



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:

A. Asati, S. Santra, C. Kaitanis, S. Nath, J. M. Perez*
Oxidase Activity of Polymer-Coated Cerium Oxide Nanoparticles

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

[Co@Ge₁₀]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 O₂-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

L. Xu, C. E. Doubleday,* K. N. Houk*

Dynamics of 1,3-Dipolar Cycloadditions of Diazonium Betaines with Acetylene and Ethylene: Bending Vibrations Facilitate Reaction

C. Chandler, P. Galzerano, A. Michrowska, B. List*

The Proline-Catalyzed Double Mannich Reaction of Acetaldehyde with *N*-Boc imines

P. Antoni, Y. Hed, A. Nordberg, D. Nyström, H. von Holst, A. Hult, M. Malkoch*

Bifunctional Dendrimers: From Robust Synthesis and Accelerated One-Pot Postfunctionalization Strategy to Potential Applications

M. S. Nikolic, C. Olsson, A. Salcher, A. Kornowski, A. Rank, R. Schubert, A. Frömsdorf, H. Weller, S. Förster*
Micelle and Vesicle Formation of Amphiphilic Nanoparticles

R. M. van der Veen, C. J. Milne, A. El Nahhas, F. A. Lima, V.-T. Pham, J. Best, J. A. Weinstein, C. N. Borca, R. Abela, C. Bressler, M. Chergui*

Structural Determination of a Photochemically Active Diplatinum Molecule by Time-Resolved EXAFS Spectroscopy

Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy Mark E. Orazem, Bernard Tribollet

Iron Catalysis in Organic Chemistry Bernd Plietker

Douglas W. Stephan

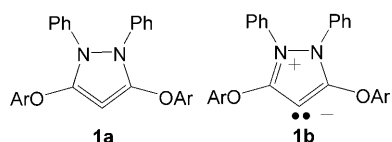
Books

reviewed by G. B. Kauffman — 1532

reviewed by A. Jacobi von Wangelin — 1533

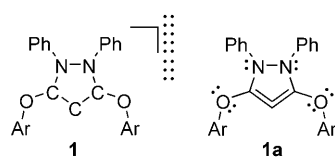
Author Profile

1535



A pyrazole derivative, considered as the stable five-membered cyclic allene **1a** by Dyker, Bertrand, et al., is interpreted to be a zwitterion **1b**. It is shown that the bonding characteristics typical for an allene are not possible for structure **1a**. Ar = 2,6-dimethylphenyl.

The true ground state of **1** is a matter of debate, but for clarity and convenience the allene resonance form **1a**, is the most appropriate. The arguments for aromaticity made by Christl and Engels are shown to be incorrect.



Ar = 2,6-dimethylphenyl

Correspondence

Allene/Zwitterion (1)

M. Christl,* B. Engels* — 1538–1539

Stable Five-Membered-Ring Allenes with Second-Row Elements Only: Not Allenes, But Zwitterions

Allene/Zwitterion (2)

V. Lavallo, C. A. Dyker,* B. Donnadieu, G. Bertrand* — 1540–1542

Are Allenes with Zwitterionic Character Still Allenes? Of Course!



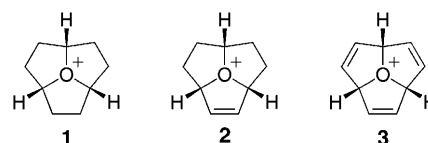
Highlights

Stable Oxonium Ions

M. M. Haley* — 1544–1545

Taming the Highly Reactive Oxonium Ion

'Onium rings: Incorporation of the trivalent oxygen atom as a structural element within the tricyclic core of **1–3** imparts unprecedented stability to this “extraordinary” class of tertiary oxonium ions. Cation **1** is the least reactive and can be refluxed in water for 72 hours with no noticeable decomposition.

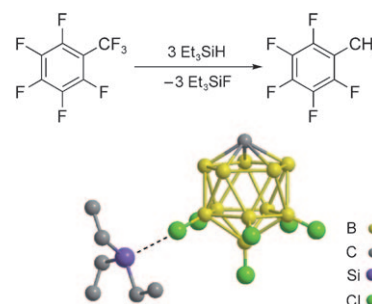


Hydrodefluorination

G. Meier, T. Braun* — 1546–1548

Catalytic C–F Activation and Hydrodefluorination of Fluoroalkyl Groups

A powerful fluoride trap: The extremely Lewis acidic silyl cation $[\text{Et}_3\text{Si}]^+$ is an active catalyst for the hydrodefluorination of fluoroalkyl groups at room temperature (see example). The carborane anion $[\text{CHB}_{11}\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_6]^-$ plays an essential role in the catalytic cycle as a weakly coordinating anion that stabilizes cationic intermediates.

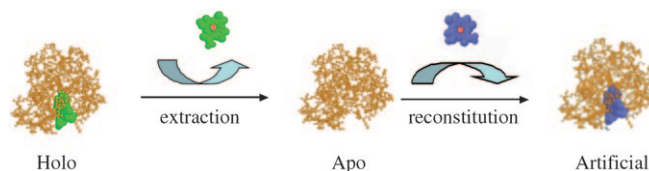


Reviews

Enzyme Reconstruction

L. Fruk,* C.-H. Kuo, E. Torres,
C. M. Niemeyer* — 1550–1574

Apoenzyme Reconstitution as a Chemical Tool for Structural Enzymology and Biotechnology



Enzymes with artificial cofactors: Non-diffusible organic cofactors of enzymes can often be replaced by artificial analogues to generate semisynthetic enzymes (see scheme). This approach can be used to study structure–function relationships

in enzymology and to produce novel enzymes with enhanced or even entirely new functions that are useful for biosensing, biocatalysis, and materials science applications.

For the USA and Canada:

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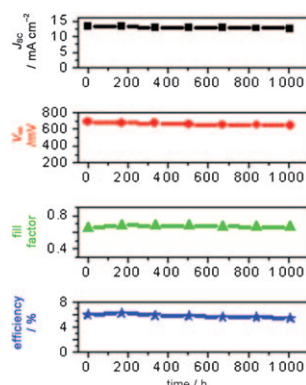
electronic / print or electronic delivery); for individuals who are personal members of a national chemical society prices are available on request. Postage and handling charges included. All prices are subject to local VAT/sales tax.

Communications

Molecular Solar Cells

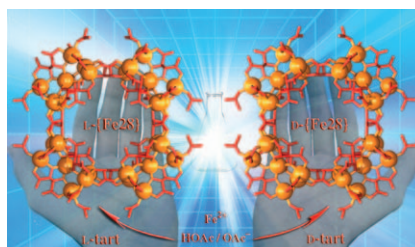
J.-H. Yum, D. P. Hagberg, S.-J. Moon,
K. M. Karlsson, T. Marinado, L. Sun,*
A. Hagfeldt, M. K. Nazeeruddin,*
M. Grätzel _____ **1576–1580**

A Light-Resistant Organic Sensitizer for
Solar-Cell Applications



Finely tuned: A stable dye-sensitized solar cell that contains a molecularly engineered organic dye has been prepared. The efficiency of the cell remains at 90% after 1000 h of light soaking at 60 °C. The remarkable stability of the cell is also reflected in the open-circuit voltage value (V_{oc}), short-circuit photocurrent-density value (J_{sc}), and the fill factor, which also show barely no decline (see picture).

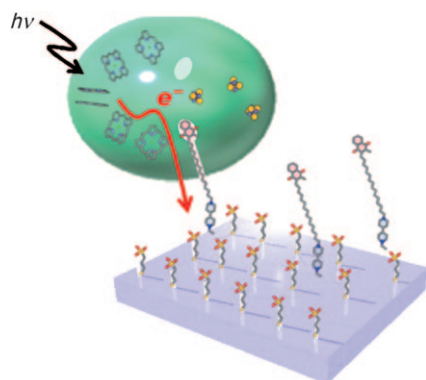
Wheels of steel: Two enantiomerically pure chiral $\{Fe_{28}\}$ wheel-like aggregates have been synthesized from the acetate buffer solution containing ferric ions and chiral tartrate ligands (see picture). These compounds are the largest chiral ferric aggregates isolated to date.



Chiral Materials

Z.-M. Zhang, Y.-G. Li,* S. Yao,
E.-B. Wang,* Y.-H. Wang,
R. Clérac* _____ **1581–1584**

Enantiomerically Pure Chiral $\{Fe_{28}\}$
Wheels

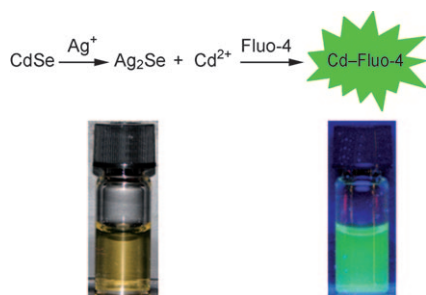


Plug and play: Photoinduced electron transfer occurs from photoexcited P700 in photosystem I (PSI) to a gold surface (see picture). A novel molecular connector system is used, in which an artificial molecular wire, which is assembled on the gold surface, was plugged into PSI by reconstitution. Analysis of the photoelectron transfer kinetics proved both the output of electrons from PSI and the effectiveness of the molecular wire.

Photoelectron Transfer

N. Terasaki,* N. Yamamoto, T. Hiraga,*
Y. Yamanoi, T. Yonezawa, H. Nishihara,*
T. Ohmori, M. Sakai, M. Fujii,* A. Tohri,
M. Iwai, Y. Inoue,* S. Yoneyama,
M. Minakata,* I. Enami _____ **1585–1587**

Plugging a Molecular Wire into
Photosystem I: Reconstitution of the
Photoelectric Conversion System on a
Gold Electrode



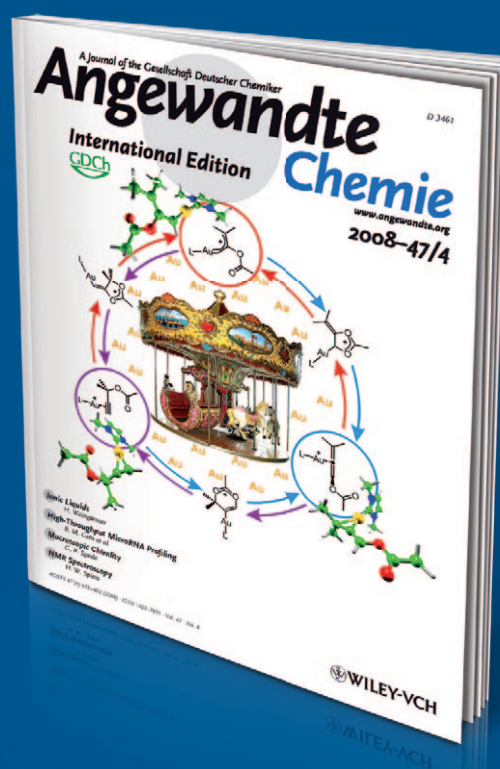
Lighting-up time: A cation-exchange reaction releases thousands of divalent cations from nonfluorescent CdSe ionic crystals and triggers fluorescence from thousands of originally nonfluorescent Fluo-4 fluorophores to obtain a large fluorescence amplification (see picture) and a low detection limit in bioassays. The technique is fast, simple, with a large dye-to-reporter labeling ratio, and flexible in selection of nanocrystals and fluorophores.

Biosensors

J. Li, T. Zhang, J. Ge, Y. Yin,
W. Zhong* _____ **1588–1591**

Fluorescence Signal Amplification by
Cation Exchange in Ionic Nanocrystals

Incredibly swift



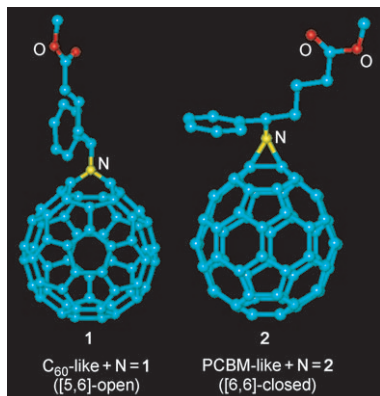
Manuscripts submitted to *Angewandte Chemie* can be published in a matter of days, and that's including meticulous peer review, careful copy-editing, and author proofing. **The peer-review process requires an average of just 13 days, and 30% of all Communications are brought to readers within two months after submission of the original manuscript.** The articles are not only published rapidly, they are also swiftly assimilated within the scientific community, as reflected by the extremely high Immediacy Index of *Angewandte Chemie* (2007: 2.271).



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 **WILEY-VCH**



Crossing the bridge: Two isomeric imino-fullerenes, [5,6]-open azafulleroid **1** and [6,6]-closed aziridinofullerene **2**, were prepared by cycloaddition of an organic azide to C_{60} . These “azalogues” enable the study of the effects of the bridging atom in a fullerene cage, that is, C_{60} -like (5,6-open) versus PCBM-like (6,6-closed), as a function of their π systems (PCBM = [6,6]-phenyl- C_{61} -butyric acid methyl ester).

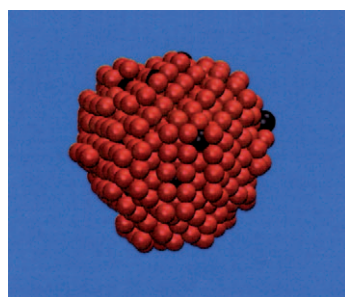
Fullerenes

C. Yang, S. Cho, A. J. Heeger, F. Wudl* 1592 – 1595

Heteroanalogues of PCBM: N-Bridged Imino-PCBMs for Organic Field-Effect Transistors



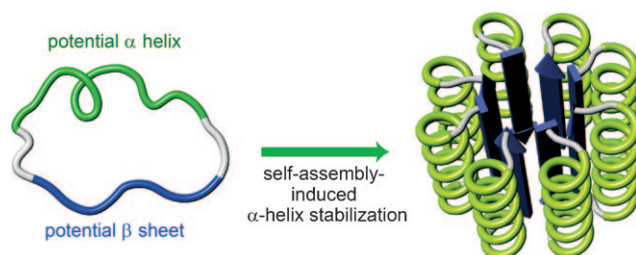
Molecular dynamics simulations reveal that the key factors that determine the ability of an additive to modulate crystal nucleation are the strength of its interaction with the solute, its disruptive ability (which may be based on steric, entropic, or energetic effects), and interfacial properties, along with its ability to serve as a template for nucleation (see snapshot of an emerging nucleus with a single-particle additive: black spheres).



Crystal Engineering

J. Anwar,* P. K. Boateng, R. Tamaki, S. Odedra 1596 – 1600

Mode of Action and Design Rules for Additives That Modulate Crystal Nucleation



Artificial Proteins

Y.-b. Lim, K.-S. Moon, M. Lee* 1601 – 1605

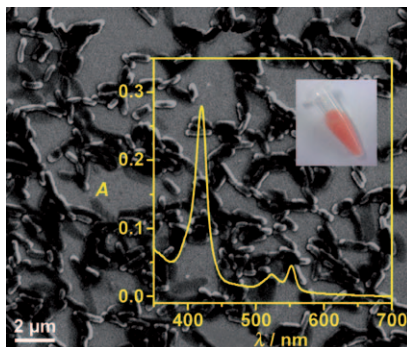
Stabilization of an α Helix by β -Sheet-Mediated Self-Assembly of a Macrocyclic Peptide



Protein roll call: Peptide-based building blocks, in which both an α -helix-forming segment and a β -sheet segment are located within a single macrocyclic structure, self-assemble into α -helix-decorated

artificial proteins. This approach provides a starting point for developing artificial proteins that can modulate α -helix-mediated interactions occurring in a multi-valent fashion.

Shewanella is an electrogenic microbe that has significant content of *c* type cytochromes (ca. 0.5 mM). This feature allows the optical absorption spectra of the cell-membrane-associated proteins to be monitored in vivo in the course of extracellular respiratory electron-transfer reactions. The results show significant differences to those obtained in vitro with purified proteins.



In Vivo Proteins

R. Nakamura, K. Ishii,* K. Hashimoto* 1606 – 1608

Electronic Absorption Spectra and Redox Properties of C Type Cytochromes in Living Microbes

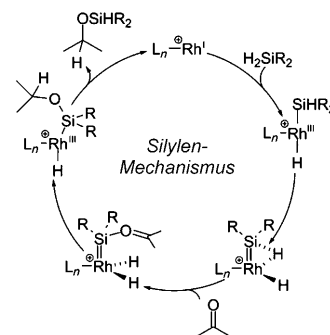
Rhodium Catalysis

N. Schneider, M. Finger, C. Haferkemper,
S. Bellemin-Lapponnaz, P. Hofmann,*
L. H. Gade* **1609–1613**



Metal Silylenes Generated by Double
Silicon–Hydrogen Activation: Key
Intermediates in the Rhodium-Catalyzed
Hydrosilylation of Ketones

Rhodium silylenes, which are generated by double Si–H activation at the metal, are involved in a low-activation-barrier mechanism of the hydrosilylation of ketones with R_2SiH_2 . A DFT-based study of reaction mechanisms accounts for the experimental observations, notably the rate enhancement for R_2SiH_2 over R_3SiH and an inverse kinetic isotope effect.

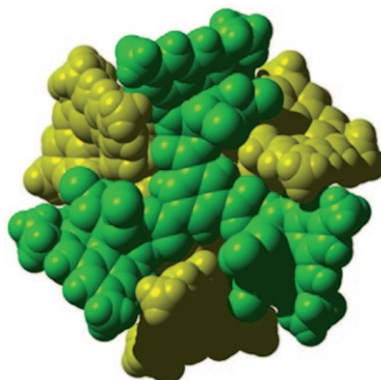


Supramolecular Magnets

G. Novitchi, W. Wernsdorfer,
L. F. Chibotaru, J.-P. Costes, C. E. Anson,
A. K. Powell* **1614–1619**



Supramolecular “Double-Propeller”
Dimers of Hexanuclear Cu^{II}/Ln^{III}
Complexes: A $\{Cu_3Dy_3\}_2$ Single-Molecule
Magnet



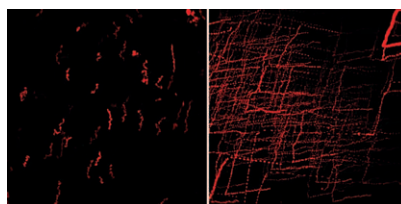
Propelling magnetism: Supramolecular organization leads to a remarkable dodecanuclear $\{Cu_3Dy_3\}_2$ cluster with a “double-propeller” shape (see picture). The linkages of the $CuDy$ units, both intramolecular and supramolecular, appear to be responsible for a drastic change in the single molecule magnetic behavior.

Functional Magnetic Nanoparticles

A. Fu,* W. Hu, L. Xu, R. J. Wilson, H. Yu,
S. J. Osterfeld, S. S. Gambhir,
S. X. Wang* **1620–1624**



Protein-Functionalized Synthetic
Antiferromagnetic Nanoparticles for
Biomolecule Detection and Magnetic
Manipulation



Direct protein functionalization provides synthetic antiferromagnetic nanoparticles with high chemical specificity and multifunctionality. These nanoparticle–protein conjugates function as improved magnetic labels for biological detection experiments, and exhibit tunable responses to a small external magnetic field gradient, thus allowing the observation of distinctive single nanoparticle motion.

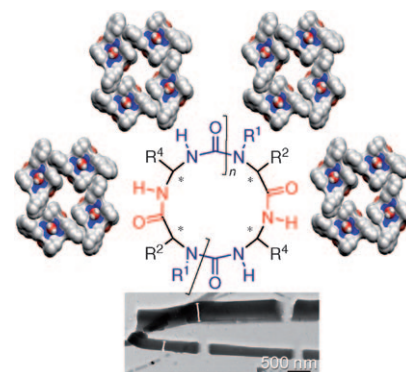
Self-Assembling Macrocycles

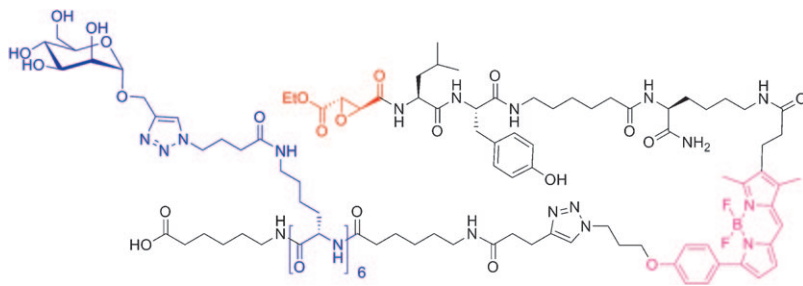
L. Fischer, M. Decossas, J.-P. Briand,
C. Didierjean, G. Guichard* **1625–1628**



Control of Duplex Formation and
Columnar Self-Assembly with
Heterogeneous Amide/Urea Macrocycles

The perfect blend : A new class of self-assembling cyclooligomers with mixed urea/amide backbone is described (see figure). A high level of hierarchical and directional control is achieved: depending on the level of backbone preorganization, columnar or tubular arrangements with either parallel or antiparallel growing modes can be selected.





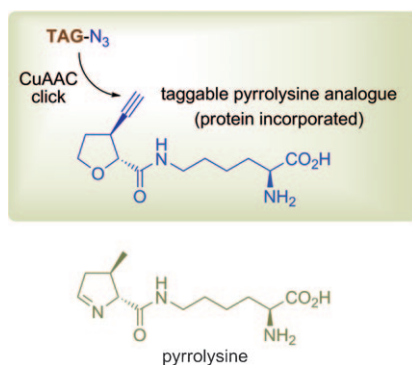
Tag for professionals: A fluorescently tagged clustered mannoside DCG-04 analogue (see structure) is designed and synthesized using a modular approach.

Uptake of the probe in professional antigen presenting cells and subsequent labeling of cathepsins proceeded in a mannose-receptor dependent manner.

Activity-Based Proteomics

U. Hillaert, M. Verdoes, B. I. Florea, A. Saragliadis, K. L. L. Habets, J. Kuiper, S. Van Calenbergh, F. Ossendorp, G. A. van der Marel, C. Driessen, H. S. Overkleeft* — 1629–1632

Receptor-Mediated Targeting of Cathepsins in Professional Antigen Presenting Cells

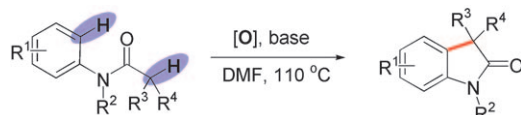


Ignoring the STOP sign: A pyrrolysine analogue bearing a terminal alkyne was site-specifically incorporated into recombinant calmodulin (CaM) through a UAG codon. The resulting protein was labeled with an azide-containing dye using a copper(I)-catalyzed click reaction. Subsequent application of an orthogonal cysteine tagging method yielded a CaM labeled with two distinct fluorophores that enabled its study by FRET spectroscopy.

Pyrrolysine

T. Fekner, X. Li, M. M. Lee, M. K. Chan* — 1633–1635

A Pyrrolysine Analogue for Protein Click Chemistry



An sp²/sp³ get-together: A novel and efficient method can be used to synthesize 3,3-disubstituted oxindoles by the direct intramolecular oxidative coupling of

an aryl C_{sp}²-H and a C_{sp}³-H center (see scheme; DMF = *N,N*-dimethylformamide).

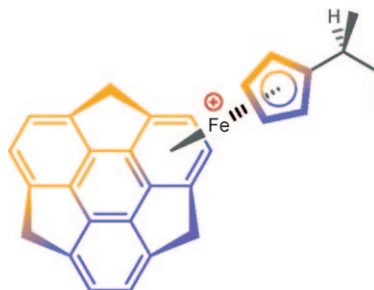
Synthetic Methods

Y.-X. Jia, E. P. Kündig* — 1636–1639

Oxindole Synthesis by Direct Coupling of C_{sp}²-H and C_{sp}³-H Centers



Great bowls of fire: The rotation of the cyclopentadienyl (Cp) ring is restricted in two concave-bound monoalkyl-substituted [CpFe(η⁶-sumanene)]⁺ “π-bowl” complexes (see picture). The asymmetric stacking of atropisomers was observed with a MeCpFe complex in the solid state and the chiral (*S*)-sBuCpFe complex showed magnetic and optical desymmetrization of the sumanene ligand, which is the first example of a chiral complex of a π-bowl ligand.



Chiral Polyarenes

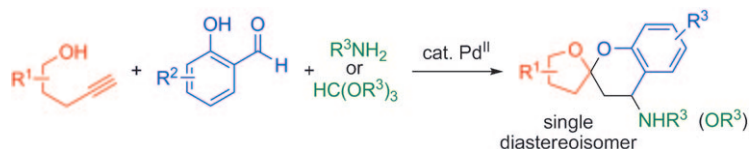
H. Sakane, T. Amaya, T. Moriuchi, T. Hirao* — 1640–1643

A Chiral Concave-Bound Cyclopentadienyl Iron Complex of Sumanene



Multicomponent Reactions

J. Barluenga,* A. Mendoza, F. Rodríguez,
F. J. Fañanás _____ 1644–1647



A Palladium(II)-Catalyzed Synthesis of
Spiroacetals through a One-Pot
Multicomponent Cascade Reaction

Functionalized spiroacetals have been easily prepared in a one-pot three-component coupling process that involves the reaction of pentynol derivatives, salicylaldehydes, and amines in the presence of

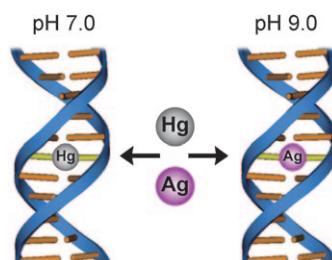
catalytic amounts of a palladium(II) complex (see scheme). Alternatively, oxygen-substituted spiroacetals can be obtained by using orthoesters as the third component.

Metal–DNA Complexes

I. Okamoto, K. Iwamoto, Y. Watanabe,
Y. Miyake, A. Ono* _____ 1648–1651



Metal-Ion Selectivity of Chemically
Modified Uracil Pairs in DNA Duplexes



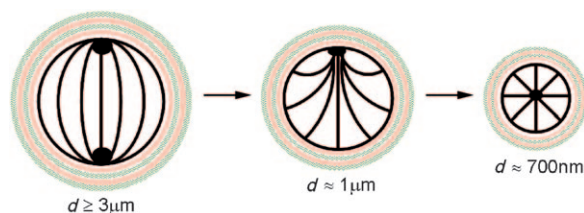
DNA duplexes containing 5-modified uracil pairs (5-bromo, 5-fluoro, and 5-cyanouracil) bind selectively to metal ions. Their selectivity is sensitive to the pH value of the solution (see picture), as the acidities of the modified uracil bases vary according to the electron-withdrawing properties of the substituents.

Confined Liquid Crystals

J. K. Gupta, S. Sivakumar, F. Caruso,*
N. L. Abbott* _____ 1652–1655



Size-Dependent Ordering of Liquid
Crystals Observed in Polymeric Capsules
with Micrometer and Smaller Diameters



Made to order: Aqueous dispersions of polymer-encapsulated liquid crystal (LC) droplets were synthesized with precise interfacial chemistry and sizes in the micrometer-to-sub-micrometer range. Size-dependent changes in LC ordering

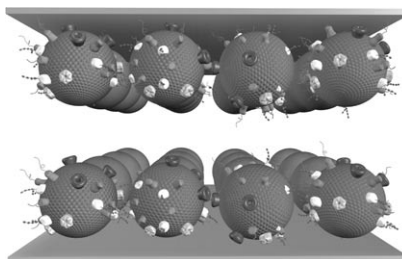
could be observed. Study of the competition between size and interfacial chemistry on LC ordering enables size-dependent properties of LC droplets to be exploited in applications such as photonics and sensing.

Proteomics

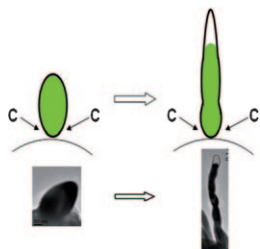
B. Bauer, M. Davidson,
O. Orwar* _____ 1656–1659



Proteomic Analysis of Plasma Membrane
Vesicles



A simple and scalable method is presented for harvesting, purification, and on-chip processing of mammalian plasma membrane vesicles (PMVs) optimized for downstream proteome analysis. After immobilization on a microfluidic flowcell of PMVs, the embedded membrane proteins are proteolytically digested, and the peptides harvested and analyzed by LC-MS/MS. Over 93 % of the detected proteins are plasma-membrane-derived.

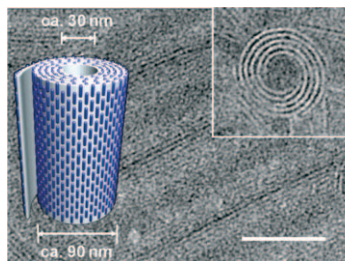


Fruity electrodes: A simple bottom-up self-assembly method was used to fabricate rambutan-like tin-carbon (Sn@C) nanoarchitecture (see scheme, green Sn) to improve the reversible storage of lithium in tin. The mechanism of the growth of the pear-like hairs is explored.

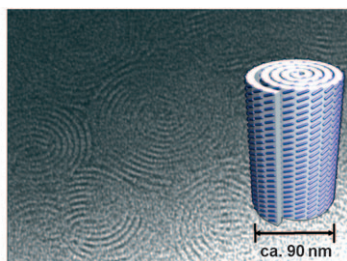
Lithium Storage

D. Deng, J. Y. Lee* — 1660 – 1663

Reversible Storage of Lithium in a Rambutan-Like Tin-Carbon Electrode



On a roll: Attachment of flexible coils to the middle of a rigid rod generates T-shaped rod-coil molecules that self-assemble into layers that roll up to form

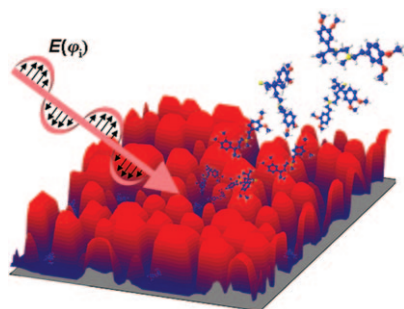


filled cylindrical and hollow tubular scrolls, depending on the coil length, in the solid state (see picture); the rods are arranged parallel to the layer plane.

Nanostructure Self-Assembly

D.-J. Hong, E. Lee, H. Jeong, J.-K. Lee, W.-C. Zin, T. D. Nguyen, S. C. Glotzer, M. Lee* — 1664 – 1668

Solid-State Scrolls from Hierarchical Self-Assembly of T-Shaped Rod-Coil Molecules

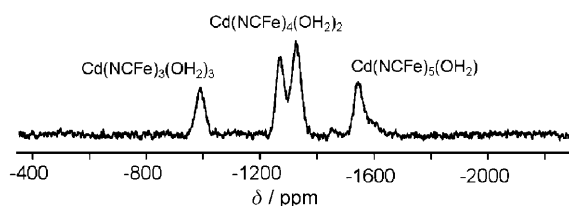


Nanoantennas for ions: Silicon microcolumn arrays harvest light from a laser pulse to produce ions. The system behaves like a quasi-periodic antenna array with ion yields that show profound dependence on the plane of polarization and the angle of incidence of the laser beam. Photonic ion sources promise to enable enhanced control of ion production on a micro- and nanometer scale and direct integration with miniaturized analytical devices.

Mass Spectrometry

B. N. Walker, T. Razunguzwa, M. Powell, R. Knochenmuss, A. Vertes* — 1669 – 1672

Nanophotonic Ion Production from Silicon Microcolumn Arrays



No legendary Prussian order! The distribution of vacancies in Prussian blue analogues is not random, and the spin density on the Cd^{2+} ion varies depending on the number of paramagnetic ions in its surroundings. This conclusion follows

from ^{113}Cd solid-state magic-angle spinning NMR studies of $[\text{Cd}_3\{\text{Fe}/\text{Co}(\text{CN})_6\}_2] \cdot 15 \text{H}_2\text{O}$, where the presence of small but significant spin density on the observed ^{113}Cd nucleus leads to improved spectral resolution.

Prussian Blue Analogues

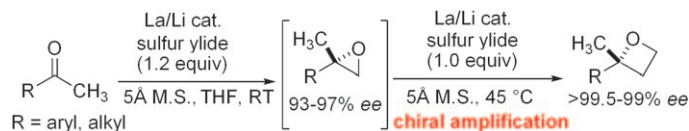
A. Flambard, F. H. Köhler, R. Lescouëzec* — 1673 – 1676

Revisiting Prussian Blue Analogues with Solid-State MAS NMR Spectroscopy: Spin Density and Local Structure in $[\text{Cd}_3\{\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6\}_2] \cdot 15 \text{H}_2\text{O}$



Asymmetric Synthesis

T. Sone, G. Lu, S. Matsunaga,*
M. Shibasaki* — 1677 – 1680



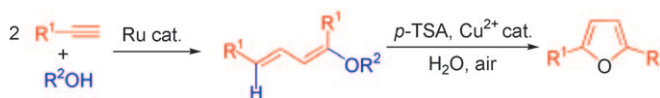
Catalytic Asymmetric Synthesis of 2,2-Disubstituted Oxetanes from Ketones by Using a One-Pot Sequential Addition of Sulfur Ylide

Better the second time around: The title compounds were synthesized by using a one-pot double methylene transfer catalyzed by a heterobimetallic La/Li complex.

Chiral amplification in the second step was the key to obtaining oxetanes in high enantiomeric excess (see scheme).

Furan Synthesis

M. Zhang, H. F. Jiang, H. Neumann,
M. Beller,* P. H. Dixneuf* — 1681 – 1684



Sequential Synthesis of Furans from Alkynes: Successive Ruthenium(II)- and Copper(II)-Catalyzed Processes

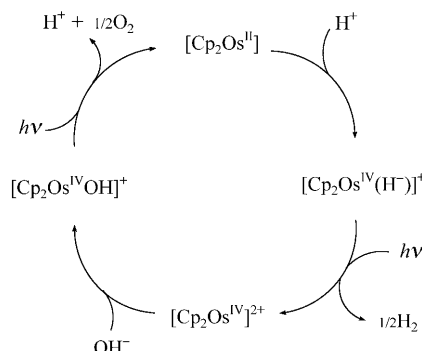
Step in time: 2,5-Disubstituted furans can be prepared from terminal alkynes in one pot using two successive catalytic reactions (see scheme; *p*-TSA = *para*-toluene-sulfonic acid). First, a 1,3-dienyl alkyl ether is produced by the dimerization of a

terminal alkyne and addition of an alcohol catalyzed by [RuCp*(NCMe)₃][PF₆]. Then, consecutive hydrolysis and cyclization catalyzed by CuCl₂ provides the 2,5-disubstituted furan.

Photochemistry

H. Kunkely, A. Vogler* — 1685 – 1687

Water Splitting by Light with Osmocene as Photocatalyst



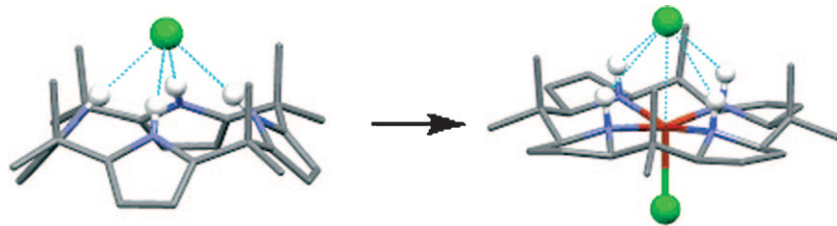
Last but not least: A simple molecular redox system is used to split water into hydrogen and oxygen photochemically. Two separate photolyses are combined to a cyclic process (see scheme). Osmocene ([Cp₂Os^{II}] with Cp⁻ = C₅H₅⁻) serves as photocatalyst.

Porphyrinoids

V. Blangy, C. Heiss, V. Khlebnikov,
C. Letondor, H. Stoeckli-Evans,*
R. Neier* — 1688 – 1691



Synthesis, Structure, and Complexation Properties of Partially and Completely Reduced *meso*-Octamethylporphyrinogens (Calix[4]pyrroles)



New tricks for an old dog: Calixpyrroles bind anions efficiently and can be transformed into transition-metal complexes only under forcing conditions. Reducing the macrocycle creates a ligand that easily forms classical Werner complexes with

copper, nickel, and palladium ions. The metal complexes present an array of four directed hydrogen bonds, which specifically bind the counterions (see picture; blue N, white H, green Cl, red Cu, Ni, or Pd).



Supporting information is available on www.angewandte.org (see article for access details).



A video clip is available as Supporting Information on www.angewandte.org (see article for access details).

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Corrigendum

The authors have recently recognized an error in their Communication. A calculation error in the data of the energy density for HPGC materials in the organic electrolyte, as shown in Figure 3 c, has been noticed but it does not influence their conclusions. The redrawn Figure 3 c is plotted below. Correspondingly, the related statements on this topic (line 6–12, the first paragraph starting on page 375) should be corrected as following: "Even at a current drain time shorter than 2 s, the energy and power densities of HPGC were 10.8 Wh kg^{-1} and 21 kW kg^{-1} , respectively, thereby exceeding the PNGV power target; this result is comparable to that obtained for small-pore ECs at a drain time of about 6 s (that is, 23.8 Wh kg^{-1} and 15 kW kg^{-1} , calculated from the capacitance data given in Ref. [23])".

Additionally, the authors have given the power–energy density relation of HPGC material measured with ionic liquid (BMImBF₄) as a high-voltage electrolyte in the Figure 3 c. The new result also confirms the promise and feasibility of HPGC materials for use in advanced supercapacitors with high power and energy densities.

3D Aperiodic Hierarchical Porous Graphitic Carbon Material for High-Rate Electrochemical Capacitive Energy Storage

D.-W. Wang, F. Li, M. Liu, G. Q. Lu, H.-M. Cheng* _____ 373–376

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2008**, 47

DOI 10.1002/anie.200702721

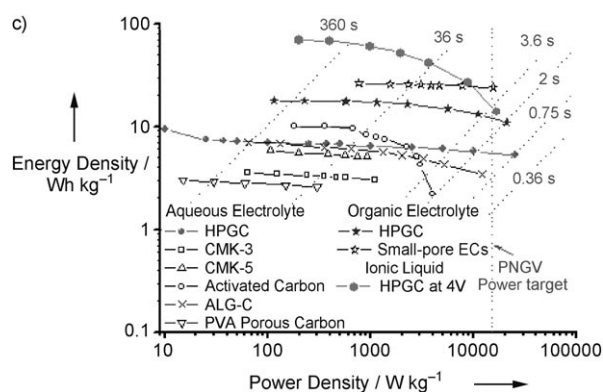


Figure 3. Electrochemical performance of the HPGC material: [...] c) Ragone plot showing the position of HPGC material relative to those of CMK-3, CMK-5,^[19] activated carbon (Maxsorb, Japan), ALG-C,^[16] PVA porous carbon,^[22] and small-pore ECs.^[23] The dotted lines show the current drain time. The weight of the cell components is not included in these E/P calculations. The compared E/P values were calculated from the capacitance data given in corresponding references. The PNGV power target (15 kW kg^{-1} , in terms of electrode active material weight) is shown.

Corrigendum

Total Synthesis of Chondramide C and Its Binding Mode to F-Actin

H. Waldmann,* T.-S. Hu, S. Renner,
S. Menninger, R. Tannert, T. Oda,
H.-D. Arndt* _____ 6473–6477

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2008, 47

DOI 10.1002/anie.200801010

In this Communication, one image of the analysis of cellular phenotypes of chondramide C diastereoisomers was wrongly processed (panel C in Figure 1). An improved figure with additional scale bars can be found below. The authors deeply apologize for this oversight and confirm that it does not affect any of the hypothesis or conclusions outlined in the original paper.

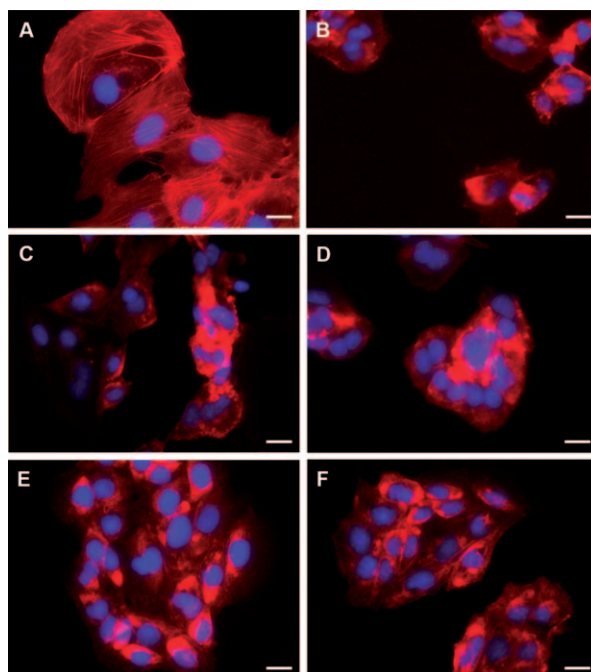


Figure 1. Actin stabilization phenotypes in BSC-1 cells monitored by whole cell fluorescence microscopy (magnification 40×) after staining for actin (red, TRITC-phalloidin, Sigma) and chromatin (blue, DAPI, Sigma); A) DMSO only (negative control); B) 100 nM Jasplakinolide (2, positive control); C) 10 μM Z/E-14a; D) 5 μM Z-14b; E) 200 nM E-14c (= 3); F) 10 μM E-14d. TRITC: Tetramethylrhodamin isothiocyanate. Bar: 10 μm.

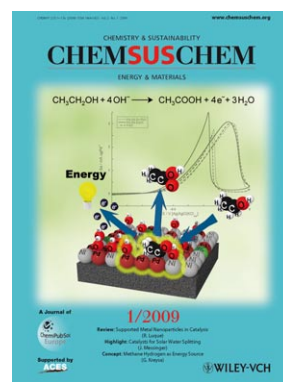
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