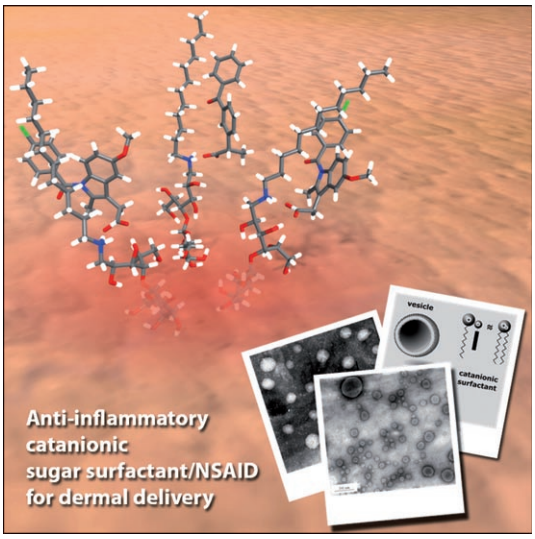
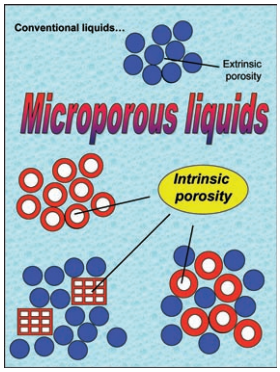
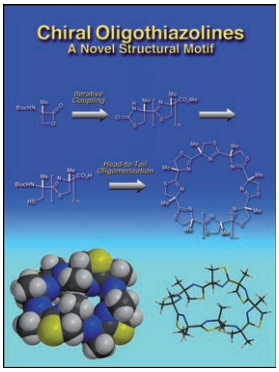
… based on a sugar-derived surfactant and a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) is described by I. Rico-Lattes et al. in their Full Paper on page 3039 ff. These catanionic vesicles provided a bioactive formulation for the dermal administration of NSAIDs. This original formulation showed very interesting benefits. It improved the anti-inflammatory activity of the NSAID in vivo and it ensured a slower diffusion of the NSAID through the skin.

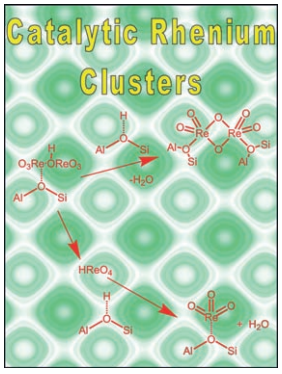




Porous Liquids
Engineering permanent microporosity into the liquid state is a novel concept that is of interest both fundamentally and, given the usefulness of microporous solids, potentially even in the long term for applications. In their Concept article on page 3020 ff., S. L. James et al. describe synthetic approaches to porous liquids that can be envisaged based on engineering empty pores *within* molecules (or particles) in the liquid phase, but which are inaccessible to other constituents of the liquid.



Chiral Oligothiazolines
In their Full Paper on page 3026 ff., T. Fukuyama and coworkers describe the synthesis, molecular recognition, and anticancer activity of a series of novel structural motifs based on chiral thiazolines. Linear oligomers inhibit cell growth of several cancer cell lines such as PC-3, HCT-116, and HPAC.



Catalytic Rhenium–Oxo Species
In their Full Paper on page 3048 ff., E. Iglesia et al. describe the synthesis, structures, and reactivity of Re–oxo species grafted onto the zeolite ZSM5. Within the zeolite channels, stable Si-OReO_3-Al species have been isolated. Their structures have been determined by using infrared, Raman, and extended X-ray-absorption fine-structure spectroscopy. The Re–oxo zeolite species catalyze the oxidative conversion of C_2H_5OH to $CH_3CH_2OCOCH_3$ and $(CH_3CH_2O)_2$-$CHCH_3$ with only trace formation of total oxidation products.