

2009-48/50 α -Methylene- γ -butyrolactones

R. J. K. Taylor et al.

Palladium(IV) Catalysis

K. Muñiz

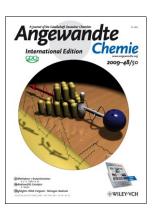
Highlights: DNA Origami · Nitrogen Radicals

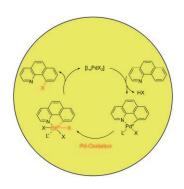


Cover Picture

Andrés Guerrero-Martínez,* Jorge Pérez-Juste, Enrique Carbó-Argibay, Gloria Tardajos, and Luis M. Liz-Marzán*

Self-assembled two- and three-dimensional highly ordered aggregates of standing gold nanorods were obtained over unprecedentedly large superlattice domains. In their Communication on page 9484 ff., A. Guerrero-Martínez, L. M. Liz-Marzán, and coworkers report how the use of gemini surfactants was crucial for the growth of monodisperse nanorods and induction of the self-assembled structures into extended superlattices, which also display anisotropic optical response.





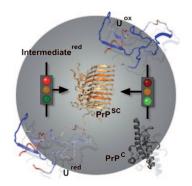
Palladium(IV) Catalysis

Palladium(IV) catalysts promote certain chemical transformations that are not possible under classical palladium catalysis. K. Muñiz discusses reaction processes and mechanistic aspects of transformations with such catalysts in his Minireview on page 9412 ff.

Natural Product Synthesis

 α -Alkylidene- γ -butyrolactons are abundant structural motifs in natural products. Ways to synthesize these compounds are disclosed by R. J. K. Taylor and co-workers in their Review on page 9426 ff.





Protein Structures

In their Communication on page 9452 H. Schwalbe and co-workers use NMR spectroscopy to show that the unfolded-state human prion protein has residual structure with β -sheet propensities. They also identify a disulfide bridge and discuss these features in terms of disease-related mutations.