A water-soluble,...

... polymer-supported oxometalloporphyrin is reported by C.-M. Che et al. in their Full Paper on page 3020 ff. A dioxoruthenium(vi) porphyrin covalently attached to poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG) forms a micellar structure in aqueous solution. The oxidation of hydrocarbons by the PEG-supported metalloporphyrin, together with the catalytic properties of its carbonyl analogue towards oxidation, aziridation, and amidation of hydrocarbons, are reported.











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Inorganic Micelles

In their Concept on page 2926 ff., R. F. Lobo, D. G. Vlachos et al. review the spontaneous formation of stable silica nanoparticles in basic solutions and give an interpretation in terms of classical ideas of self-assembly of molecular aggregates. The phase behavior of the solutions can be described using the pseudophase approximation. The connection of the particles to zeolites and mesoporous materials synthesis is explained.

Synthetic Multifunctional Pores

In their Concept article on page 2936 ff., S. Matile and G. Das introduce the concept of synthetic multifunctional pores as substrate-independent optical signal transducers of chemical reactions, with emphasis on the combination with substrate-specific signal generation in biomolecular transformations.





Supramolecular Chemistry

In their Full Paper on page 2945 ff., M. J. Hardie et al. describe an investigation of the solution and solid-state behavior of two discrete metallo-supramolecular polyhedra formed from late transition-metal ions and trimeric CTVbased cavitands. They demonstrate that the self-assembly pathway and the interplay of discrete metallo-supramolecular species and infinite coordination networks in the trimeric cavitand ligand systems can be controlled through host-guest interactions.

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