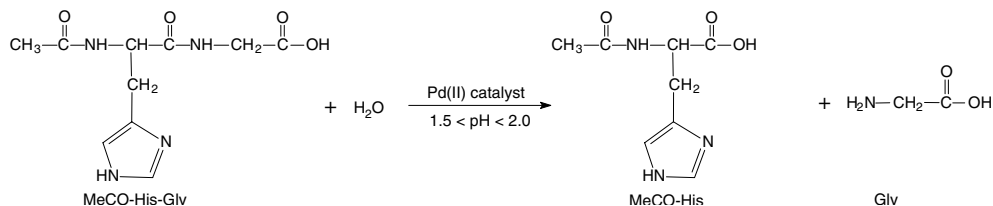


Synthesis, structure, and hydrolytic reaction of *trans*-dichlorobis(diethanolamine-*N*) palladium(II) with *N*-acetylated *L*-histidylglycine dipeptide pp 225–234

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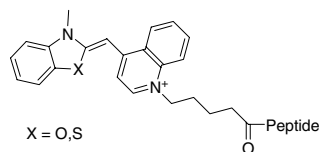


The reaction of PdCl_2 , or K_2PdCl_4 , with diethanolamine (DEA), in the molar ratio 1:2, affords the *trans*- $[\text{PdCl}_2(\text{DEA})_2]$ complex. X-ray structure analysis of this complex confirmed the formation of the *trans*-isomer. In the hydrolytic reaction between the *trans*- $[\text{PdCl}_2(\text{DEA})_2]$ or the *trans*- $[\text{Pd}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{DEA})_2]^{2+}$ complex and MeCOHis-Gly dipeptide, cleavage of the amide bond involving the carboxylic group of histidine was observed.

DNA sequence-directed assembly of two peptide bioconjugates pp 235–247

M. Thompson*

Peptide-intercalator bioconjugates are composed of the polypeptide from a DNA-binding protein and an intercalating fluorescent dye. Here, DNA template-directed assembly of two bioconjugate probes was examined by steady-state fluorescence resonance energy transfer and time-resolved single photon counting.



Synthesis, conformational characteristics and anti-influenza virus A activity of some 2-adamantylsubstituted azacycles pp 248–273

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Several compounds between 2-(2-adamantyl)piperidines, 3-(2-adamantyl)-pyrrolidines and 2-(2-adamantyl-methyl)piperidines were potent against influenza A H_3N_2 virus. The diamine derivatives **21e–g** and particularly **35a–c** possessing three pharmacophoric groups, the adamantanyl and the two amine groups, exhibited high potency. Parent structures **11** and **27** adopt a fixed *trans* conformation around C2—C2' bond. The different shape and distance between nitrogen and adamantyl pharmacophoric groups of the bioactive parent amines **11**, **27**, and **30** suggest that the influenza virus A receptor can accommodate different in size and orientation lipophilic groups.

