CHEMISTRY
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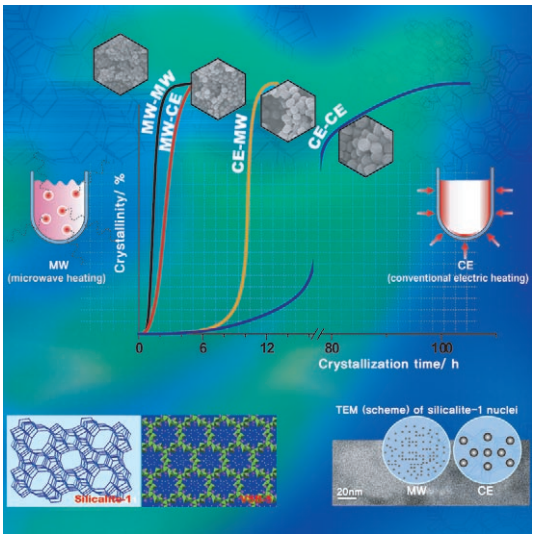
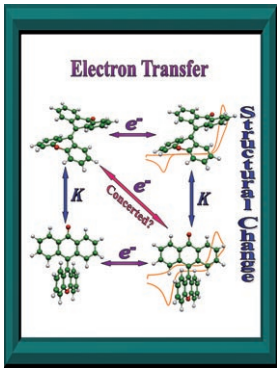
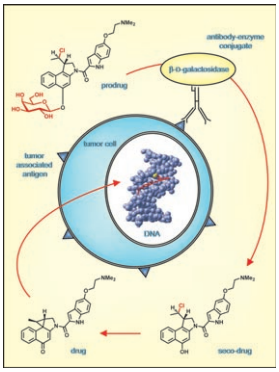
… has been used for the rapid nucleation and crystallization of microporous materials. In their Full Paper on page 4410, ff., J.-S. Chang, S. H. Jhung et al. discuss a key issue of how the nucleation and crystal growth steps in the syntheses of microporous materials can be accelerated by microwave irradiation and how the size of the crystals obtained is affected. The cover shows crystallization curves and the size of crystals obtained according to the use of two different methods, microwave and conventional electric heating, in nucleation and crystallization steps.

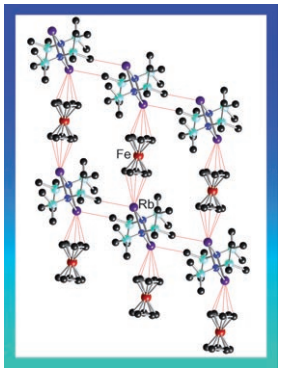




Reaction Mechanisms
In their Concept article on page 4386 ff., D. H. Evans and N. A. Macías-Ruvalcaba describe methods that can be used to distinguish concerted from two-step reactions for electron-transfer reactions accompanied by structural changes.



Glycosidic Prodrugs
In their Full Paper on page 4396 ff., L. Tietze et al. describe the synthesis of β-D-galactosidic prodrugs based on the cytotoxic antibiotics CC-1065 and the duocarmycins for an antibody directed enzyme prodrug therapy (ADEPT) for a selective treatment of cancer.



Polymeric Materials
In their Full Paper on page 4418 ff., K. W. Henderson et al. report on their studies on the use of ferrocene as a ditopic linker to create extended networks through the use of cation–π interactions. Cation–π interactions are believed to play a key role in numerous biological recognition processes, such as the binding of acetylcholine to proteins.