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DNA and RNA Devices

F. C. Simmel and Y. Krishnan

Protein Structure in the Gas Phase

P. E. Barran

Arsasilene and Air-Stable Disilenes

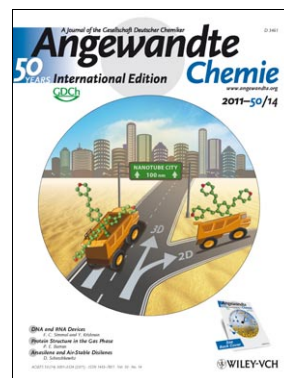
D. Scheschkewitz



Cover Picture

Revital Kaminker, Ronit Popovitz-Biro, and Milko E. van der Boom*

The dominant factor in the assembly process leading to the formation of coordination polymer nanotubes (CPNTs) is related to the 3D geometry of a multidentate ligand. In contrast, networks of interconnected spheres were generated with ligands having essentially 2D structures, regardless of the different number of palladium coordination sites. This ligand-structure effect is described by M. E. van der Boom and co-workers in their Communication on page 3224 ff.

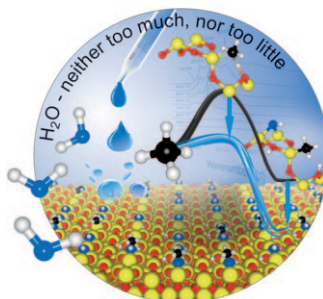
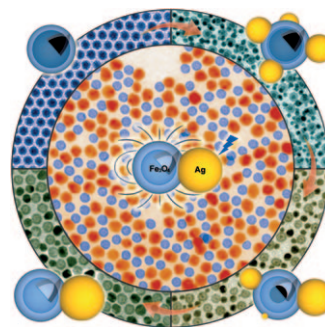


Nucleic Acid Devices

Nucleic acids are important building blocks for nanotechnology because of their controllable photochemical properties. In their Review on page 3124 ff., F. C. Simmel and Y. Krishnan give an overview of the current status in the development of molecular machines and computers based on nucleic acids.

Hybrid Nanoparticles

In their Communication on page 3158 ff., Y. Sun and co-workers report the synthesis of hybrid nanoparticles that are composed of silver and iron oxide nanodomains. The nanoparticles exhibit both plasmonic and magnetic properties.



Activation of Methane

C. Copéret, P. Sautet et al. report the unexpected effect of small amounts of water on the activity of pretreated γ -alumina at 700°C in their Communication on page 3202 ff.