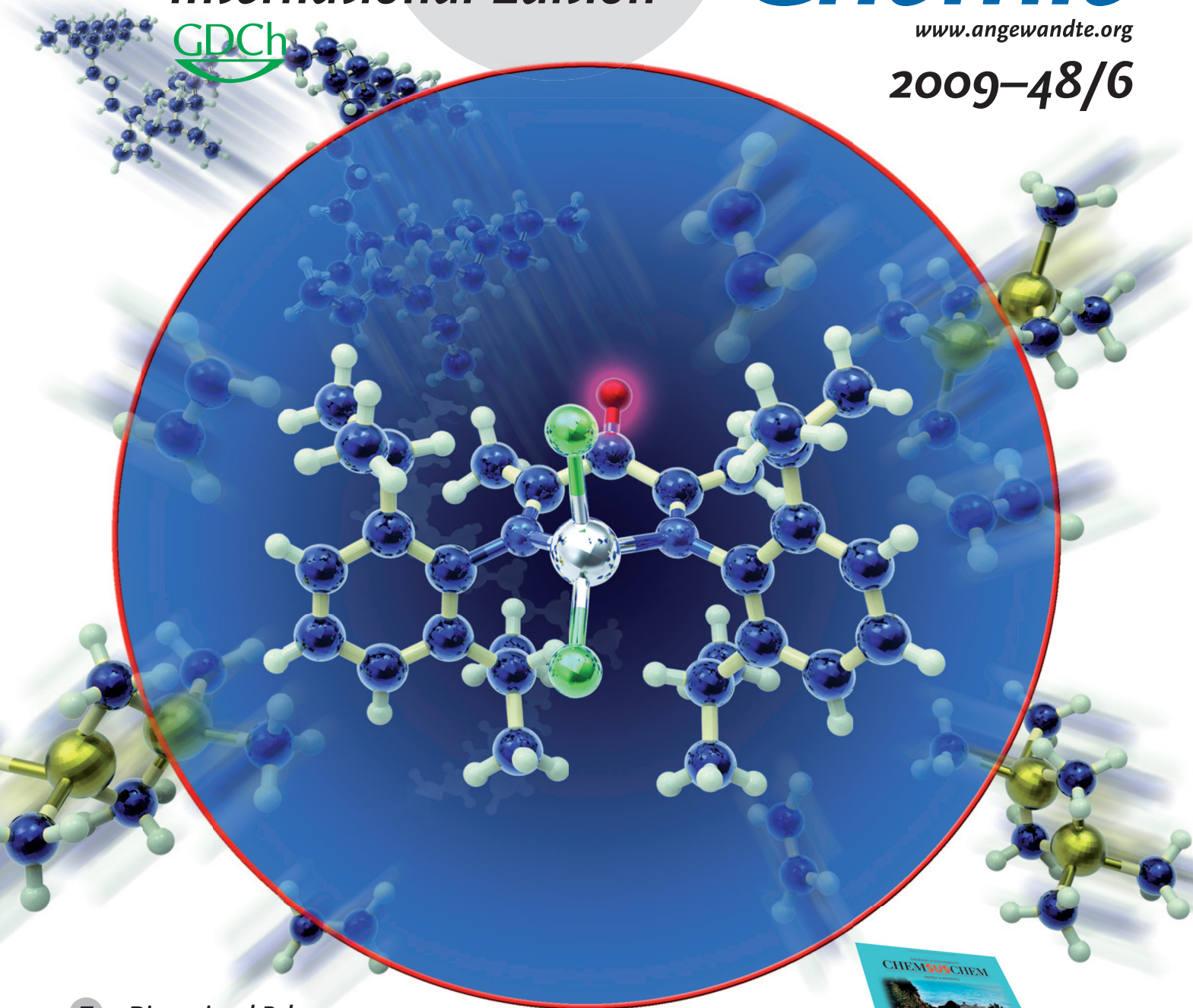
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Two-Dimensional Polymers

A. D. Schlüter et al.

Oral Delivery of Proteins

T. J. Fairchild, R. P. Doyle, A. K. Petrus

Olefin Isomerization

T. J. Donohoe et al.

Bromine Reagents

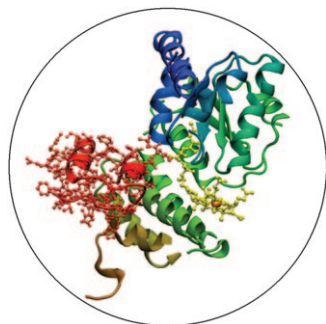
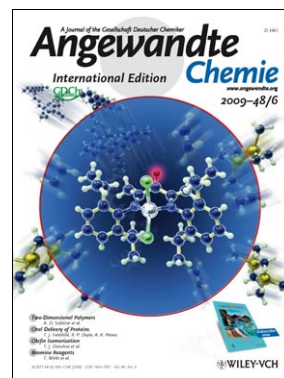
T. Wirth et al.



Cover Picture

Jason D. Azoulay, Rene S. Rojas, Abigail V. Serrano, Hisashi Ohtaki, Griselda B. Galland, Guang Wu, and Guillermo C. Bazan*

Modification of a ligand framework by the introduction of an exocyclic carbonyl group (highlighted in red) results in a remarkable increase in the activity of a nickel olefin polymerization catalyst. As described by G. C. Bazan and co-workers in the Communication on page 1089 ff., the oxygen lone pairs allow Lewis acids to withdraw electron density from the cationic active site. Such modulation of electronic effects allows the reactivity of electrophilic transition-metal active sites to be tuned.

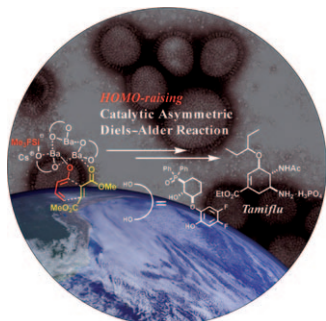
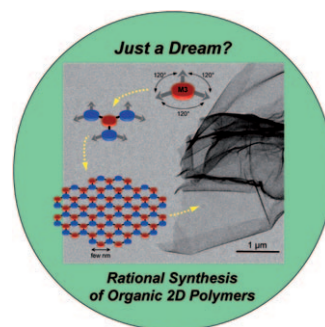


Oral Protein Delivery

How can peptide and protein drugs be administered orally without their hydrolysis in the stomach? R. P. Doyle, T. J. Fairchild, and A. K. Petrus propose a solution in their Minireview on page 1022 ff.: Conjugation to vitamin B₁₂ enables the use of an existing dietary uptake pathway.

Two-Dimensional Polymers

How can a truly two-dimensional polymer be produced? A. D. Schlüter et al. describe in their Review on page 1030 the strategies used to date and analyze the prerequisites for a successful synthesis.



Synthetic Methods

Tamiflu is used worldwide to treat influenza. Efficient synthetic routes to access this drug are desirable. A Diels–Alder approach to Tamiflu is presented by M. Shibasaki and co-workers in their Communication on page 1070 ff.