

Sabatier and Muetterties Prize to G. Férey

Gérard Férey (Université de Versailles, Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines) has received the Catalan Sabatier Prize of the Royal Spanish Chemical Society, and in April he will hold the Earl L. Muetterties Memorial Lecture at the University of California in Berkeley. He is thus recognized for his contributions to porous inorganic solids and organic-inorganic hybrid compounds. He recently reported in ChemPhysChem on the adsorption enthalpy of hydrogen in microporous materials with large surface areas[1a] and in Angewandte Chemie on molecular dynamic simulations for breathing metal-organic frameworks, in particular on their structural changes upon thermal activation and CO2 adsorption.[1b] Further central themes of his work are magnetism and fluorine chemistry.

Férey studied at the Université de Caen and completed his doctorate in 1977 at the Université du Maine (Le Mans) under the supervision of R. de Pape. In 1981 he was made Professor at the Université du Maine, and from 1988 to 1992 he was deputy director of the chemistry department of the CNRS in Paris. In 1996 he took up his current position as Professor at the Université de Versailles and was made Director of the Institut Lavoisier de Chimie Inorganique. He is a Knight of the Legion of Honor and is a member of the French Academy of Sciences.

Awarded

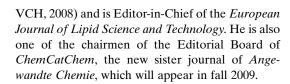


G. Férey

Biocat Prize to U. Bornscheuer

At the Biocat2008 Conference in Hamburg, Uwe Bornscheuer (University of Greifswald) was presented with the Biocat2008 Award. The organizers thus recognize his innovative work on tailored biocatalysts (proteins such as esterases and oxygenases) for industrial applications. Furthermore, his research group is involved in the recovery of compounds from renewable resources and the directed evolution of proteins. He recently reported on enzymatic syntheses of optically active tertiary alcohols in *ChemBioChem*,^[2a] and on the complete reversal of enantioselectivity over acetylated tertiary alcohols by a double mutation in an esterase in *Angewandte Chemie*.^[2b]

Bornscheuer completed his doctorate in 1993 at the University of Hannover under the supervision of K. Schügerl and T. Scheper. He then carried out research at the University of Nagoya (Japan) with Y. Yamane. In 1998, he completed his Habilitation at the University of Stuttgart on new strategies for the use of lipases and esterases in organic synthesis. He has been Professor at the Institute for Chemistry and Biochemistry at the University of Greifswald since October 1999. Bornscheuer is an editor of the *Protein Engineering Handbook* (Wiley-



R. Zare Receives Cotton Medal

The F. A. Cotton Medal of the Faculty of Chemistry at Texas A&M University and the ACS Texas A&M University Section was recently presented to Richard N. Zare (Stanford University, USA). He is thus honored for his outstanding achievements in laser spectroscopy and laser chemistry. Zare uses lasers to study the distribution of electrons in molecules. He has developed high-resolution and highly sensitive spectroscopic methods for the analysis of chemical dynamics and of biochemical processes, such as the angle-resolved analysis of photodissociation fragments and laser-induced fluorescence and chemoluminescence, to determine the distribution of internal states. He recently reported in Angewandte Chemie on the continuous release of drugs, identified by bioluminescence, from polymer nanoparticles.[3]

Zare studied at Harvard University (Cambridge, MA, USA) and completed his doctorate on chemical physics there in 1964. In 1965, he took up a position as Assistant Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; he moved to the University of Colorado a year later and then to Columbia University (New York) in 1969. He has been teaching and conducting research at Stanford University since 1977. Zare is a member of the International Advisory Board of Angewandte Chemie and of the Editorial Board of ChemPhys-Chem.



U. Bornscheuer



R. Zare

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- [3] G. B. Jacobson, R. Shinde, C. H. Contag, R. N. Zare, Angew. Chem. 2008, 120, 7998; Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2008, 47, 7880.

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