



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:

B. L. Merner, L. N. Dawe, G. J. Bodwell*

1,1,8,8-Tetramethyl[8](2,11)teropyrenophane: Half of an Aromatic Belt and a Segment of an (8,8) Single-walled Carbon Nanotube

J. H. Ahn, B. Temel, E. Iglesia*

Selective Homologation Routes to 2,2,3-Trimethylbutane on Solid Acids

B. Brugger, S. Rütten, K.-H. Phan, M. Möller, W. Richtering*
Colloidal Suprastructure of Smart Microgels at Oil/Water Interfaces

N. Sprutta, S. Maćkowiak, M. Kocik, L. Szterenber, T. Lis, L. Latos-Grażyński*
Tetraazuliporphyrin Tetracation

R. Masuo, K. Ohmori, L. Hintermann, S. Yoshida, K. Suzuki*
Stereoselective First Total Synthesis of FD-594 Aglycon

J. England, M. Martinho, E. R. Farquhar, J. R. Frisch, E. L. Bominaar,* E. Münck,* L. Que, Jr.*

A Synthetic High-Spin Oxoiron(IV) Complex: Generation, Spectroscopic Characterization, and Reactivity

C. R. Hess, T. Weyhermüller, E. Bill, K. Wieghardt*
[{Fe(tim)}₂]: An Fe–Fe Dimer Containing an Unsupported Metal–Metal Bond and Redox-Active N₄-Macrocyclic Ligands

B. Liu, H. Wang, H. Xie, B. Zeng, J. Chen, J. Tao, T. B. Wen, Z. Cao, H. Xia*
Osmapyridine and Osmapyridinium from a Formal [4+2] Cycloaddition Reaction



K. Müllen



M. Jansen



M. Arndt

News

Macromolecular Chemistry:
K. Müllen _____ 2634

Awarded Solid-State Chemistry:
M. Jansen _____ 2634

Honored Quantum Research:
Prize to M. Arndt _____ 2634



“My first experiment was preparation of proline-derived chiral ligands for asymmetric alkylation. My favorite subjects at school were history and English...”
This and more about Keisuke Suzuki can be found on page 2635.

Author Profile

K. Suzuki _____ 2635

Books

Nucleic Acid–Metal Ion Interactions

Nicholas V. Hud

reviewed by M. J. Hannon _____ 2636

Palladacycles

Jairton Dupont, Michel Pfeffer

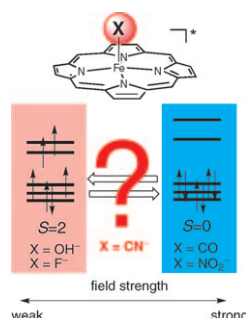
reviewed by M. Catellani _____ 2636

Highlights

Coordination Chemistry

M. Nakamura* _____ 2638 – 2640

Is Cyanide Really a Strong-Field Ligand?

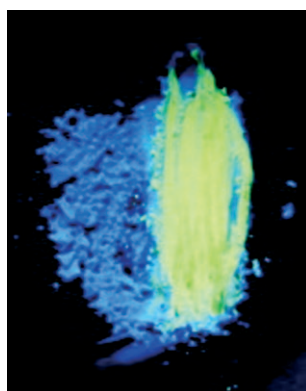


Iron man or weakling? Ligand-field strengths are conveniently expressed by the empirical spectrochemical series. Although cyanide has been deeply entrenched as a strong-field ligand, a couple of recent examples cast doubt toward the position of this ligand, namely the high-spin ($S=2$) states of $[\text{Cr}^{\text{II}}(\text{CN})_5]^{3-}$ and $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{tpp})(\text{CN})]^-$. tpp = *meso*-tetraphenylporphinate.

Transition-Metal Complexes

A. L. Balch* _____ 2641 – 2644

Dynamic Crystals: Visually Detected Mechanochemical Changes in the Luminescence of Gold and Other Transition-Metal Complexes



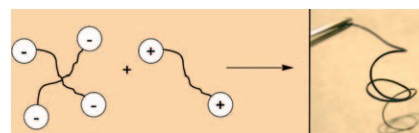
Back to the grindstone: Certain crystalline complexes of gold, platinum, and vanadium undergo dramatic changes in their luminescence or their color upon grinding. The picture shows the transformation of colorless crystals of $[(\text{F}_5\text{C}_6\text{Au})_2(\mu-1,4-\text{CN}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)]$ powder from a blue-emitting form ($\lambda_{\text{max}}=415$ nm) to a yellow/green-emitting form ($\lambda_{\text{max}}=533$ nm) on grinding with a pestle. The process is reversible.

Ionic Interactions

S. L. Craig* _____ 2645 – 2647

From Ionic Liquids to Supramolecular Polymers

Charging forward: Ionic interactions presented in a multivalent fashion in small-molecule ionic liquids lead to functional polymer-like materials (see picture) that are consistent with the formation of a supramolecular ionic network. For example, the ionic material formed from a dication consisting of two covalently linked tetraalkyl phosphonium moieties and a porphyrin tetracarboxylate has a viscosity of 10^6 Pa s at 25 °C.



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.



Through a glass darkly: Several recent autocatalytic reaction models for the origin of homochirality have suggested ways in which one enantiomer of the product might be reconverted into the other by a recycling reaction in a closed system. These models are revealed to violate the principle of microscopic reversibility, a powerful tool for assessing the plausibility of proposed reaction networks even at far-from-equilibrium conditions.

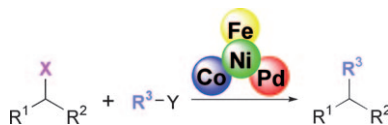
Essays

Homochirality

D. G. Blackmond* — 2648 – 2654

“If Pigs Could Fly” Chemistry: A Tutorial on the Principle of Microscopic Reversibility

Secondary, but second to none: The use of secondary alkyl halides in transition-metal-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions (see scheme) has advanced significantly over the last five years. Selected examples of these transformations are examined, including mechanistic and stereochemical aspects.



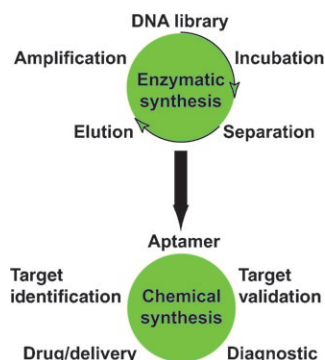
Minireviews

Cross-Coupling

A. Rudolph, M. Lautens* — 2656 – 2670

Secondary Alkyl Halides in Transition-Metal-Catalyzed Cross-Coupling Reactions

Taking a strand: Aptamers are small single-stranded oligonucleotides that fold into a well-defined 3D structure and interact with high affinity and specificity with their target molecules, thereby inhibiting their biological functions. Aptamers can be synthesized by either chemical and/or enzymatic procedures and can thus be considered as both chemical and biological substances. The current status and new developments in this area are described.

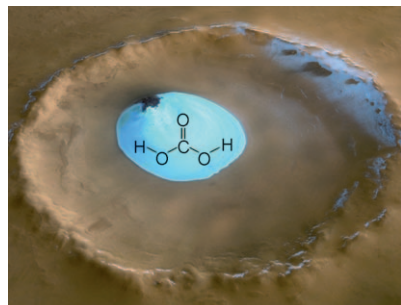


Reviews

Aptamers

G. Mayer* — 2672 – 2689

The Chemical Biology of Aptamers



What's the matter? The laboratory Raman spectra for carbonic acid (H_2CO_3), both for the β -polymorph and its amorphous state, are required to detect carbonic acid on the surface of the pole caps of Mars in 2009, when the Mars Microbeam Raman Spectrometer lands on the planet. The picture shows a martian crater with ice of unknown composition, possibly containing carbonic acid (image adapted from DLR, with permission from ESA, DLR, and FU Berlin — G. Neukum).

Communications

Molecules in Outer Space

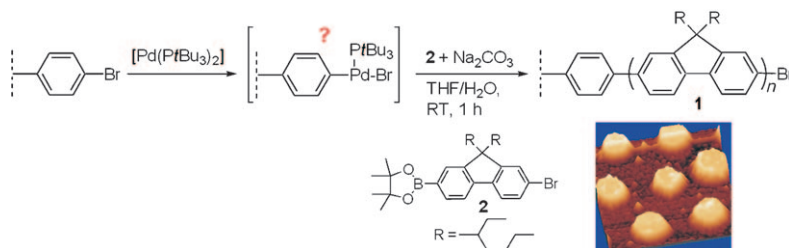
I. Kohl, K. Winkel, M. Bauer, K. R. Liedl, T. Loerting,* E. Mayer — 2690 – 2694

Raman Spectroscopic Study of the Phase Transition of Amorphous to Crystalline β -Carbonic Acid



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.





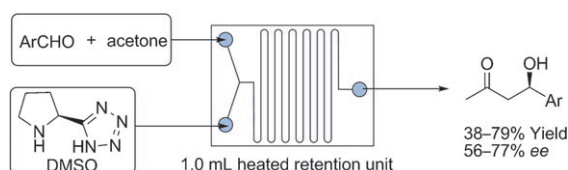
Graft work: The first surface-initiated and site-specific palladium-catalyzed Suzuki polycondensation that allows selective grafting and patterning of semiconduct-

ing and emissive poly[9,9-bis(2-ethylhexyl)fluorene] (**1**) at room temperature is developed (see scheme). The patterning is demonstrated by AFM (see image).

Graft Polycondensation

T. Beryozkina, K. Boyko, N. Khanduyeva, V. Senkovskyy, M. Horecha, U. Oertel, F. Simon, M. Stamm, A. Kiriy* _____ **2695–2698**

Grafting of Polyfluorene by Surface-Initiated Suzuki Polycondensation



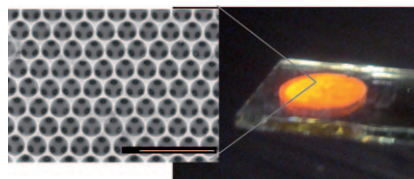
Continuous organocatalysis: Fast aldol and Mannich reactions require less catalyst when conducted in a microreactor. A proline tetrazole derivative (5–10 mol%)

catalyzes asymmetric aldol reactions between various aromatic aldehydes and ketones in microreactor at 60°C with reaction times ranging from 10 to 30 min.

Organocatalysis

A. Odedra, P. H. Seeberger* _____ **2699–2702**

5-(Pyrrolidin-2-yl)tetrazole-Catalyzed Aldol and Mannich Reactions: Acceleration and Lower Catalyst Loading in a Continuous-Flow Reactor

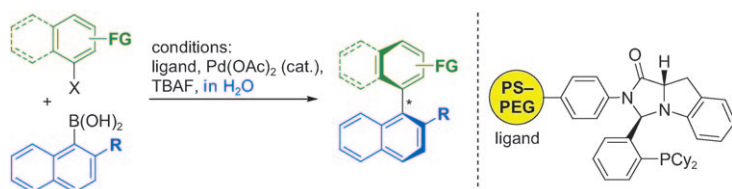


A promising method for the production of germanium photonic crystals consists of electrodeposition of Ge from GeCl_4 -containing ionic liquids inside templates of polystyrene colloidal crystals and subsequent removal of the template. This room-temperature method gives rise to the fabrication of a three-dimensional highly ordered macroporous germanium nanostructure (see picture; scale: 2 μm) as a prototype of a photonic crystal.

Photonic Crystals

X. D. Meng, R. Al-Salman, J. P. Zhao, N. Borissenko, Y. Li,* F. Endres* _____ **2703–2707**

Electrodeposition of 3D Ordered Macroporous Germanium from Ionic Liquids: A Feasible Method to Make Photonic Crystals with a High Dielectric Constant



You oughta use water: Broad functional-group (FG) tolerance was observed for the title coupling of aryl halides ($\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$) and aryl boronic acids to give biaryl compounds with up to 94% *ee*. The chiral

imidazoindole phosphine-palladium catalyst supported on an amphiphilic polystyrene-poly(ethylene glycol) (PS-PEG) resin could be recycled readily.

Asymmetric Catalysis

Y. Uozumi,* Y. Matsuura, T. Arakawa, Y. M. A. Yamada _____ **2708–2710**

Asymmetric Suzuki-Miyaura Coupling in Water with a Chiral Palladium Catalyst Supported on an Amphiphilic Resin



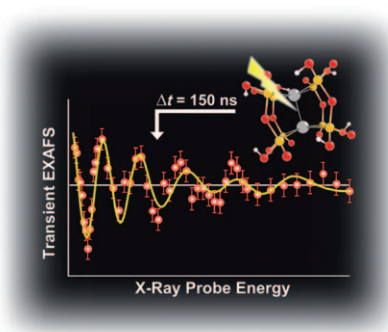


Time-Resolved EXAFS

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* ————— 2711–2714



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



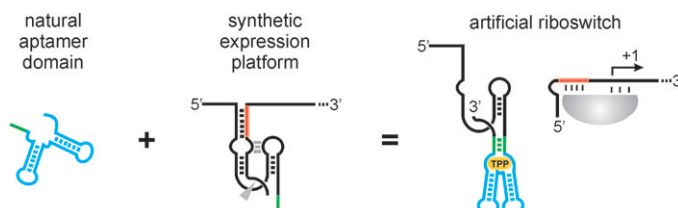
Metallica: A large contraction of the Pt–Pt bond in the triplet excited state of the photoreactive $[\text{Pt}_2(\text{P}_2\text{O}_5\text{H}_2)_4]^{4-}$ ion is determined by time-resolved X-ray absorption spectroscopy (see picture). The strengthening of the Pt–Pt interaction is accompanied by a weakening of the ligand coordination bonds, resulting in an elongation of the platinum–ligand bond that is determined for the first time.

RNA Technologies

M. Wieland, A. Benz, B. Klauser,
J. S. Hartig* ————— 2715–2718



Artificial Ribozyme Switches Containing
Natural Riboswitch Aptamer Domains



RNA Lego: The use of natural riboswitch aptamers in synthetic RNA switches (see picture) should broaden the scope of artificial RNA regulators dramatically. It is shown that thiamine pyrophosphate (TPP) aptamers can be used in engineered

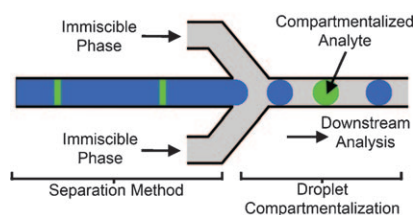
devices as very sensitive switches of gene expression in unmodified organisms. The approach demonstrates that intrinsic metabolites can be utilized as external effectors of cellular functions.

Separation Techniques

J. S. Edgar, G. Milne, Y. Zhao,
C. P. Pabbati, D. S. W. Lim,
D. T. Chiu* ————— 2719–2722



Compartmentalization of Chemically
Separated Components into Droplets



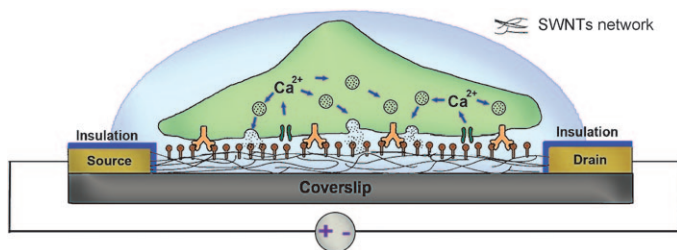
Not merely a drop in the ocean: The integration of capillary electrophoresis (CE) with droplet generation driven by electroosmotic flow enabled the compartmentalization of molecular components separated by CE in a series of droplets (see picture; the green bars represent the separated analytes). The droplet-confined bands can be docked and studied on a chip.

Biosensors

H. G. Sudibya, J. Ma, X. Dong, S. Ng,
L. J. Li, X. Liu,* P. Chen* — 2723–2726

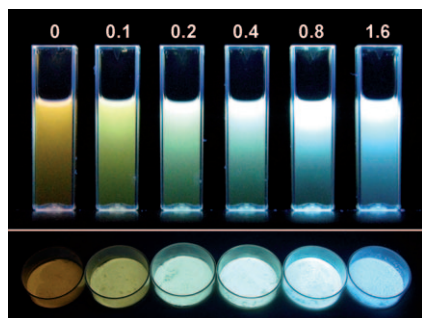


Interfacing Glycosylated Carbon-
Nanotube-Network Devices with Living
Cells to Detect Dynamic Secretion of
Biomolecules



A sense of cell-being: Single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) are functionalized with bioactive monosaccharides to enable their use as biosensors. The glycosylated nanotube network is biocom-

patible and can interface with living cells (see scheme) to electronically detect biomolecular release with high temporal resolution and high sensitivity.

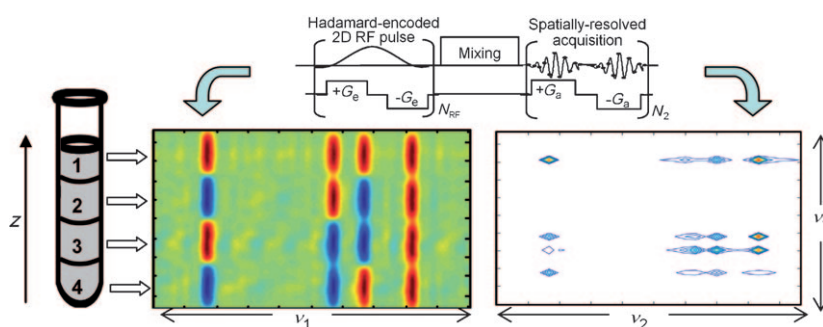


A bright idea: Mg/ZnO nanoparticles that exhibit bright, stable photoluminescence both in colloidal dispersions and in the solid state are formed by doping Mg^{II} ions into ZnO nanoparticles by sonochemical synthesis. The changes in their band gaps and luminescence properties rely on the defect concentrations inside the ZnO nanoparticles; these concentrations are determined by the Mg/Zn molar ratios (see picture).

Nanomaterials

H. M. Xiong,* D. G. Shchukin,
H. Möhwald, Y. Xu, Y. Y. Xia 2727–2731

Sonochemical Synthesis of Highly Luminescent Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles Doped with Magnesium(II)



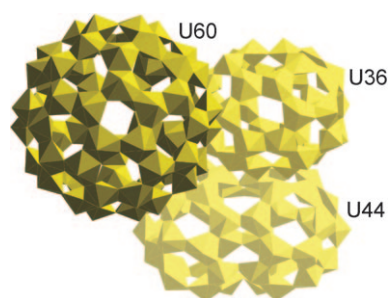
Scan and deliver: By combining imaging-based spectral/spatial 2D radiofrequency manipulations (see scheme, left) with Hadamard-weighting principles, 2D NMR spectra can be retrieved within a single

scan (right). This approach can give homo- or heteronuclear correlations with an enhanced sensitivity over conventional ultrafast 2D NMR spectroscopy.

Multidimensional NMR Spectroscopy

A. Tal, B. Shapira,
L. Frydman* 2732–2736

Single-Scan 2D Hadamard NMR Spectroscopy

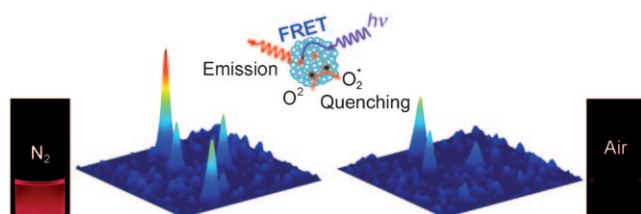


C U soon: Clusters containing 60, 44, and 36 uranyl peroxide hydroxide polyhedra (see picture) adopt fullerene topologies of maximum symmetry. The largest of these, denoted U60, is topologically identical to C_{60} with no pentagonal adjacencies and the highest possible symmetry. U44 adopts the topology with maximum symmetry rather than that with the lowest number of pentagonal adjacencies.

Polyoxometalates

G. E. Sigmon, D. K. Unruh, J. Ling,
B. Weaver, M. Ward, L. Pressprich,
A. Simonetti, P. C. Burns* 2737–2740

Symmetry versus Minimal Pentagonal Adjacencies in Uranium-Based Polyoxometalate Fullerene Topologies



It makes sense: Conjugated polymer nanoparticles doped with a platinum porphyrin dye exhibit bright phosphorescence that is highly sensitive to the concentration of molecular oxygen. The small size, extraordinary brightness, excellent sensitivity, and ratiometric

emission, together with the demonstration of single-particle sensing and cellular uptake, indicate the potential of the nanoparticle sensors for quantitative mapping of local molecular oxygen concentration.

Polymer Dots

C. Wu, B. Bull, K. Christensen,
J. McNeill* 2741–2745

Ratiometric Single-Nanoparticle Oxygen Sensors for Biological Imaging

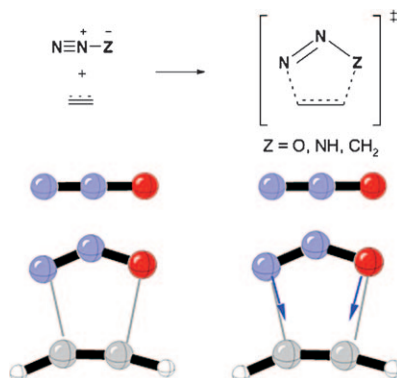


Transition States

L. Xu, C. E. Doubleday,*
K. N. Houk* 2746–2748



Dynamics of 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition Reactions of Diazonium Betaines to Acetylene and Ethylene: Bending Vibrations Facilitate Reaction



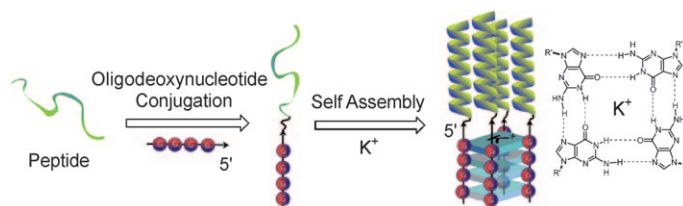
Getting the bends: The dynamics of 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reactions have been explored by decomposing transition vector, quasi-classical trajectories, and single trajectories. Dipole bending (see picture) makes the largest contribution to the TS distortion energy and constitutes the major part of transition-state distortion energy in the favored concerted pathway.

DNA Structures

B. A. Rosenzweig,
A. D. Hamilton* 2749–2751



Self-Assembly of a Four-Helix Bundle on a DNA Quadruplex



Come together: A novel method for assembling monomers and controlling structure of a de novo helix bundle protein is described. A guanine (G)-rich oligodeoxynucleotide scaffold forms a hydrogen-bonded DNA quadruplex in the presence

of potassium counterions, thereby inducing a helical structure and fourfold stoichiometry in conjugated, amphiphilic peptide sequences. The DNA scaffold shows potential for rapidly assembling designed proteins.



Self-Assembly

M. S. Nikolic, C. Olsson, A. Salcher,
A. Kornowski, A. Rank, R. Schubert,
A. Frömsdorf, H. Weller,*
S. Förster* 2752–2754



Micelle and Vesicle Formation of Amphiphilic Nanoparticles



Nanoparticle brushes: Complex nanostructures can be formed by self assembly of amphiphilic CdSe/CdS core-shell nanoparticles that bear a brushlike layer of poly(ethylene oxide) chains. This route is

based on controlling the volume fractions of hydrophilic and hydrophobic moieties within the particles and allows the formation of micellar, cylindrical, or vesicular nanoobjects (see picture).

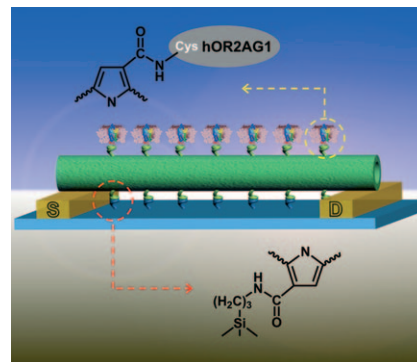
Bioelectronic Noses

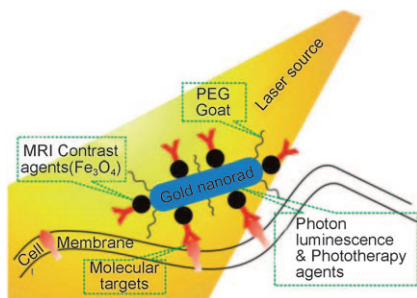
H. Yoon, S. H. Lee, O. S. Kwon,
H. S. Song, E. H. Oh, T. H. Park,*
J. Jang* 2755–2758



Polypyrrole Nanotubes Conjugated with Human Olfactory Receptors: High-Performance Transducers for FET-Type Bioelectronic Noses

Get a whiff of this: Human olfactory receptor (hOR)-conjugated polypyrrole (PPy) nanotubes were integrated into the field-effect transistor (FET) sensor platform for the fabrication of high-performance bioelectronic noses (see picture, S = source, D = drain). The device can translate and amplify hOR-odorant interaction into a detectable signal, and it showed highly sensitive and specific responses toward a target odorant.



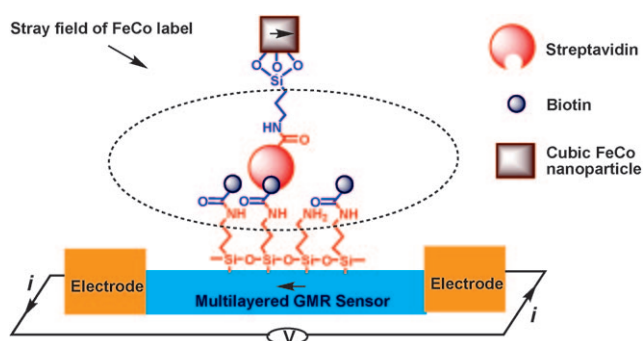


Gold and pearls: Multifunctional nanoparticles, each composed of a single, amine-modified gold nanorod, decorated with multiple “pearls” of Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles capped with carboxy groups, are prepared. Their effectiveness in simultaneous targeting, dual-mode imaging, and photothermal ablation of breast cancer cells is demonstrated.

Multifunctional Nanoparticles

C. Wang, J. Chen, T. Talavage, J. Irudayaraj* — 2759–2763

Gold Nanorod/ Fe_3O_4 Nanoparticle “Nano-Pearl-Necklaces” for Simultaneous Targeting, Dual-Mode Imaging, and Photothermal Ablation of Cancer Cells



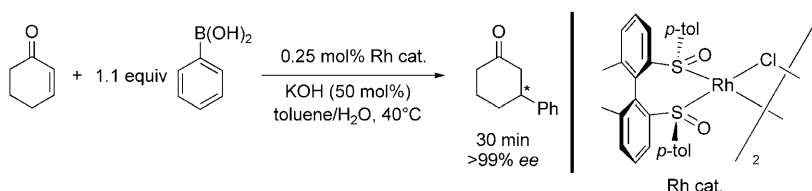
Zeptomole detector: A highly sensitive giant-magnetoresistive chip and FeCo nanoparticles can be used to linearly detect 600–4500 copies of streptavidin.

Under unoptimized conditions, this system also detects human IL-6 with a sensitivity 13-times higher than that of standard ELISA techniques.

Biosensors

B. Srinivasan, Y. Li, Y. Jing, Y. Xu, X. Yao, C. Xing,* J.-P. Wang* — 2764–2767

A Detection System Based on Giant Magnetoresistive Sensors and High-Moment Magnetic Nanoparticles Demonstrates Zeptomole Sensitivity: Potential for Personalized Medicine



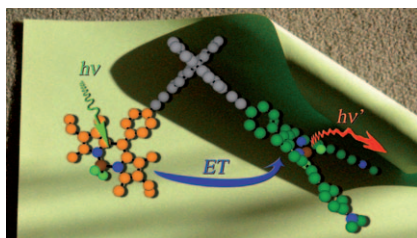
From zero to hero? Sulfoxides are generally not considered useful ligand entities in asymmetric metal catalysis. However, a chiral disulfoxide as a chelating ligand in the rhodium-catalyzed 1,4-addition of aryl

boronic acids to cyclic, α,β -unsaturated ketones and esters gives impressive catalytic results, thus opening the door to future applications of this new chiral ligand class.

Asymmetric Catalysis

J. J. Bürgi, R. Mariz, M. Gatti, E. Drinkel, X. Luan, S. Blumentritt, A. Linden, R. Dorta* — 2768–2771

Unprecedented Selectivity via Electronic Substrate Recognition in the 1,4-Addition to Cyclic Olefins Using a Chiral Disulfoxide Rhodium Catalyst



Cutting the corner: An excellent agreement has been obtained between experimental and computed coulombic coupling matrix elements for donor–spacer–acceptor systems, which consist of a boron dipyrromethane donor and acceptor in various stages of protonation. This correlation occurs in spite of reservations about the validity of Förster theory being applied to intramolecular electronic energy transfer (ET) over short (e.g., 20 Å) distances (see picture).

Electronic Energy Transfer

R. Ziessel,* M. A. H. Alamiry, K. J. Elliott, A. Harriman* — 2772–2776

Exploring the Limits of Förster Theory for Energy Transfer at a Separation of 20 Å

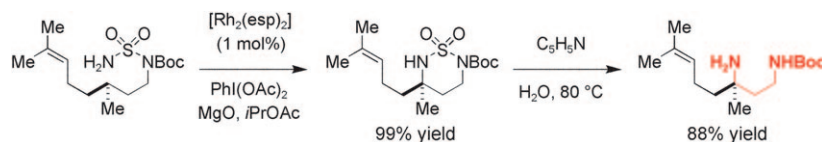


Synthetic Methods

T. Kurokawa, M. Kim,
J. Du Bois* — 2777–2779



Synthesis of 1,3-Diamines Through
Rhodium-Catalyzed C–H Insertion



A grand opening: *N*-Boc-*N*-alkylsulfamides are effective substrates for the title transformation. Oxidative cyclization is highly chemoselective as well as being both stereospecific and diastereoselec-

tive. With the advent of new protocols that facilitate ring opening of the six-membered-ring heterocyclic products, access to differentially protected 1,3-diamines has been made possible (see scheme).

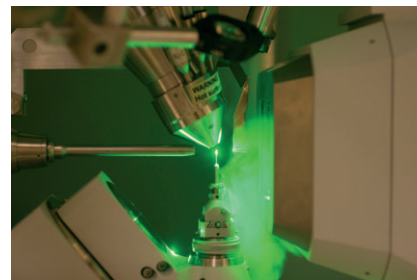
Photocrystallography

H. Svendsen, J. Overgaard, M. Chevallier,
E. Collet, B. B. Iversen* — 2780–2783



Photomagnetic Switching of the Complex
[Nd(dmf)₄(H₂O)₃(μ-CN)Fe(CN)₅]-H₂O
Analyzed by Single-Crystal X-Ray
Diffraction

X-ray vision: Single-crystal XRD experiments (see picture) reveal the excited-state structure of the photomagnetic heterobimetallic title complex. The system shows a decrease in all the iron–ligand bond lengths, suggesting that photoexcitation involves a ligand-to-metal charge transfer or a change in the superexchange coupling between the metal centers.



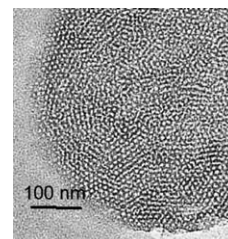
Heterogeneous Catalysis

S. Pega, C. Boissière, D. Grosso
T. Azaïs, A. Chaumonnot,
C. Sanchez* — 2784–2787



Direct Aerosol Synthesis of Large-Pore
Amorphous Mesostructured
Aluminosilicates with Superior Acid-
Catalytic Properties

An old dream comes true: A direct and environmentally benign synthetic strategy was developed for the aerosol-based mass production of large-pore mesostructured aluminosilicate powders (see TEM image). Although amorphous, some powders exhibit higher activity towards *m*-xylene isomerization and lower coke formation than a Y-zeolite based industrial reference catalyst.

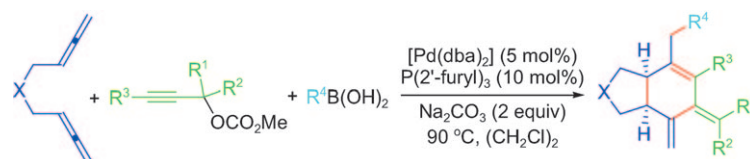


Tandem Cyclization

W. Shu, G. Jia, S. Ma* — 2788–2791

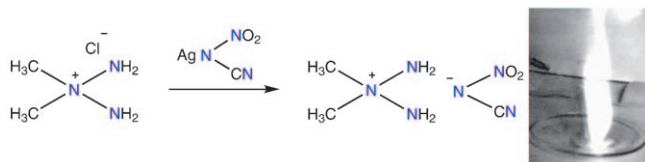


Palladium-Catalyzed Three-Component
Cascade Cyclization Reaction of
Bisallenenes with Propargylic Carbonates
and Organoboronic Acids: Efficient
Construction of *cis*-Fused
Bicyclo[4.3.0]nonenes



A bicycle built for two: The title reaction affords *cis*-fused bicyclo[4.3.0]nonenes from readily available 1,5-bisallenenes with structurally diverse propargylic carbonates and arylboronic acids (see scheme; X = NTs, C(E¹)₂ with E¹ = CO₂Bn, SO₂Ph,

dba = *trans,trans*-dibenzylidenacetone). The reaction may involve a sequential oxidative addition, two different types of three carbopalladations, and a Suzuki-type coupling.



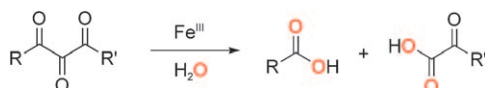
No flame, no gain: A hypergolic mixture is composed of stable species that readily react/ignite on molecular contact. Both the anion and the cation in an ionic liquid play prominent roles in determining

hypergolic properties as well as ignition delay times. With the 2,2-dialkyltriazanium cation, salts with nitrate, chloride, nitrocyanoamide, and dicyanamide anions are hypergolic.

Hypergolic Ionic Liquids

H. Gao, Y.-H. Joo, B. Twamley, Z. Zhou,*
J. M. Shreeve* 2792–2795

Hypergolic Ionic Liquids with the
2,2-Dialkyltriazanium Cation



Three of a kind: Vicinal tricarbonyl compounds undergo C–C cleavage mediated by ferric ions (see scheme). The observed cleavage of ninhydrin and dehydroascor-

bic acid has relevance for amino acid detection and the metabolism of vitamin C.

Iron Catalysis

J. Mecnović, R. B. Hamed,
C. J. Schofield* 2796–2800

Iron-Mediated Cleavage of C–C Bonds in
Vicinal Tricarbonyl Compounds in Water



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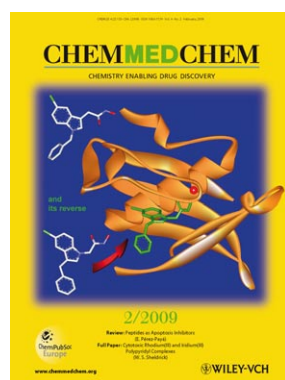
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Corrigendum

Synthesis of [2]Catenanes by Oxidative Intramolecular Diyne Coupling Mediated by Macrocyclic Copper(I) Complexes

Y. Sato, R. Yamasaki, S. Saito* 504–507

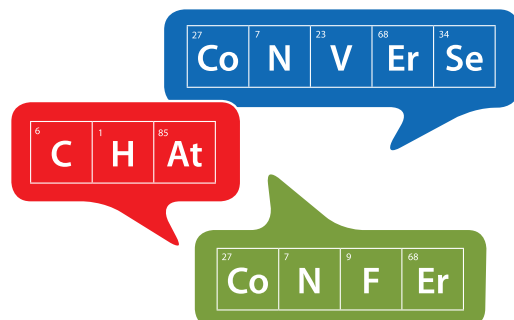
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2009, 48

DOI 10.1002/anie.200804864

During the preparation of this Communication the authors overlooked references to articles which described the synthesis of interlocked compounds by Glaser coupling and related reactions. These articles should be included in reference [9]. The authors thank Professor Ognjen Š. Miljanić (University of Houston) for his valuable suggestions.

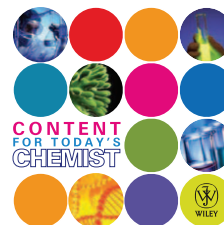
- [9] a) S. Saito, E. Takahashi, K. Nakazono, *Org. Lett.* **2006**, 8, 5133–5136. Glaser coupling and related reactions have been frequently utilized for the synthesis of interlocked compounds, see for example: b) O. Š. Miljanić, W. R. Dichtel, S. I. Khan, S. Mortezaei, J. R. Heath, J. F. Stoddart, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, 129, 8236–8246; c) O. Š. Miljanić, W. R. Dichtel, S. Mortezaei, J. F. Stoddart, *Org. Lett.* **2006**, 8, 4835–4838; d) D. G. Hamilton, L. Prodi, N. Feeder, J. K. M. Sanders, *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1* **1999**, 1057–1065; e) D. G. Hamilton, N. Feeder, L. Prodi, S. J. Teat, W. Clegg, J. K. M. Sanders, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, 120, 1096–1097; f) D. G. Hamilton, J. K. M. Sanders, J. E. Davies, W. Clegg, S. J. Teat, *Chem. Commun.* **1997**, 897–898; g) C. O. Dietrich-Buchecker, C. Hemmert, A. K. Khemiss, J. P. Sauvage, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1990**, 112, 8002–8008; h) C. O. Dietrich-Buchecker, A. Khemiss, J. P. Sauvage, *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.* **1986**, 1376–1378; i) A. Godt, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2004**, 1639–1654; j) S. Duda, A. Godt, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2003**, 3412–3420; k) Ö. Ünsal, A. Godt, *Chem. Eur. J.* **1999**, 5, 1728–1733; l) M. J. Gunter, S. M. Farquhar, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2003**, 1, 3450–3457.

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