



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:

C. Costentin, M. Robert, J. Savéant, C. Tard

Inserting a Hydrogen Bond Relay between Proton Exchanging Sites in Proton-Coupled Electron Transfers

A. Wilbuer, D. H. Vlecken, D. J. Schmitz, K. Kräling, K. Harms, C. P. Bagowski, E. Meggers*

Iridium Complex with Antiangiogenic Properties

J. M. Slatery,* A. Higelin, T. Bayer, I. Krossing*

A Simple Route to Univalent Gallium Salts of Weakly Coordinating Anions

R. Rose, S. Erdmann, S. Bovens, A. Wolf, M. Rose, S. Hennig, H. Waldmann, C. Ottmann*

Identification and Structure of Small-Molecule Stabilizers of 14-3-3 Protein–Protein Interactions

A. Schlossbauer, S. Warncke, P. E. Gramlich, J. Kecht, A. Manetto, T. Carell, T. Bein*

A Programmable DNA-Based Molecular Valve for Colloidal Mesoporous Silica

M. Walz, M. Schirmer, F. Vollnhals, T. Lukasczyk, H.-P. Steinrück, H. Marbach*

Electrons as “Invisible Ink”!

A. Takaoka, L. C. H. Gerber, J. C. Peters*

Access to Well-Defined Ruthenium(I) and Osmium(I) Metalloradicals

J. Zhang, X.-J. Wu, Z. Wang, Yu Chen, X. Wang, M. Zhou, H. Scheer, K. Zhao*

Single Fused Gene Approach to Photoswitchable and Fluorescent Biliproteins



“My most exciting discovery to date has been the functionalization of endohedral metallofullerenes. My biggest motivation is to realize that where there is a will, there is a way ...”

This and more about Takeshi Akasaka can be found on page 3408.

Author Profile

Takeshi Akasaka ————— 3408

Concepts of Nanochemistry

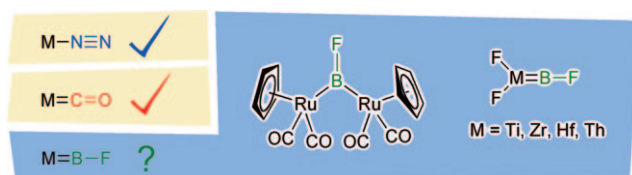
Ludovico Cademartiri, Geoffrey A. Ozin

reviewed by N. Korber ————— 3409

Click Chemistry for Biotechnology and Materials Science

Joerg Lahann

reviewed by R. Hoogenboom ————— 3410



B and F become BFFs: The last of the neutral first-row main group diatomics, BF, has conspicuously eluded synthetic chemists and their attempts to stabilize it by transition metals. After decades of near

misses, two contrasting families of fluoroborylene transition metal complexes have been definitively synthesized by the research groups of Aldridge and Andrews.

Highlights

Borylene Complexes

H. Braunschweig,*
R. D. Dewhurst ————— 3412–3414

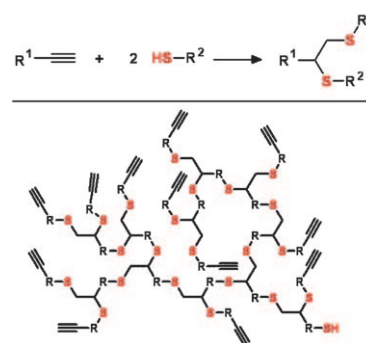
Fashionably Late: Synthesis and Characterization of Transition-Metal–Fluoroborylene Complexes

Synthetic Methods

R. Hoogenboom* — 3415–3417

Thiol–Yne Chemistry: A Powerful Tool for Creating Highly Functional Materials

Branching out: Thiol–yne chemistry is emerging as new tool for polymer chemists, as it represents a unique and efficient coupling procedure to create highly branched structures (see scheme). This method can be used to prepare highly functional dendrimers and hyperbranched polymers.



Minireviews

Cyclopamine

P. Heretsch, L. Tzagkaroulaki,
A. Giannis* — 3418–3427

Cyclopamine and Hedgehog Signaling: Chemistry, Biology, Medical Perspectives

The freaky molecule: From Odysseus' encounter with the cyclops and the appearance of cyclops-like sheep in Idaho more than 3000 years later, to the discovery of cyclopamine and the hedgehog signaling pathway as well as a highly selective anticancer therapy—this sometimes creepy but always interesting story is told in this Minireview.



Reviews

Nanocatalysts

S. Shylesh,* V. Schünemann,
W. R. Thiel* — 3428–3459

Magnetically Separable Nanocatalysts: Bridges between Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Catalysis



An attractive concept: Quasihomogeneous magnetic nanoparticles and magnetic nanocomposites have found increasing application in organic synthesis; for example, they are ideal supports for the heterogenization of homogeneous catalysts (the picture shows a catalyst that can be removed with a simple magnet). This Review summarizes recent developments in the synthesis, characterization, and applications of these materials.

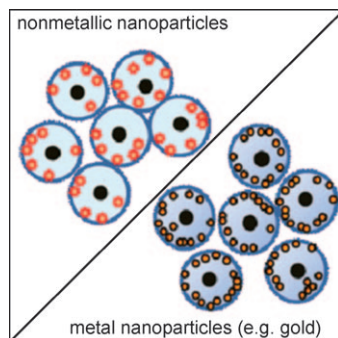
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individuals who are personal members of a national chemical society prices are available on request. Postage and handling charges included. All prices are subject to local VAT/sales tax.

Communications

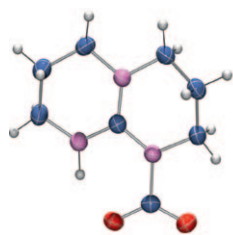
All present and accounted for? Cell mass spectrometry was used to determine the quantity of both gold and polystyrene nano-/microparticles taken up into cells (see picture). The uptake amounts measured for gold nanoparticles were similar to those determined by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry, a technique which can not be used to measure the cellular uptake of nonmetal particles.



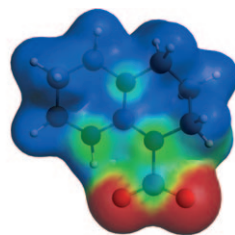
Cell Mass Spectrometry

H.-C. Lin, H.-H. Lin, C.-Y. Kao, A. L. Yu, W.-P. Peng,* C.-H. Chen* — **3460–3464**

Quantitative Measurement of Nano-/Microparticle Endocytosis by Cell Mass Spectrometry



In a crystal at last: CO₂ binds reversibly to the guanidine molecule TBD. The zwitterionic structure of the adduct is demonstrated by X-ray diffraction analysis and

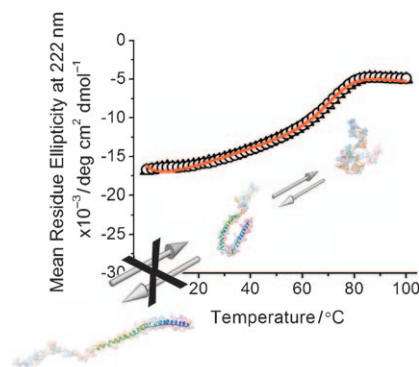


computational methods (see picture; left: C blue, H white, N pink, O red), while its fluxionality in solution is revealed by NMR spectroscopy.

CO₂ Binding

C. Villiers,* J. P. Dognon,* R. Pollet, P. Thuéry, M. Ephritikhine* — **3465–3468**

An Isolated CO₂ Adduct of a Nitrogen Base: Crystal and Electronic Structures



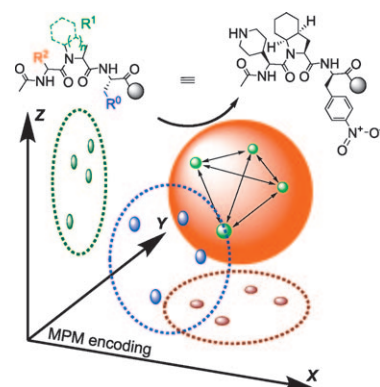
Shape shifting linked to disease: A single-molecule fluorescence technique was used to probe structures of an intrinsically disordered brain protein. A mutation was found to tilt the coupled binding–folding energy landscape of the protein and inhibited switching between induced ordered structures (see picture). The observations provide fundamental insight into the molecular basis of Parkinson's disease.

Protein Folding

A. C. M. Ferreón, C. R. Moran, J. C. Ferreón, A. A. Deniz* — **3469–3472**

Alteration of the α -Synuclein Folding Landscape by a Mutation Related to Parkinson's Disease

Reloaded matrix: Facile optical encoding of polyethylene glycol (PEG) based resins provides a direct identification of compounds in combinatorial libraries, and the structures may be correlated with bioactivity. The new technique, microparticle matrix (MPM) encoding (see picture), circumvents some problems often encountered in solid-phase combinatorial chemistry and is extremely simple to implement.



Combinatorial Chemistry

M. Meldal,* S. F. Christensen — **3473–3476**

Microparticle Matrix Encoding of Beads

Frontiers of Chemistry: From Molecules to Systems

A One-Day Symposium

On 21st May 2010 in Paris

at the Maison de la Chimie

(near the Eiffel Tower and Les Invalides)

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Nobel Prize 2007



Jean-Marie Lehn
Nobel Prize 1987



Roger Y. Tsien
Nobel Prize 2008



Ada Yonath
Nobel Prize 2009



Luisa De Cola



Alan R. Fersht



Marc Fontecave



Michael Grätzel



Michel Orrit



Nicolas Winssinger

Posters will be displayed also online from 1st April

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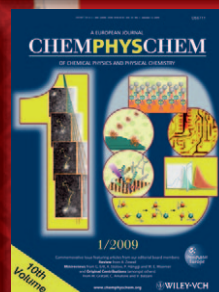


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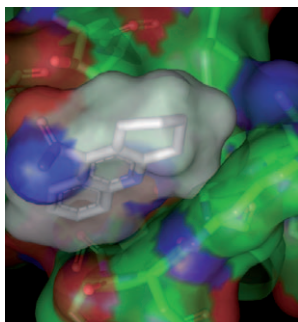
E. Amouyal, M. Che,
F. C. De Schryver,
A. R. Fersht, P. Göllitz,
J. T. Hynes, J.-M. Lehn

Topics

catalysis, biochemical imaging,
chemical biology, bionanotechnology,
proteomics, spectroscopy, solar cells



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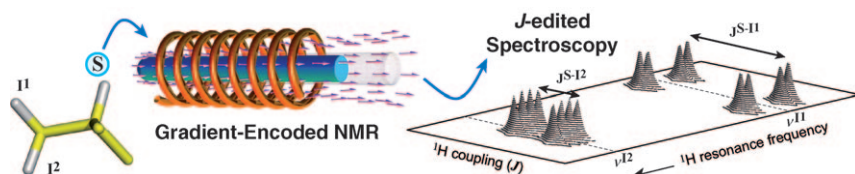


Screening with codes: A versatile methodology for the development of small-molecule affinity chromatography ligands for protein targets is presented. The combination of computational enrichment with automated screening and affinity mapping of an optically encoded combinatorial library allows identification of a novel set of ligands for the single-step purification of human growth hormone (see picture).

Protein Purification

J. E. Rasmussen,* C. B. Schiødt, S. F. Christensen, L. Nørskov-Lauritsen, M. Meldal, P. M. St. Hilaire,* K. J. Jensen* ————— 3477–3480

Small-Molecule Affinity Ligands for Protein Purification: Combined Computational Enrichment and Automated In-line Screening of an Optically Encoded Library



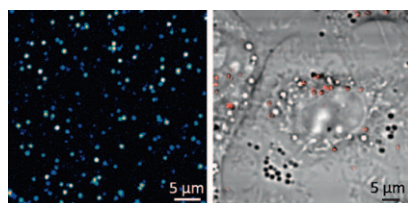
Finger on the pulse: Selective experiments can be simultaneously run on different parts of the sample when NMR sequences based on a spatial encoding are used. This approach was applied to a gradient-encoded selective refocusing sequence.

The resulting data provide a collection of all the couplings that involve a given proton spin, which can be conveniently assigned and measured from only one spectrum.

NMR Techniques

N. Giraud, L. Béguin, J. Courtieu, D. Merlet* ————— 3481–3484

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Using a Spatial Frequency Encoding: Application to J-Edited Spectroscopy along the Sample

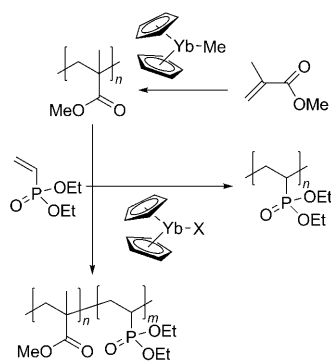


Au/Ag alloyed nanostructures exhibit a bright three-photon luminescence (3PL; see picture, left) upon excitation by a femtosecond laser at 1290 nm, with an intensity level one order of magnitude higher than pure Au or Ag nanoparticles. As the excitation is outside the range of plasmon resonance, 3PL enables bioimaging (right) with negligible photothermal toxicity.

Imaging Agents

L. Tong, C. M. Cobley, J. Chen, Y. Xia,* J.-X. Cheng* ————— 3485–3488

Bright Three-Photon Luminescence from Gold/Silver Alloyed Nanostructures for Bioimaging with Negligible Photothermal Toxicity



Transfer ticket: A group transfer polymerization (GTP) reaction mechanism operates in the living polymerization of diethyl vinylphosphonate, in which high-molecular-weight homo- and copolymers are produced using simple rare-earth-metal complexes (see scheme). The mechanism is consistent with the well-known and established mechanism for polar monomers such as acrylates, and opens up a new approach toward phosphorus-containing polymeric materials.

Phosphorus-Containing Polymers

U. B. Seemann, J. E. Dengler, B. Rieger* ————— 3489–3491

High-Molecular-Weight Poly(vinylphosphonate)s by Single-Component Living Polymerization Initiated by Rare-Earth-Metal Complexes



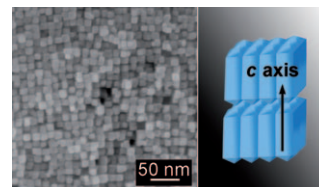
Nanorod Arrays

J. F. Liu, L. L. Wang, X. M. Sun,*
X. Q. Zhu ————— **3492–3495**



Cerium Vanadate Nanorod Arrays from Ionic Chelator-Mediated Self-Assembly

Line them up: Uniform CeVO₄ nanorod arrays (see picture) were synthesized in a self-assembly approach assisted by ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) molecules in aqueous media. EDTA is important not only in controlling anisotropic growth by restricting the active points of certain faces, but also in mediating the assembly by forming intermolecular hydrogen bonds.

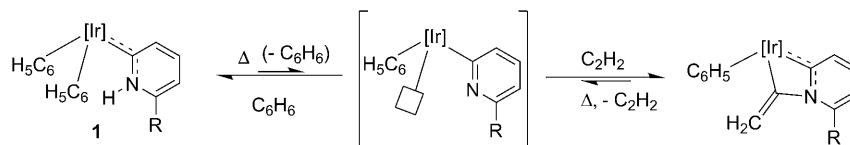


Cycloaddition Reactions

E. Álvarez, Y. A. Hernández,
J. López-Serrano, C. Maya, M. Paneque,
A. Petronilho, M. L. Poveda,* V. Salazar,
F. Vattier, E. Carmona* — **3496–3499**



Metallacyclic Pyridylidene Structures from Reactions of Terminal Pyridylidenes with Alkenes and Acetylene



Iridium pyridyl species are key intermediates in the title reactions. Thermal elimination of benzene from complexes **1** (R = Me, Ph) creates a vacant coordination site accessible to unsaturated hydro-

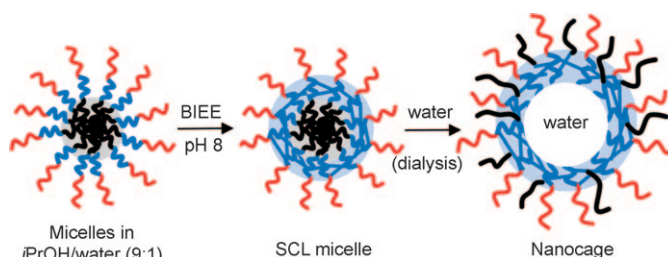
carbons. Subsequent intramolecular nucleophilic attack by the pyridyl nitrogen atom to the alkene or vinylidene leads to iridacyclic pyridylidene structures (see scheme).

Polymers

S. Sugihara,* S. P. Armes,*
A. L. Lewis ————— **3500–3503**



One-Pot Synthesis of Biomimetic Shell Cross-Linked Micelles and Nanocages by ATRP in Alcohol/Water Mixtures



Shell shock: The one-pot synthesis of shell cross-linked (SCL) micelles was achieved using an ABC triblock copolymer in a 9:1 alcohol/water mixture. These SCL micelles were dialyzed against water,

leading to solvation of the core-forming PMPC chains. If the cross-linking is not too high, these chains migrate through the inner shell to join the coronal PEO chains, hence forming nanocages.

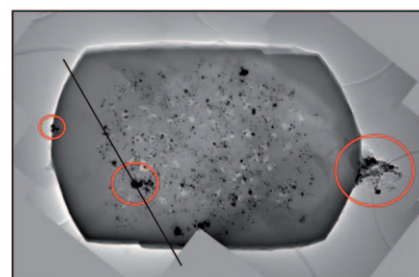
Hybrid Materials

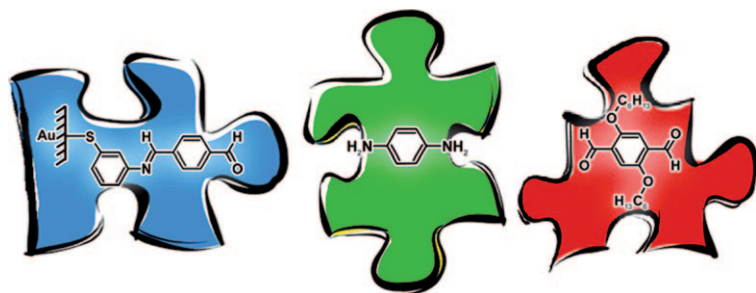
A. B. Laursen, K. T. Højholt,
L. F. Lundegaard, S. B. Simonsen,
S. Helveg, F. Schüth, M. Paul,
J.-D. Grunwaldt, S. Kegnæs,
C. H. Christensen,*
K. Egeblad* ————— **3504–3507**



Substrate Size-Selective Catalysis with Zeolite-Encapsulated Gold Nanoparticles

The Dark Crystal: A hybrid material is reported that is comprised of 1–2 nm sized gold nanoparticles, accessible only through zeolite micropores in a silicalite-1 crystal, as shown by three-dimensional TEM tomography (see picture). Calcination experiments indicate that the embedded nanoparticles are highly stable towards sintering.





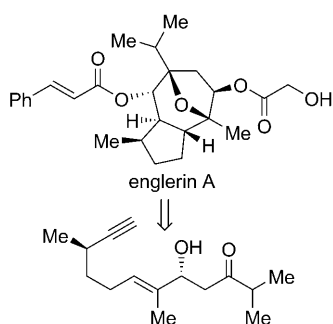
Tunneling through: The sequencing of electron-donating and electron-accepting components that are separated by a

σ -electron bridge has resulted in the highest rectification ratio to date from a molecular diode.

Molecular Electronics

G. J. Ashwell,* B. Urasinska-Wojcik,
L. J. Phillips — 3508–3512

In Situ Stepwise Synthesis of Functional Multijunction Molecular Wires on Gold Electrodes and Gold Nanoparticles

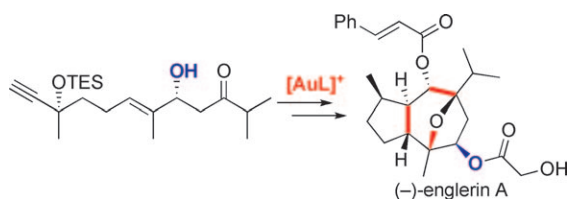


The golden touch: Total synthesis of natural (–)-englerin A from (R)-citronellal has been achieved using a gold-catalyzed cyclization as the key step (see scheme). No protecting-group manipulations were required in the synthetic sequence.

Natural Product Synthesis (1)

Q. Zhou, X. Chen, D. Ma* — 3513–3516

Asymmetric, Protecting-Group-Free Total Synthesis of (–)-Englerin A



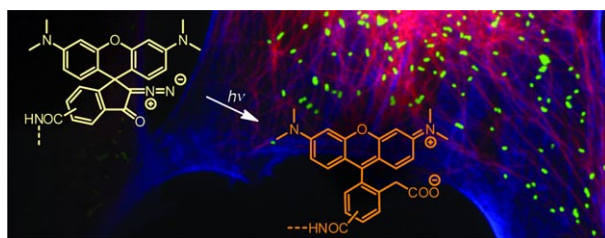
All that glitters is gold: The total synthesis of the natural enantiomers of englerins A and B has been completed using a gold-catalyzed stereoselective domino alkyne/

alkene/carbonyl cyclization of an enyne with an unprotected alcohol group at a stereogenic allylic position (see scheme; TES = triethylsilyl).

Natural Product Synthesis (2)

K. Molawi, N. Delpont,
A. M. Echavarren* — 3517–3519

Enantioselective Synthesis of (–)-Englerins A and B



A bright future: The reaction of diazo-methane with acid chlorides obtained from *N,N,N',N'*-tetraalkylrhodamines affords 2-diazo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indenespiro[1,9]-9*H*-xanthen-3-ones—a

novel class of caged rhodamines. These dyes allow new imaging procedures based on the step-wise activation and detection of several fluorescent markers (see picture).

Caged Fluorescence

V. N. Belov,* C. A. Wurm,* V. P. Boyarskiy,
S. Jakobs, S. W. Hell* — 3520–3523

Rhodamines NN: A Novel Class of Caged Fluorescent Dyes

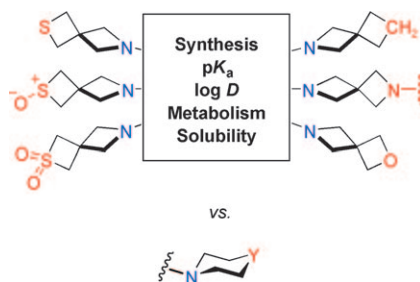


Drug Design

J. A. Burkhard, B. Wagner, H. Fischer,
F. Schuler, K. Müller,*
E. M. Carreira* _____ **3524–3527**



Synthesis of Azaspirocycles and their
Evaluation in Drug Discovery



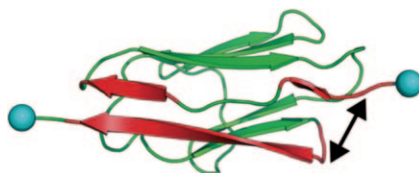
Make it spiro! Readily synthesized heteroatom-substituted spiro-[3.3]heptanes generally show higher aqueous solubility than their cyclohexane analogues, and show a trend towards higher metabolic stability. The novel framework can be mounted onto scaffolds of druglike structures, such as fluoroquinolones, to afford active compounds with similar or even improved metabolic stability.

Protein Folding

J. M. Nunes, U. Hensen, L. Ge,
M. Lipinsky, J. Helenius, H. Grubmüller,*
D. J. Müller* _____ **3528–3531**



A “Force Buffer” Protecting
Immunoglobulin Titin



The adventures of titin: in vertebrates, titin filaments control the extensibility of the muscle sarcomere. The titin immunoglobulin 27 unfolds through an intermediate (see structure; arrow: hydrogen bonds ruptured to reach intermediate) that it is highly independent of the force load applied. It is shown that this intermediate acts as a “force buffer” that protects immunoglobulin from unfolding at physiologically applied forces.

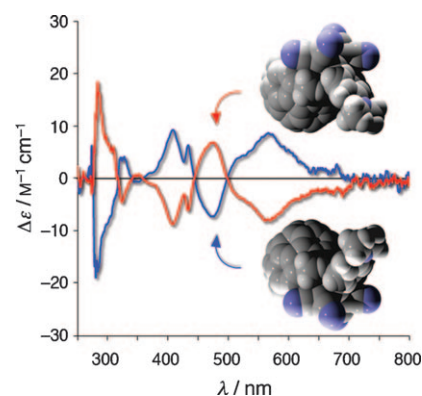
Hindered Rotation

M. Yamada, P. Rivera-Fuentes,
W. B. Schweizer,
F. Diederich* _____ **3532–3535**



Optical Stability of Axially Chiral Push–
Pull-Substituted Buta-1,3-dienes: Effect of
a Single Methyl Group on the C₆₀ Surface

A new spin on C₆₀: Axially chiral, push–pull buta-1,3-diene chromophores conjugated to vicinally methylated fullerenes (see picture) have high barriers of rotation about their chiral axes. These high barriers allowed their optical resolution and the determination of the absolute configuration by comparison of experimental and calculated circular dichroism spectra. The methyl group is rigidly fixed upon the surface of the carbon sphere and is responsible for the high rotational barriers.



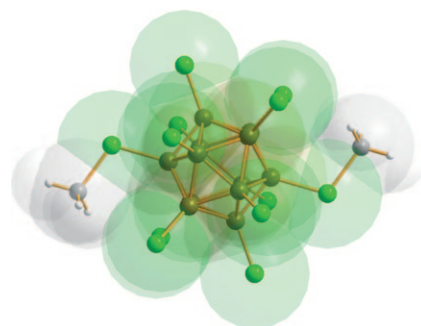
Dodecaborates

C. Bolli, J. Derendorf, M. Keßler,
C. Knapp,* H. Scherer, C. Schulz,
J. Warneke _____ **3536–3538**



Synthesis, Crystal Structure, and
Reactivity of the Strong Methylating Agent
Me₂B₁₂Cl₁₂

Give Me strength: Methylation of the easily accessible weakly coordinating dianion [B₁₂Cl₁₂]^{2−} affords Me₂B₁₂Cl₁₂ (see picture). This neutral compound is a stronger methylating agent than commonly used methyl triflate, and it even methylates benzene. The synthesis, crystal structure, and reactivity of Me₂B₁₂Cl₁₂ in solution and the gas phase are discussed.



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(see article for access details).



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Keywords _____ 3540

Authors _____ 3541

Preview _____ 3543

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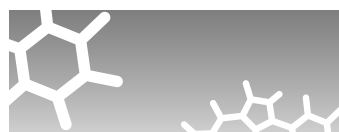
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2010

10