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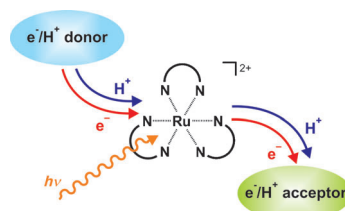


Electron Transfer

O. S. Wenger*

Proton-Coupled Electron Transfer Originating from Excited States of Luminescent Transition-Metal Complexes

Electron transfer revisited! Proton-coupled electron transfer (PCET) is a key process in natural photosynthesis and nitrogen fixation. For artificial photosynthesis, PCET reactions originating directly from electronically excited states are particularly important. Recent fundamental investigations of this important class of reactions are reviewed.



Chem. Eur. J.
DOI: [10.1002/chem.201102011](https://doi.org/10.1002/chem.201102011)

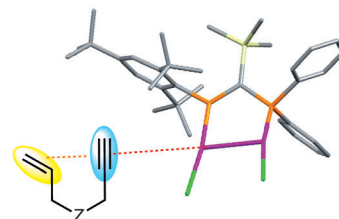


Gold Complexes

S. Ito,* L. Zhai, K. Mikami

Combination of sp^2 - and sp^3 -Type Phosphorus Atoms for Gold Chemistry: Preparation, Structure, and Catalytic Activity of Gold Complexes That Bear Ligated 2-Silyl-1,3-diphosphapropenes

Ch-ch-ch-changes: The auropophilic characteristics of a digold(I) structure induce conformational change of the sterically protected 2-silyl-1,3-diphosphapropene moiety, and are effective in activating several enyne substrates to lead to cycloisomerization under moderate conditions (see graphic).



Chem. Asian J.
DOI: [10.1002/asia.201100310](https://doi.org/10.1002/asia.201100310)

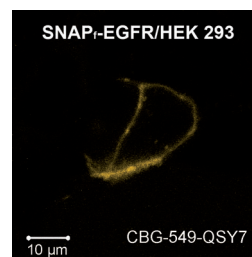


Cell Imaging

X. Sun, A. Zhang, B. Baker, L. Sun, A. Howard, J. Buswell, D. Maurel, A. Masharina, K. Johnsson, C. J. Noren, M.-Q. Xu,* I. R. Corrêa, Jr.*

Development of SNAP-Tag Fluorogenic Probes for Wash-Free Fluorescence Imaging

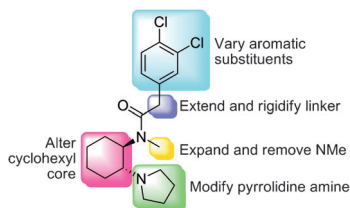
A cleaner image: We report the design and application of an improved labeling system, which combines the use of a faster reacting variant of SNAP-tag, termed SNAP_f, with fluorogenic benzylguanine probes for wash-free labeling of fusion proteins in living cells.



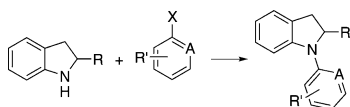
ChemBioChem
DOI: [10.1002/cbic.201100173](https://doi.org/10.1002/cbic.201100173)



ChemPhysChem
DOI: 10.1002/cphc.201100387



ChemMedChem
DOI: 10.1002/cmdc.201100278



ChemSusChem
DOI: 10.1002/cssc.201100098



ChemCatChem
DOI: 10.1002/cctc.201100146

Computational Chemistry

P. Schwerdtfeger*

The Pseudopotential Approximation in Electronic Structure Theory

The **pseudopotential approximation** introduced in 1934 by Hans G. A. Hellmann (1903–1938), shown in the picture, is the most successful and widely used theory in relativistic electronic structure calculations producing results for valence properties for atoms, molecules or infinite systems such as the solid state in close agreement to all-electron methods.

Antiparasitic Agents

V. C. Smith, L. A. T. Cleghorn, A. Woodland, D. Spinks, I. Hallyburton, I. T. Collie, N. Yi Mok, S. Norval, R. Brenk, A. H. Fairlamb, J. A. Frearson, K. D. Read, I. H. Gilbert,* P. G. Wyatt*

Optimisation of the Anti-*Trypanosoma brucei* Activity of the Opioid Agonist U50488

Screening of the LOPAC library against *Trypanosoma brucei* in culture identified a number of compounds with selective antiproliferative activity. This paper describes the modification of key structural elements of the hit U50488 to investigate structure–activity relationships and to optimise its antiproliferative activity and pharmacokinetic properties.

Microwave Synthesis

L. Basolo, A. Bernasconi, E. Borsini, G. Broggini, E. M. Beccalli*

Solvent-Free, Microwave-Assisted *N*-Arylation of Indolines by using Low Palladium Catalyst Loadings

Indulging in indolines: A series of substituted *N*-aryl indolines is prepared by a solvent-free, palladium-catalyzed procedure under microwave irradiation. Low catalyst loadings can be used, and a range of commercially available substrates is successfully converted. The reaction proceeds in good yields and in short reaction time with aryl bromides, chlorides, and iodides, also on 2-substituted indolines.

Structure Modifier

U. Zavyalova, G. Weinberg, W. Frandsen, F. Girgsdies, T. Risse, K. P. Dinse, R. Schloegl, R. Horn*

Lithium as a Modifier for Morphology and Defect Structure of Porous Magnesium Oxide Materials Prepared by Gel Combustion Synthesis

Once intimately united—though, at the end divided: Gel combustion synthesis is used in an attempt to synthesize Li doped MgO, a classical catalyst for methane oxidative coupling. At low Li loadings, hierarchically structured materials are obtained resistant to temperatures up to 800 °C. At higher Li loadings, these structures collapse into phase separated Li₂CO₃ and MgO. Li⁺ incorporated in MgO could not be detected. Addition of Li modifies the morphology and defect structure of MgO, which is studied systematically using a multimethod approach.

