



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:

H. Jiang, P. Elsner, K. L. Jensen, A. Falcicchio, V. Marcos, K. A. Jørgensen*

Achieving Molecular Complexity by Organocatalytic One-Pot Strategies: A Fast Entry for the De Novo Synthesis of Sphingoids, Amino Sugars, and Polyhydroxylated α -Amino Acids

T. J. Kucharski, Z. Huang, Q.-Z. Yang, Y. Tian, N. C. Rubin, C. D. Concepcion, R. Boulatov*

Kinetics of Thiol/Disulfide Exchange Correlates Weakly with the Restoring Force in the Disulfide Moiety

W. Xu, X. Xue, T. Li, H. Zeng, X. Liu*

Ultrasensitive and Selective Colorimetric DNA Detection by Nicking Endonuclease-Assisted Nanoparticle Amplification

H. Ueda, H. Satoh, K. Matsumoto, K. Sugimoto, T. Fukuyama,* H. Tokuyama*

Total Synthesis of (+)-Haplophytine

G. A. Zelada, J. Riu,* A. Düzgün, F. X. Rius*

Immediate Detection of Living Bacteria at Ultra-Low Concentrations Using a Carbon-Nanotube-Based Potentiometric Aptasensor

K. Fuchibe, T. Kaneko, K. Mori, T. Akiyama*

Expedient Synthesis of N-Fused Indoles: A C–F Activation and C–H Insertion Approach

A. Giannis,* P. Heretsch, V. Sarli, A. Stössel

Synthesis of Cyclopamine Using a Biomimetic and Diastereoselective Approach

W. A. Chalifoux, R. McDonald, M. J. Ferguson, R. R. Tykwinski*
***tert*-Butyl Endcapped Polyynes: Crystallographic Evidence of Reduced Bond-Length Alternation**

W. Cheng, L. Ding, S. Ding, Y. Yin, H. Ju*

A Facile Electrochemical Cytosensor Array for Dynamic Analysis of Carcinoma Cell Surface Glycans



“The most important future applications of my research are to the training of young minds. My favorite piece of research is a living work in progress. ...”

This and more about Jay S. Siegel can be found on page 6194.

Author Profile

Jay S. Siegel _____ 6194



R. Zare



K. Suzuki



S. J. Lippard

News

Physical Chemistry:
Zare Awarded _____ 6195

Organic Chemistry:
Prize to Suzuki _____ 6195

Biochemistry:
Lippard Honored _____ 6195

Books

Design of Heterogeneous Catalysts

Umit S. Ozkan

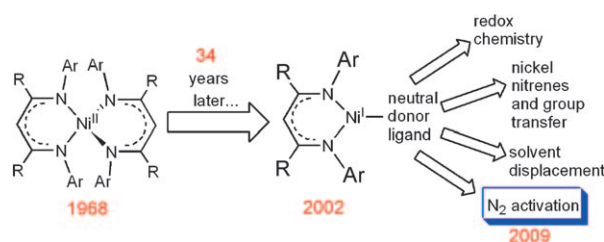
reviewed by R. M. Rioux _____ 6196

Highlights

Coordination Chemistry

D. J. Mindiola* — 6198–6200

Nacnac ... Are You Still There? The Evolution of β -Diketiminato Complexes of Nickel



A long time coming: In 1968, the first nickel(II) β -diketiminato complexes were prepared. It took over 30 years to find the right steric conditions to afford unsaturated nickel(I) scaffolds of the type $[(\text{ArNC}(t\text{Bu})_2\text{CH})\text{Ni}-\text{L}]$ (see scheme,

$\text{L} = \text{neutral ligand}$). Ultimately, the right combination of ingredients resulted in formation of the dinitrogen complexes $[\{(\text{ArNC}(t\text{Bu})_2\text{CH})\text{Ni}\}_2(\mu_2, \eta^1: \eta^1\text{-N}_2)]^{x-}$ ($x = 0, 1, 2$).

Carboxylations

A. Correa, R. Martín* — 6201–6204

Metal-Catalyzed Carboxylation of Organometallic Reagents with Carbon Dioxide



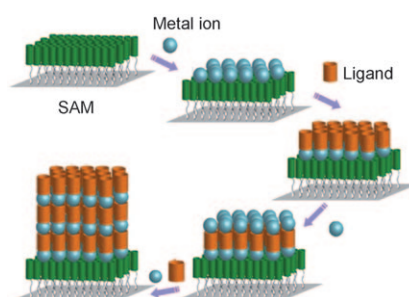
On course for a C_1 source: Highly functionalized carboxylic acids can be conveniently prepared from the carboxylation of organometallic reagents using carbon dioxide as the sole source of carbon. Given the sustainable nature of using

carbon dioxide as a C_1 source, these novel methods could revolutionize approaches towards the elaboration of complex organic molecules and will probably find industrial applications.

Coordination Polymers

R. A. Fischer,* C. Wöll — 6205–6208

Layer-by-Layer Liquid-Phase Epitaxy of Crystalline Coordination Polymers at Surfaces



Topping it off: Layer-by-layer growth was used to produce a highly oriented crystalline surface coordination polymer made up of copper dithiooxamide complexes (see scheme; SAM = self-assembled monolayer). This example demonstrates that layer-by-layer growth in the liquid phase can produce a highly crystalline system even in difficult cases.

For the USA and Canada:

ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE International Edition (ISSN 1433-7851) is published weekly by Wiley-VCH, PO Box 191161, 69451 Weinheim, Germany. Air freight and mailing in the USA by Publications Expediting Inc., 200

Meacham Ave., Elmont, NY 11003. Periodicals postage paid at Jamaica, NY 11431. US POSTMASTER: send address changes to *Angewandte Chemie*, Wiley-VCH, 111 River Street, Hoboken, NJ 07030. Annual subscription price for institutions: US\$ 7225/6568 (valid for print and

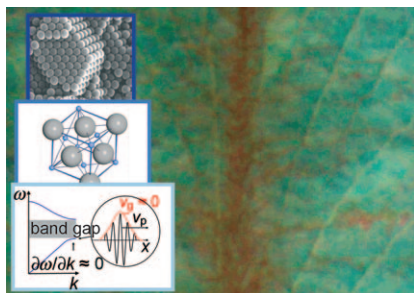
electronic / print or electronic delivery); for individuals who are personal members of a national chemical society prices are available on request. Postage and handling charges included. All prices are subject to local VAT/sales tax.

Reviews

Opals

F. Marlow,* Muldarisnur, P. Sharifi,
R. Brinkmann, C. Mendive — 6212–6233

Opals: Status and Prospects



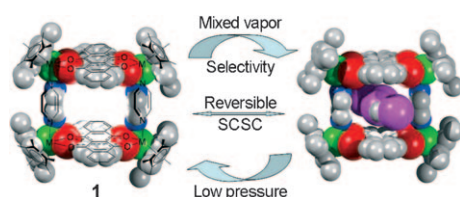
Like a rainbow: Owing to their periodic nature, which leads to opalescence, opals are a prototype for photonic crystals. Such crystals are formed by microstructuring or by self-assembly, as are opals. Self-assembly can lead to a number of defects that may make applications difficult but also lead to interesting functional properties.

Communications

Functional Frameworks

Y.-F. Han, W.-G. Jia, Y.-J. Lin,
G.-X. Jin* — 6234–6238

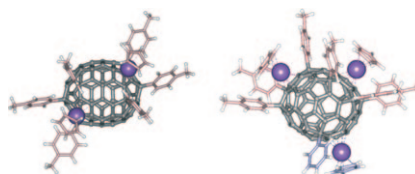
Extending Rectangular Metal–Organic Frameworks to the Third Dimension: Discrete Organometallic Boxes for Reversible Trapping of Halocarbons Occurring with Conservation of the Lattice



Gone up in frames: Organometallic “molecular splints” with half-sandwich Ir and Rh corners are synthesized, characterized, and studied for reversible trapping of halocarbons. Complex **1** (M = Ir, Rh) selectively recognizes CH_2Cl_2 and

$\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ molecules with retention of crystallinity. These complexes undergo reversible single-crystal to single-crystal structural transformations that are induced by solvent exchange.

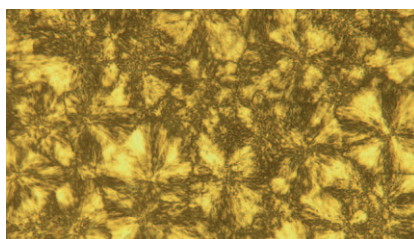
Buckyballs with studs: [70]Fullerene has been converted into di- and trinuclear complexes $[\text{M}_2(\text{C}_{70}\text{Ar}_6)\text{Cp}_2]$, $[\text{M}_2(\text{C}_{70}\text{Ar}_7\text{H})\text{Cp}_2]$, and $[\text{M}_3(\text{C}_{70}\text{Ar}_7)\text{Cp}_3]$ (M = Fe, Ru; Ar = aryl; Cp = C_5H_5 ; see picture, M purple, C pink, blue, gray) in which the metal atoms interact electronically through the [70]fullerene π -conjugated system. The structures and the electrochemical properties of these complexes suggest their use in molecular electronics.



Fullerenes

Y. Matsuo,* K. Tahara, T. Fujita,
E. Nakamura* — 6239–6241

Di- and Trinuclear [70]Fullerene Complexes: Syntheses and Metal–Metal Electronic Interactions



Molten proteins: Warming a freeze-dried powder of a stoichiometric ferritin–polymer ionic construct produces a solvent-free liquid protein that exhibits viscoelastic and thermotropic liquid-crystalline properties at 30 °C (see polarized-light micrograph), and transforms into a Newtonian fluid above 40 °C.

Nanoconstructs

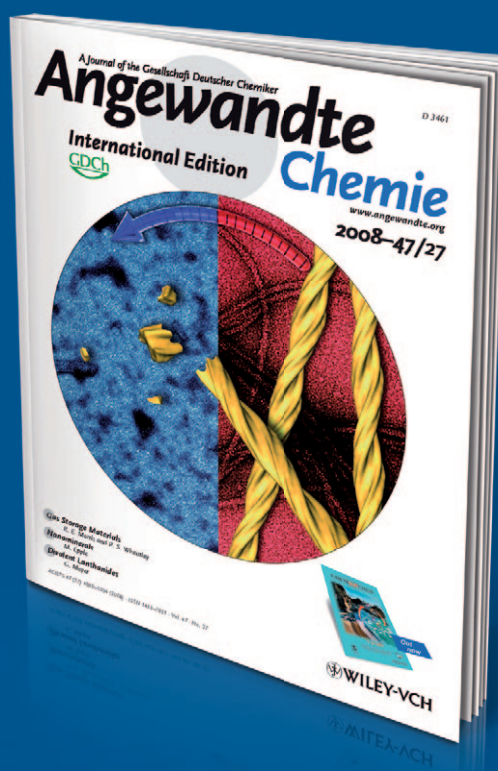
A. W. Perriman, H. Cölfen, R. W. Hughes,
C. L. Barrie, S. Mann* — 6242–6246

Solvent-Free Protein Liquids and Liquid Crystals



Incredibly

++ALERT++ALERT++



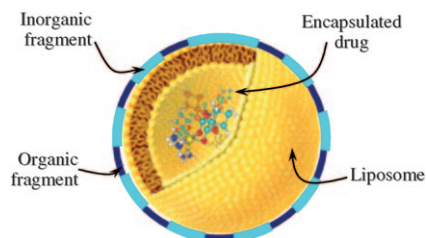
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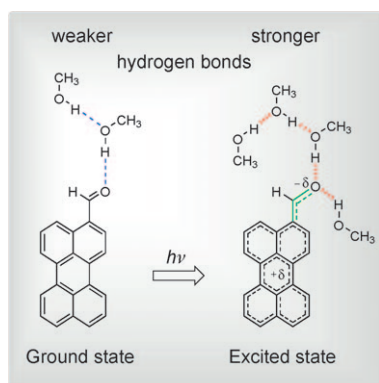


Catch and release: Bridged silsesquioxanes act as organic–inorganic precursors for nanospheres to encapsulate bioactive molecules for drug-delivery applications. The nanosystems (see picture) are constructed from a liposomal core containing bioactive molecules and a network shell formed by silica and organic ester fragments that can act as responsive molecular gates.

Drug Delivery Systems

A. Corma,* U. Díaz, M. Arrica,
E. Fernández, Í. Ortega — 6247 – 6250

Organic–Inorganic Nanospheres with
Responsive Molecular Gates for Drug
Storage and Release



Bipolar disorder: Femtosecond spectroscopy of samples in protic and aprotic solvents of similar polarities reveals that charge-transfer processes are substantially facilitated by the formation of solute–solvent hydrogen-bond networks (see picture). This notion of molecular-specific interactions is not part of the continuum dielectric models of solvation and should be of significance to biological processes such as those of enzymes.

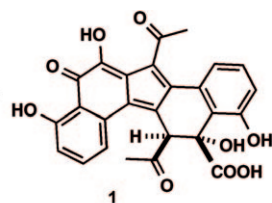
Femtochemistry

O. F. Mohammed, O.-H. Kwon,
C. M. Othon, A. H. Zewail* 6251 – 6256

Charge Transfer Assisted by Collective
Hydrogen-Bonding Dynamics



→ Type II PKS
gene clusters



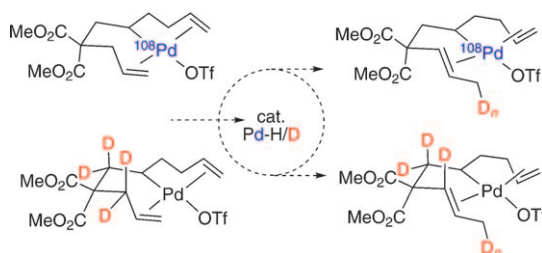
A down to earth approach: Environmental (from desert soil) DNA derived cosmid clones containing type II polyketide synthase genes were screened for their ability to produce clone-specific metabolites in

Streptomyces. One of the *Streptomyces* recombinants produces erdacin (**1**), a polyketide with a previously unknown pentacyclic structure.

Natural Products

R. W. King, J. D. Bauer,
S. F. Brady* — 6257 – 6261

An Environmental DNA-Derived Type II
Polyketide Biosynthetic Pathway Encodes
the Biosynthesis of the Pentacyclic
Polyketide Erdacin



Not so simple: A combination of ^2H , ^{13}C , and ^{108}Pd labels shows that the alkene migration in a σ -alkyl palladium diene complex induced by trifluoromethanesul-

fonic acid is not intramolecular or acid-mediated, but instead requires a self-generated palladium hydride species (see scheme; Tf = triflate).

Reaction Mechanism

L. A. Evans, N. Fey, G. C. Lloyd-Jones,*
M. P. Muñoz, P. A. Slatford 6262 – 6265

Cryptocatalytic 1,2-Alkene Migration in a
 σ -Alkyl Palladium Diene Complex

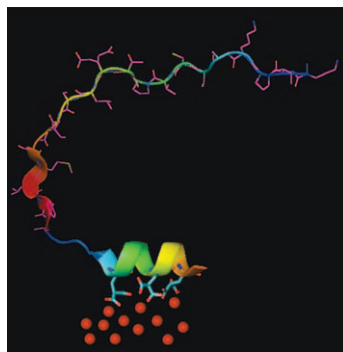


Modular Peptide Growth Factor

J. S. Lee, J. S. Lee, A. Wagoner-Johnson,
W. L. Murphy* 6266–6269



Modular Peptide Growth Factors for
Substrate-Mediated Stem Cell
Differentiation



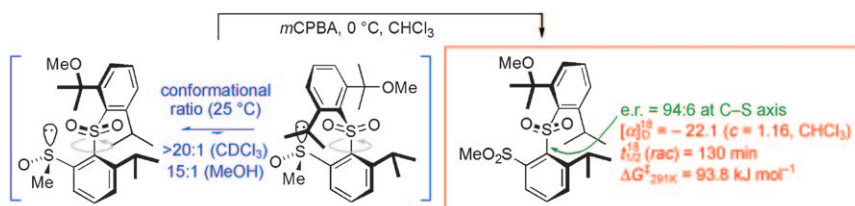
The sequence specificity of the binding of a modular peptide growth factor (eBGa3) that contains a BMP2-derived sequence and a mineral-binding sequence inspired by osteocalcin to calcium ions of hydroxyapatite (HA) may be attributed in part to evolution of an α -helical structure in the presence of HA, which allows for registration of γ -carboxylated glutamic acid residues in the peptide (cyan) with calcium atoms (orange) in the HA crystal lattice.

Atropisomeric Sulfur Compounds

J. Clayden,* J. Senior,
M. Helliwell 6270–6273



Atropisomerism at C–S Bonds:
Asymmetric Synthesis of Diaryl Sulfones
by Dynamic Resolution Under
Thermodynamic Control



A powerful conformational preference exhibited by a diaryl sulfone axis lying *ortho* to a sulfinyl substituent enabled the dynamic resolution of atropisomeric diaryl sulfones under thermodynamic

control (see scheme; e.r. = enantiomeric ratio). These compounds are the first resolvable compounds exhibiting atropisomerism at C–S bonds.

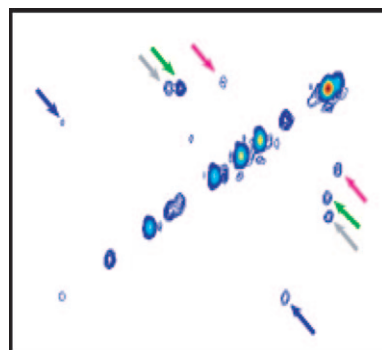
NMR Spectroscopy

A. Herrera,* E. Fernández-Valle,
R. Martínez-Álvarez, D. Molero,
Z. D. Pardo, E. Sáez, M. Gal 6274–6277



Real-Time Monitoring of Organic
Reactions with Two-Dimensional Ultrafast
TOCSY NMR Spectroscopy

A quick look reveals all: A two-dimensional ultrafast TOCSY experiment in one scan is presented and used to study the synthesis of pyrimidine from an aliphatic ketone, a nitrile, and TiF_4 . 525 two-dimensional TOCSY experiments were recorded, and the reactants, intermediates, and products could be monitored (see picture; blue = product; gray, green, and pink = intermediates).

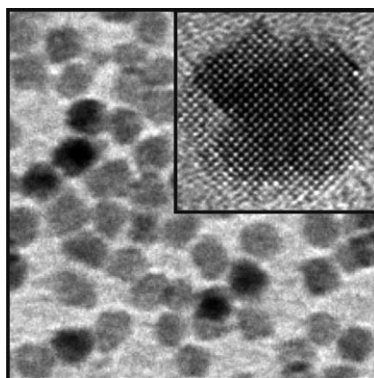


MgO Nanocrystals

H. R. Moon, J. J. Urban,
D. J. Milliron* 6278–6281



Size-Controlled Synthesis and Optical
Properties of Monodisperse Colloidal
Magnesium Oxide Nanocrystals



MgO gets discrete: Monodisperse nanocrystals of the alkaline earth metal oxide MgO can be prepared by direct colloidal synthesis (see image). Diameter control (2–8 nm) is achieved by incorporating catalytic amounts of water into the organic reaction medium. Although triocetylphosphine oxide is present during the reaction, the resulting nanocrystals are capped primarily by benzyl ether. Blue luminescence is observed with a quantum yield up to approximately 20%.



Mark and destroy: Arsenic sulfide nanoclusters passivated by ethylenediamine derivatives can form a fluorescent, pH-responsive nanosized colloidal hydrogel in water (see scheme). Besides acting as a

fluorescent label, the arsenic sulfide nanogel exhibits remarkable cytotoxicity on certain cancer cells (OVCAR-3 and HeLa).

Nanotechnology

J. Z. Wang, K. P. Loh,* Z. Wang, Y. L. Yan,
Y. L. Zhong, Q.-H. Xu,
P. C. Ho ————— **6282–6285**

Fluorescent Nanogel of Arsenic Sulfide Nanoclusters

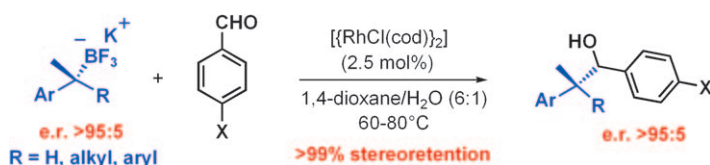


In full support: A supported ruthenium hydroxide, $\text{Ru}(\text{OH})_x/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$, served as an efficient heterogeneous catalyst for the aerobic oxidative synthesis of nitriles directly from primary alcohols (or aldehydes) and ammonia. The retrieved catalyst could be reused without a significant loss of its catalytic performance.

Heterogeneous Catalysis

T. Oishi, K. Yamaguchi,
N. Mizuno* ————— **6286–6288**

Catalytic Oxidative Synthesis of Nitriles Directly from Primary Alcohols and Ammonia



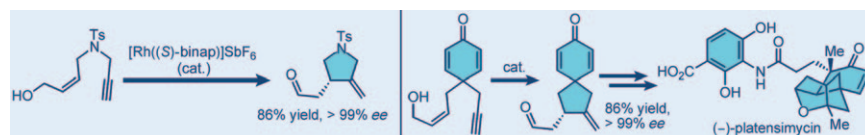
Take your new partner by the hand: Chiral secondary and tertiary alkyl trifluoroborate salts undergo rhodium-catalyzed 1,2-addition to aldehydes with complete stereoretention (handedness) in all cases,

enabling the creation of quaternary stereogenic centers with essentially perfect enantioselectivity (see scheme; cod = cycloocta-1,5-diene).

Homogeneous Catalysis

A. Ros, V. K. Aggarwal* — **6289–6292**

Complete Stereoretention in the Rhodium-Catalyzed 1,2-Addition of Chiral Secondary and Tertiary Alkyl Potassium Trifluoroborate Salts to Aldehydes



Rh built: The title reaction is described and applied to a formal total synthesis of (–)-platensimycin (see scheme;

Ts = *para*-toluenesulfonyl, binap = 2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthalene).

Asymmetric Catalysis

K. C. Nicolaou,* A. Li, S. P. Ellery,
D. J. Edmonds ————— **6293–6295**

Rhodium-Catalyzed Asymmetric Enyne Cycloisomerization of Terminal Alkynes and Formal Total Synthesis of (–)-Platensimycin

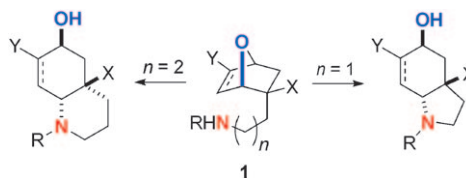


Synthetic Methods

C. S. Schindler, S. Diethelm,
E. M. Carreira* — 6296 – 6299



Nucleophilic Opening of Oxabicyclic Ring Systems



With remarkable ease, even saturated [2.2.1]oxabicyclic systems of type **1** underwent Lewis acid mediated nucleophilic ring opening to provide rapid access to densely functionalized perhydroindoles

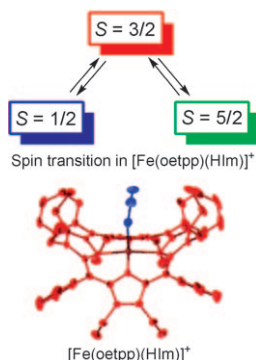
($n=1$) and perhydroquinolines ($n=2$, see scheme). Both amines and amides are suitable nucleophiles for this efficient transformation with broad substrate scope.

Protein Models

A. Ikezaki, M. Takahashi,
M. Nakamura* — 6300 – 6303



Models for Cytochromes *c*: Observation of an Extremely Labile Spin State in Monoimidazole Complexes of Saddle-Shaped Iron(III) Porphyrinates



Saddle in a spin: The saddle-shaped octaethyltetraphenylporphyrin–imidazole complex $[\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{oetpp})(\text{HIm})]^+$ adopts an essentially pure intermediate-spin state between 298 and 173 K in CD_2Cl_2 solution, the conditions under which the NMR spectra are recorded. This complex has shown, however, a novel spin transition from $S=3/2$ to $S=5/2$ and $S=1/2$ below 70 K. Thus, the complex exists as an equilibrium mixture of three spin isomers at 4 K.

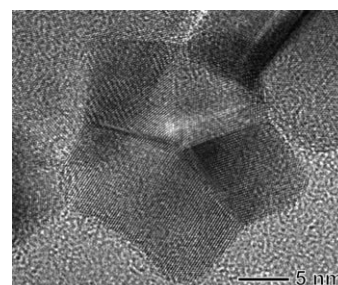
Nanocrystals

B. Lim, J. G. Wang, P. H. C. Camargo,
C. M. Cobley, M. J. Kim,
Y. Xia* — 6304 – 6308



Twin-Induced Growth of Palladium–Platinum Alloy Nanocrystals

Identical or fraternal? Palladium–platinum alloy nanocrystals with well-defined twinned structures (see picture) were synthesized by co-reducing Pd and Pt salts. The evolution of twinned morphologies involves coalescence between initially formed small particles under the slow reduction process. Manipulation of the reduction kinetics allows ready control over crystallinity, and thus shape, of the nanocrystals.

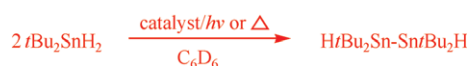


Sn–Sn Bond Formation

H. K. Sharma, R. Arias-Ugarte,
A. J. Metta-Magana,
K. H. Pannell* — 6309 – 6312

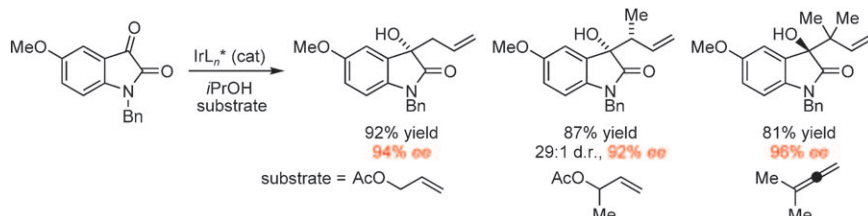


Dehydrogenative Dimerization of Di-*tert*-butyltin Dihydride Photochemically and Thermally Catalyzed by Iron and Molybdenum Complexes



Tin–tin bonds are formed in the title reaction, which provides $t\text{Bu}_2\text{HSn}-\text{SnH}t\text{Bu}_2$ in high yield. The reaction is either photochemically catalyzed by the iron complex $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{Me}]$ or its

molybdenum analogue $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3\text{Me}]$ or thermally catalyzed by $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Fe}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)\text{Me}]$ or its analogue $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)\text{Me}]$.



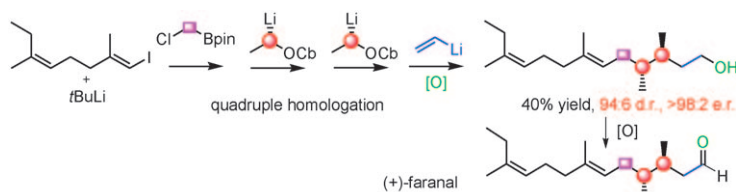
Oxindoles with a twist: Transfer hydrogenation of substituted isatins in the presence of allyl acetate, α -methyl allyl acetate, or 1,1-dimethylallene using an cyclometalated iridium catalyst, provides products of carbonyl allylation, crotyla-

tion, and reverse prenylation, respectively, in highly enantiomerically enriched form. These studies represent the first use of activated ketones as electrophilic partners in asymmetric C–C bond-forming transfer hydrogenation.

Synthetic Methods

J. Itoh, S. B. Han,
M. J. Krische* 6313–6316

Enantioselective Allylation, Crotylation, and Reverse Prenylation of Substituted Isatins: Iridium-Catalyzed C–C Bond-Forming Transfer Hydrogenation



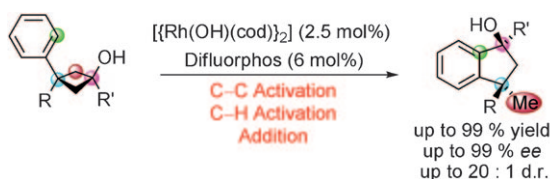
Adding links to the chain: A quadruple homologation of a boronic ester converts a simple vinyl iodide into a complex precursor to faranal with very high levels

of diastereo- and enantiocontrol. This enables the synthesis of (+)-faranal to be completed in just six steps and 18% overall yield from propyne.

Assembly-Line Synthesis

G. Dutheil, M. P. Webster,
P. A. Worthington,
V. K. Aggarwal* 6317–6319

Stereocontrolled Synthesis of Carbon Chains Bearing Contiguous Methyl Groups by Iterative Boronic Ester Homologations: Application to the Total Synthesis of (+)-Faranal



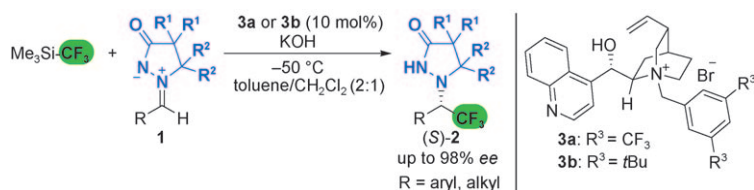
Activation! An enantioselective activation of *tert*-cyclobutanols by a chiral rhodium(I) complex has been developed. The resulting reactive organometallic species lead (presumably by a C–H activation

pathway) to aryl rhodium intermediates that provide substituted indanol derivatives in excellent enantio- and diastereoselectivities (see scheme).

Asymmetric Catalysis

T. Seiser, O. A. Roth,
N. Cramer* 6320–6323

Enantioselective Synthesis of Indanols from *tert*-Cyclobutanols Using a Rhodium-Catalyzed C–C/C–H Activation Sequence



It's a cinch! The title reaction with azomethine imines **1** uses an operationally simple procedure, based on the combination of the bromide salt of cinchona

alkaloids (**3**) and KOH. The procedure is reliable and general. Trifluoromethyl-substituted amines can be accessed by a two-step deprotection of the product (**S**)-**2**.

Trifluoromethylation

H. Kawai, A. Kusuda, S. Nakamura,
M. Shiro, N. Shibata* 6324–6327

Catalytic Enantioselective Trifluoromethylation of Azomethine Imines with Trimethyl(trifluoromethyl)silane

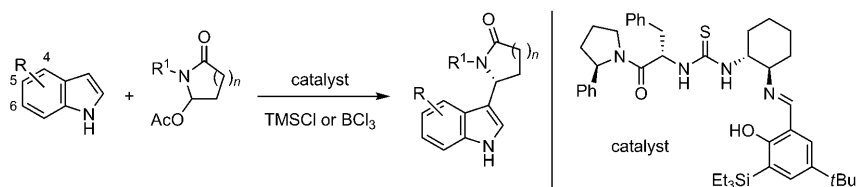


Organocatalysis

E. A. Peterson,
E. N. Jacobsen* ————— 6328–6331



Enantioselective, Thiourea-Catalyzed Intermolecular Addition of Indoles to Cyclic *N*-Acyl Iminium Ions



Fair game for indoles, *N*-acyl iminium ion intermediates underwent intermolecular addition by these nucleophiles under the catalysis of a chiral thiourea Schiff base derivative. A variety of functionalized indole frameworks were assembled with

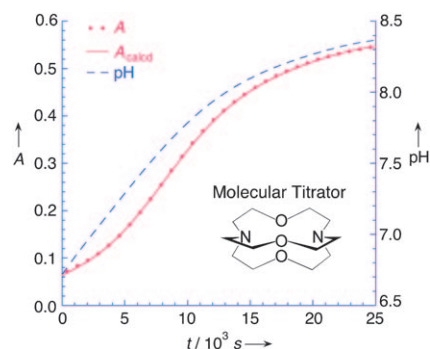
high enantioselectivity from simple precursors by this method (see scheme; TMS = trimethylsilyl; R = H, Me, vinyl, OMe, F, Cl, Br; R¹ = benzyl, methyl; *n* = 1,2).

Molecular Devices

G. Alibrandi,* C. Lo Vecchio,
G. Lando ————— 6332–6334

[1.1.1]Cryptand: A Molecular Automatic Titrator

Old dog, new tricks! The pH value of a solution changes slowly and irreversibly over time when [1.1.1]cryptand is used as an automatic molecular titrator. The p*K*_a value of phenol red was determined spectrophotometrically in a completely automatic run, without the need for external input adjustments (see picture, *A* = absorption, *A*_{calcd} = theoretical absorption). The experiment is proposed as a model for the automatic determination of thermodynamic parameters.

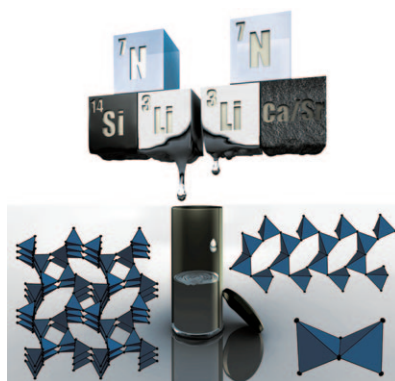


Nitridosilicates

S. Pagano, S. Lupart, M. Zeuner,
W. Schnick* ————— 6335–6338



Tuning the Dimensionality of Nitridosilicates in Lithium Melts



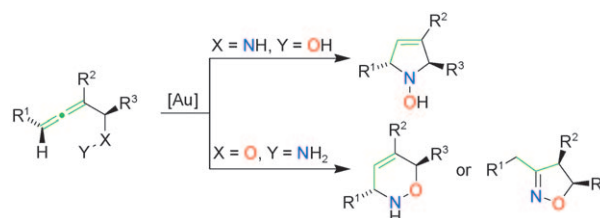
Convenient access to nitridosilicates with the whole range of dimensionality known for silicates is provided by synthesis in molten lithium in welded-shut tantalum ampoules. For example, Li₄Ca₃Si₂N₆ consists of edge-sharing “bow-tie” [Si₂N₆]¹⁰⁻ units, LiCa₃Si₂N₅ has an edge-sharing double-chain and channels occupied by Li⁺ ions, and Li₂Sr₄Si₄N₈O exhibits a zeolite-analogous structure due to inclusion of Li₂O (see picture).

Gold Catalysis

C. Winter, N. Krause* ————— 6339–6342



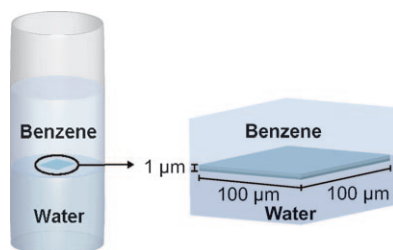
Structural Diversity through Gold Catalysis: Stereoselective Synthesis of *N*-Hydroxypyrrolines, Dihydroisoxazoles, and Dihydro-1,2-oxazines



The power of gold: Three chiral heterocycles are obtained by highly efficient regio- and stereoselective gold-catalyzed cycloisomerization of allenic hydroxylamine derivatives (see scheme). In all cases, the nitrogen atom acts as the

nucleophile and attacks the allene in a 5- or 6-*endo* cyclization. The regioselectivity is controlled by careful choice of the gold precatalyst and of the protecting group for the nitrogen atom.

En route to nanometer resolution: Spatially resolved NMR spectroscopy is used to directly probe liquid–liquid interfaces with exceptionally high spatial resolution in one selected dimension. The novel technique is a first step towards NMR spatial resolution in the nanometer range.

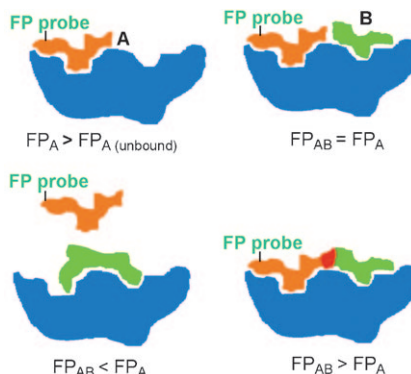


Interface Analysis

J. Lambert, R. Hergenröder, D. Suter, V. Deckert* 6343–6345

Probing Liquid–Liquid Interfaces with Spatially Resolved NMR Spectroscopy

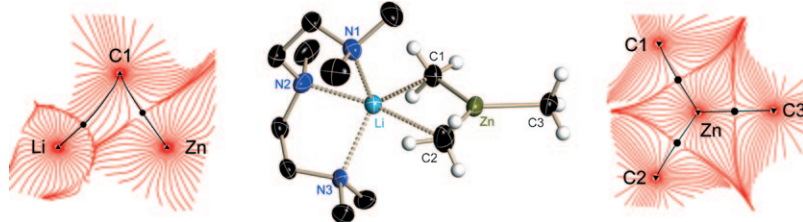
Putting the pieces together: A chemically reactive fluorescence polarization (FP) probe can be used to detect positively cooperative fragments through the over-additive binding of their ligation products. For confirmation, a stable derivative of the ligation product was prepared and found to be significantly more active than all previously reported caspase-3 inhibitors.



Dynamic Ligation Screening

M. F. Schmidt, A. El-Dahshan, S. Keller, J. Rademann* 6346–6349

Selective Identification of Cooperatively Binding Fragments in a High-Throughput Ligation Assay Enables Development of a Picomolar Caspase-3 Inhibitor



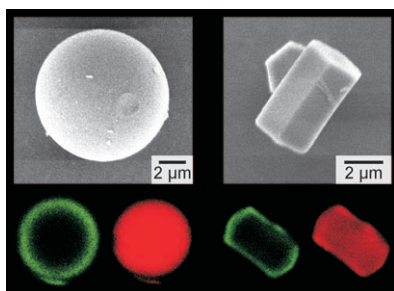
Lithium Zincates

S. Merkel, D. Stern, J. Henn, D. Stalke* 6350–6353

Solvent-Separated and Contact Ion Pairs of Parent Lithium Trimethyl Zincate

In the contact ion pair (CIP) of the trimethyl zincate with a lithium cation, no additional amide ligand is required to bridge the two metal atoms and to activate the bridging Zn–C bond. Topological analysis of the Li–C bond shows

that it is as important as a Li–N donor bond to preserve the CIP in solution. A smaller donor base gives the solvent-separated ion pair in which all Zn–C bonds are equal.



In, out, shake it all about: The distribution of fluorescence-labeled amino groups on mesoporous silica was imaged by confocal laser scanning microscopy. The mobility of the aminosilane precursor determines the degree of external vs. pore-surface functionalization. This observation was used to develop a simple and general method for the modification of external mesoporous silica surfaces.

Mesoporous Materials

N. Gartmann, D. Brühwiler* 6354–6356


Controlling and Imaging the Functional-Group Distribution on Mesoporous Silica



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

Intermolecular Double Prins-Type Cyclization: A Facile and Efficient Synthesis of 1,6-Dioxecanes

P. R. Ullapu, S.-J. Min, S. N. Chavre, H. Choo, J. K. Lee, A. N. Pae, Y. Kim, M. H. Chang, Y. S. Cho* — **2196–2200**

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2009**, 48

DOI 10.1002/anie.200804576

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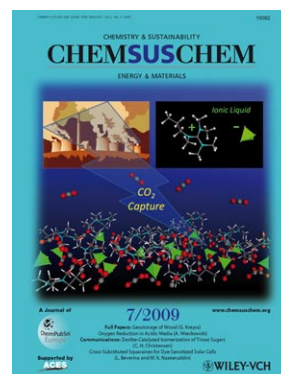
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