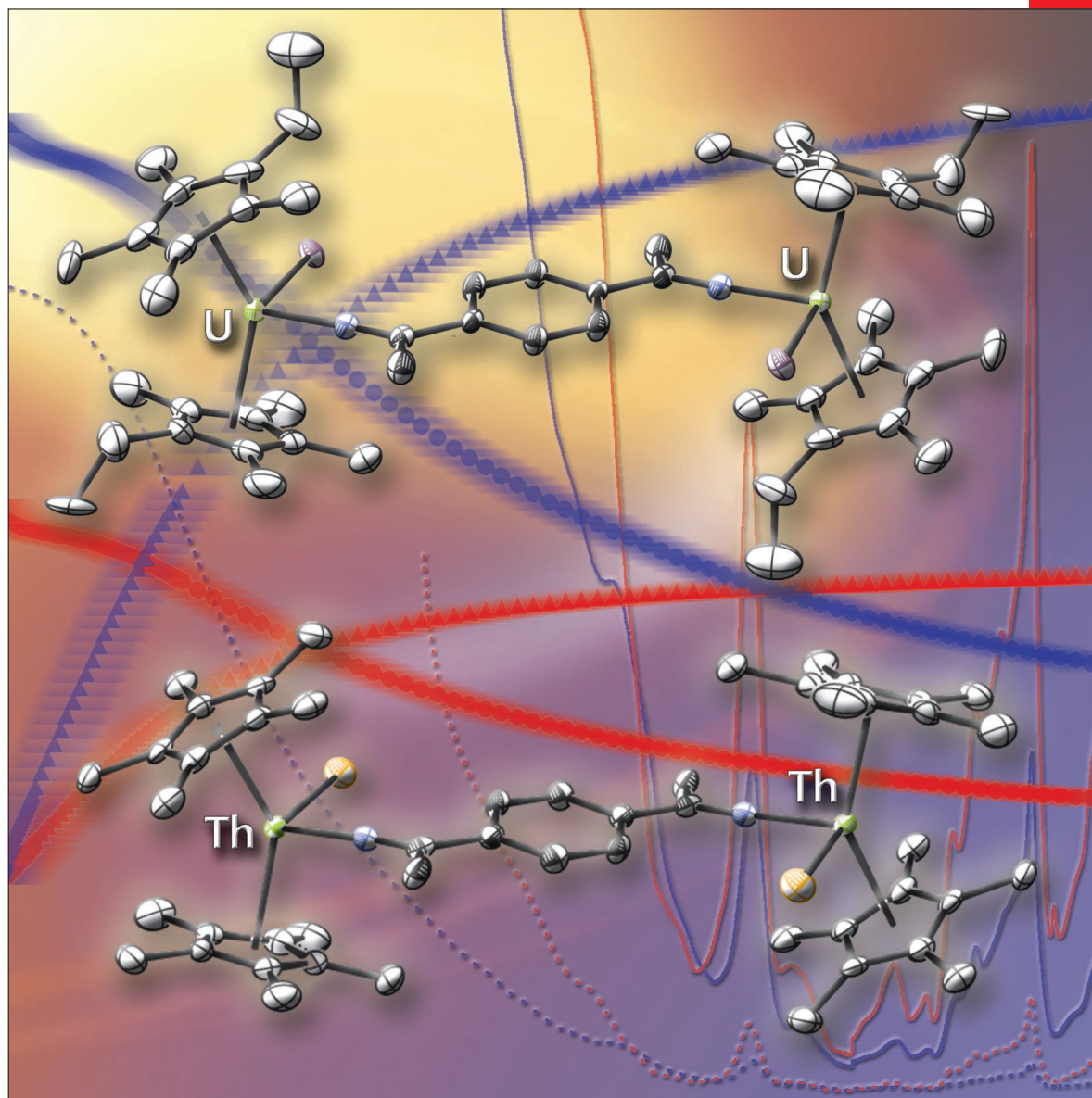


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A EUROPEAN JOURNAL

14/26

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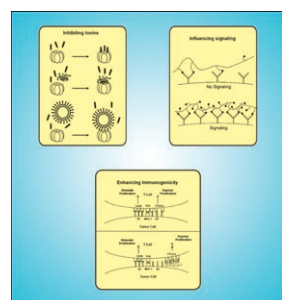
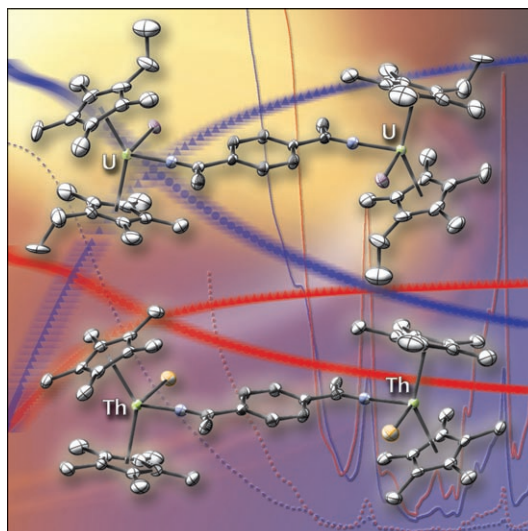
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Concept
The Design of Polyvalent Therapeutics
R. S. Kane et al.

 WILEY-VCH

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... exhibits signatures of electronic delocalization. In their Full Paper on page 7782 ff., J. L. Kiplinger, D. E. Morris et al. have shown that multimetallic uranium and thorium architectures can be easily assembled by using nitrile insertion chemistry into actinide–carbon bonds. With its covalent metal–ligand bonds, the resulting 1,4-phenylenediketimide bridging ligand provides a useful platform for the study of metal–metal interactions. Electrochemistry of the thorium analogue affords definition of metal-based processes in the uranium bimetallic system.

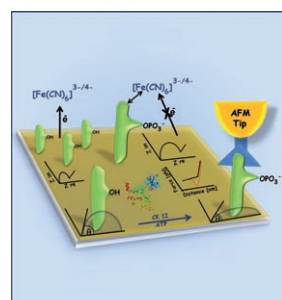
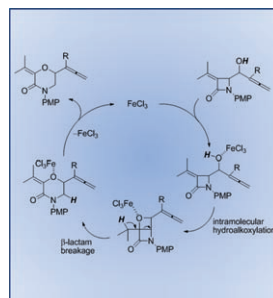


Polyvalency

In their Concept article on page 7738 ff., R. S. Kane et al. review recent developments in the design of polyvalent ligands for in vivo applications. Topics discussed include the design of polyvalent inhibitors of toxins and viruses, the use of polyvalency for targeted drug delivery and imaging, and applications of polyvalency for enhancing or suppressing immune responses.

Chemodifferentiation

In their Communication on page 7756 ff., B. Alcaide, P. Almendros, and T. Martínez del Campo describe the chemodifferentiation between an alkene and an allene moiety using iron or precious-metal catalysis, respectively. The reaction showed unprecedented chemodivergence. An iron-catalyzed tandem cycloetherification/ β -lactam ring cleavage to afford allenic morpholin-3-ones was also accomplished.



Versatile Sensors

In their Full Paper on page 7774 ff., I. Willner et al. describe versatile sensors to probe the CK2 protein kinase activity. Different methods, such as impedance spectroscopy, molecular-force interactions, or contact-angle measurements, were used and proved to be effective tools to probe the activity of the enzyme, which is active in intracellular signal transduction, cell division, and cell proliferation.



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