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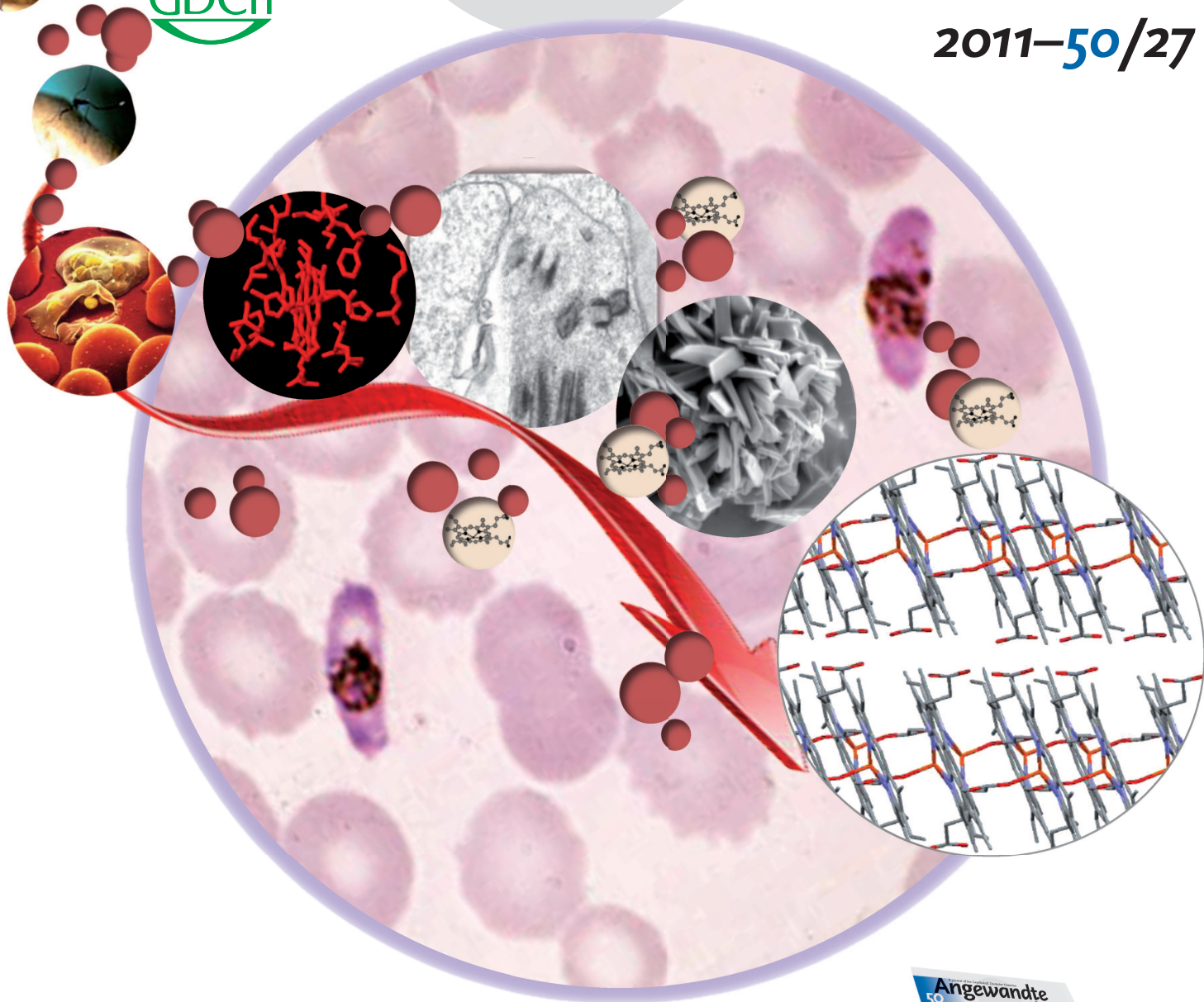
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Acyl Transfer

P. R. Schreiner and C. E. Müller

Catalytic Hydrosilylation

M. Beller et al.

Quaternary Carbon Centers

M. Shimizu

Coordination Polymers

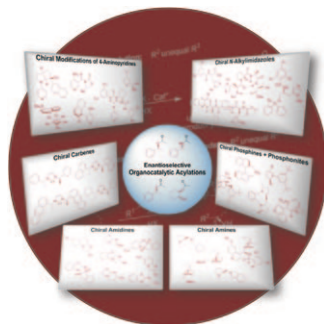
A. Facchetti



Cover Picture

D. Scott Bohle,* Erin L. Dodd, Aaron J. Kosar, Lauren Sharma, Peter W. Stephens,* Liliana Suárez, and Dagobert Tazoo

Transmission, invasion, digestion, crystallization, and reproduction are all critical parts of the life cycle of the malaria parasite. With the onset of drug-resistant strains, new antimalarial drugs are urgently needed, and all aspects of the parasite's unique lifecycle and biochemistry need to be exploited. D. S. Bohle, P. W. Stephens, et al. describe in their Communication on page 6151 ff. new soluble malaria pigment derivatives and characterize their interactions with the quinoline antimalarials.

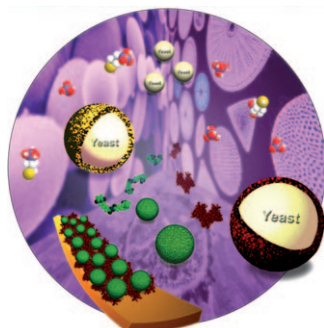
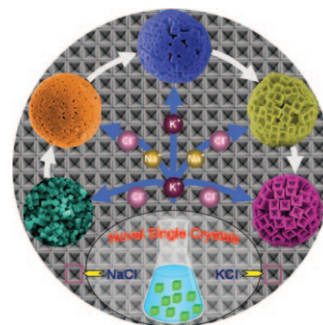


Acyl Transfer

P. R. Schreiner and C. E. Müller describe in their Review on page 6012 ff. classes of organocatalysts for the efficient electroselective transfer of acyl groups onto nucleophiles for the preparation of chiral compounds. Many of these reactions can compete with enzyme- and metal-catalyzed variants.

Crystal Growth

In their Communication on page 6044 ff., Z. Zhang, S. Wang, et al. report the controlled synthesis of water-soluble single crystals of NaCl and KCl with complex hopper-like nanoarchitectures that grow at the interface between water droplets and organic solvent.



Biomimicry

Living yeast cells can be individually encapsulated within thiol-functionalized silica shells. In their Communication on page 6115 ff., I. S. Choi and co-workers report how the shells can be further functionalized in various coupling reactions.