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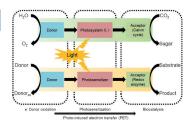


Artificial Photosynthesis

S. H. Lee, J. H. Kim, C. B. Park*

Coupling Photocatalysis and Redox Biocatalysis Toward Biocatalyzed Artificial Photosynthesis

Nature versus man-made: Biocatalyzed artificial photosynthesis occurs through the coupling of redox biocatalysis and photocatalysis to mimic natural photosynthesis based on visible-light-driven regeneration of enzyme cofactors. Key design principles for reaction components, such as electron donors, photosensitizers, and electron mediators, are described for artificial photosynthesis involving biocatalytic assemblies.



Chem. Eur. J.

DOI: 10.1002/chem.201204385

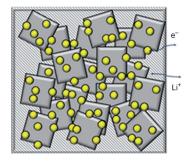


Anode Materials

F. Dang, Y. Oaki, T. Kokubu, E. Hosono,* H. Zhou,* H. Imai*

Formation of Nanostructured MnO/Co/Solid-Electrolyte Interphase Ternary Composites as a Durable Anode Material for Lithium-Ion Batteries

An ode to anodes: Ternary nanocomposites consisting of a porous MnO framework, metallic Co nanoparticles, and a solid–electrolyte interphase (SEI) were produced from MnCO₃ precursors. As the highly dispersed Co nanoparticles and SEI provide electron and Li-ion conductive networks, respectively, the MnO frameworks are applicable as durable anode materials for Li-ion batteries.



Chem. Asian I.

DOI: 10.1002/asia.201201109

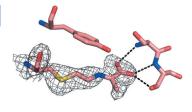


Aldolases

N. Timms, C. L. Windle, A. Polyakova, J. R. Ault, C. H. Trinh, A. R. Pearson, A. Nelson, A. Berry*

Structural Insights into the Recovery of Aldolase Activity in N-Acetylneuraminic Acid Lyase by Replacement of the Catalytically Active Lysine with γ -Thialysine by Using a Chemical Mutagenesis Strategy

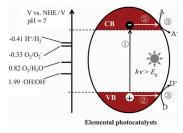
Looks like lysine: The catalytically essential lysine in N-acetylneuraminic acid lyase was replaced by thialysine by chemical modification. High yields of modified enzyme allowed detailed structural and kinetic analyses which demonstrated that thialysine is a good structural mimic of lysine, but that the altered pK_a of the thialysine results in lower recovery of activity.



ChemBioChem

DOI: 10.1002/cbic.201200714





ChemPhysChem

DOI: 10.1002/cphc.201201075

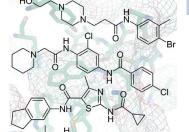
Photocatalysts

G. Liu, P. Niu, H.-M. Cheng*

Visible-Light-Active Elemental Photocatalysts

Elemental photocatalysts are emerging as a new class of visible-light-responsive catalytic materials for applications in pollutant degradation and water splitting.





ChemMedChem

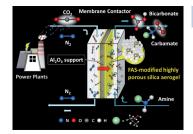
DOI: 10.1002/cmdc.201200584

Antiviral Drug Design

C. Tintori, M. Selvaraj, R. Badia, B. Clotet, J. A. Esté, M. Botta*
Computational Studies Identifying Entry Inhibitor Scaffolds Targeting the Phe 43 Cavity of HIV-1 gp120

Antiviral identification: Using a virtual screening protocol, ~250000 commercially available compounds were theoretically evaluated for potential anti-HIV activity through disruption of the gp120–CD4 interface. Twenty hits were subsequently evaluated in vitro, identifying four novel chemical scaffolds with EC50 values ranging between 25–0.9 μm against wild-type (NL4-3) HIV-1-infected MT-4 cells. Phe 43 cavity of gp120 was confirmed as the target by a mutation experiment, being the Met 475 lle mutant strain resistant to these agents.





Carbon Dioxide Capture

Y.-F. Lin,* C.-H. Chen, K.-L. Tung,* T.-Y. Wei, S.-Y. Lu, K.-S. Chang

Mesoporous Fluorocarbon-Modified Silica Aerogel Membranes Enabling Long-Term Continuous CO₂ Capture with Large Absorption Flux Enhancements

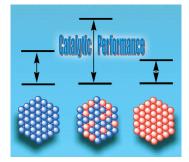
Water repulsion and CO_2 attraction: We have developed a SiO_2 aerogel membrane modified with $-CF_3$ functional groups. This has the potential to be used in a membrane contactor for CO_2 absorption. The ascoated hydrophobic SiO_2 aerogel membranes reveal excellent reusability. The hydrophobized silica aerogel membrane contactor is a promising technology for large-scale CO_2 absorption during the post-combustion process in power plants.



ChemSusChem

DOI: 10.1002/cssc.201200837

Bimetallic Nanocatalysts



ChemCatChem

DOI: 10.1002/cctc.201200591

A. K. Singh, Q. Xu*

Synergistic Catalysis over Bimetallic Alloy Nanoparticles

Co-op multiplayer: The synergistic effect of bimetallic alloy nanoparticles in various catalytic reactions is highlighted, in particular those related to fuel cells, such as the electrochemical oxidation of MeOH, EtOH, and formic acid, CO oxidation, oxygen reduction, and the dehydrogenation of ammonia borane, formic acid, hydrous hydrazine, and hydrazine borane. The use of synergistic catalysis in a number of other reactions is also discussed.







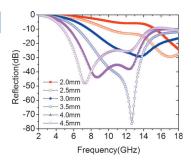


Hierarchical Nanostructures

S. He, G.-S. Wang,* C. Lu, X. Luo, B. Wen, L. Guo,* M.-S. Cao*

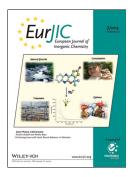
Controllable Fabrication of CuS Hierarchical Nanostructures and Their Optical, Photocatalytic, and Wave Absorption Properties

A series of CuS hierarchical nanostructures have been synthesized. The CuS nanostructures with large surface area show excellent photocatalytic degradation of methylene blue. The formation mechanism of the hierarchical structures was discussed. Selected CuS nanostructures possess excellent microwave absorbing properties. When the absorbers have a thickness is 3.5 mm, the minimum reflection loss can reach $-76.4 \, \text{dB}$ at $12.64 \, \text{GHz}$ (see graph).



Chem Plus Chem

DOI: 10.1002/cplu.201200287

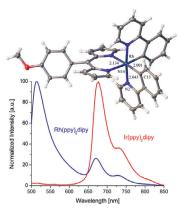


Dipyrromethene Rh/Ir Complexes

D. Ramlot, M. Rebarz, L. Volker, M. Ovaere, D. Beljonne, W. Dehaen, L. Van Meervelt, C. Moucheron, A. Kirsch-De Mesmaeker*

An Experimental and Theoretical Approach to the Photophysical Properties of Some Rh and Ir Complexes Incorporating the Dipyrromethene Ligand

The spectroscopic properties of Rh and Ir complexes that contain *meso-p*-methoxyphenyldipyrromethene (dipyH) and phenylpyridine (ppy) ligands, [Rh(dipy)₃], [Rh(ppy)₂(dipy)] and [Ir(ppy)₂(dipy)], are described and discussed from experimental and theoretical approaches.



Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.

DOI: 10.1002/ejic.201201427

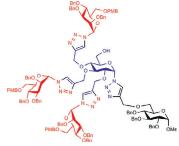


Glycoside Chemistry

M. L. Lepage, A. Bodlenner, P. Compain*

Stereoselective Synthesis of α -Glycosyl Azides by TMSOTf-Mediated Ring Opening of 1,6-Anhydro Sugars

A new route to α -glycosyl azides by way of TMSN₃ ring-opening of 1,6-anhydro sugars is presented. The potential of this methodology is demonstrated by the expeditious synthesis of a pseudopentasaccharide following a "click-click" approach.



Eur. J. Org. Chem.

DOI: 10.1002/ejoc.201201580

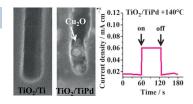


Palladium Activation

A. Mazare, N. Liu, K. Lee, M. S. Killian, P. Schmuki*

Embedded Palladium Activation as a Facile Method for TiO_2 -Nanotube Nanoparticle Decoration: Cu_2O -Induced Visible-Light Photoactivity

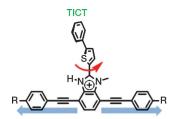
Highly decorated! A direct and efficient way to decorate TiO_2 nanotubes with copper, Cu_2O and CuO particles is shown. Active palladium species embedded in the TiO_2 nanotube walls allow specific initiation sites to be triggered for electroless copper deposition. These Cu_2O -decorated TiO_2 nanotubes could be used for water splitting.



ChemistryOpen

DOI: 10.1002/open.201200041





Asian J. Org. Chem. DOI: 10.1002/ajoc.201200203

Charge-transfer Systems

Drug Discovery

T. Inouchi, T. Nakashima,* T. Kawai*

The Origin of the Emission Properties of π -Conjugated Molecules that have an Acid-responsive Benzimidazole Unit

A twist in the tale: The emission properties of π -conjugated molecules with an N-methylbenzimidazole as a proton-responsive unit are compared between T-shaped cross-conjugated and linear conjugated molecules. Acid-responsive twisted intramolecular charge-transfer (TICT) emission requires the cross-conjugated T-shaped structure in terms of the separation of frontier molecular orbitals of HOMO and LUMO as well as bond rotation.





ChemViews magazine DOI: 10.1002/chemv.201300013

J. Rose

John LaMattina: 30 Years in Pharma

How has the pharmaceutical industry changed in the last 30 years? Dr. John L. LaMattina, former Senior Vice President, Pfizer Inc., and President, Pfizer Global Research and Development, explains that it has consolidated from a highly fractionated industry and that the discovery and development of safe, new, and effective medicines is now speeded by technology and slowed by hurdles in clinical development.



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