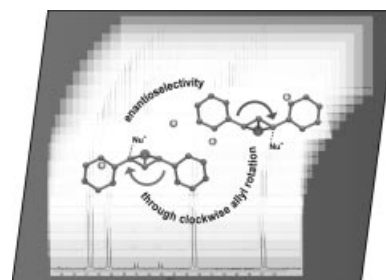


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## COVER PICTURE

The cover picture shows the low-temperature  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR signals and simplified 3D representations of *exo* and *endo* isomers of an  $(\eta^3\text{-1,3-diphenylallyl})\text{palladium(II)}$  complex in which the metal center is coordinated by a chiral xanthene-derived diphospholane ligand. Such complexes are intermediates in palladium-catalyzed allylic substitution, and their structures determined by 2D NMR spectroscopy allow for the interpretation of the enantioselectivities of the catalytic process in terms of preferential rotation of the allyl group. Key methyl groups of the chiral ligand that govern this rotation are represented by yellow spheres in the background. Details on these complexes and others and on asymmetric catalysis can be found in the article by J. A. Osborn, L. Barloy et al. on p. 3987ff. The authors are indebted to Bernard Lafleuril (CURRI-Visu) for his help concerning the artwork of the cover picture.



## MICROREVIEW

### Contents

#### 3971 R. Blasius, C. Moucheron, A. Kirsch-De Mesmaeker\*

Photoadducts of Metallic Compounds with  
 Nucleic Acids – Role Played by the Photoelectron  
 Transfer Process and by the TAP and HAT  
 Ligands in the  $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}$  Complexes

**Keywords:** Photoadducts / Electron transfer /  
 Ruthenium(II) complexes / GMP / DNA

