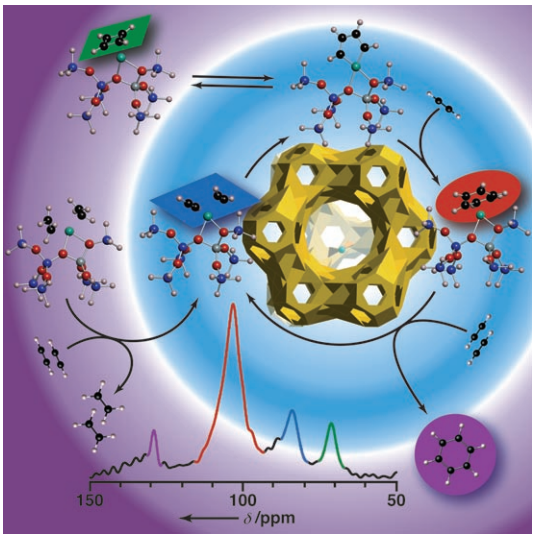
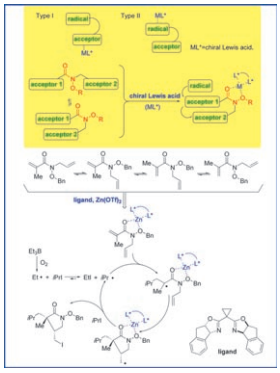
Essentially molecular surface catalysis…

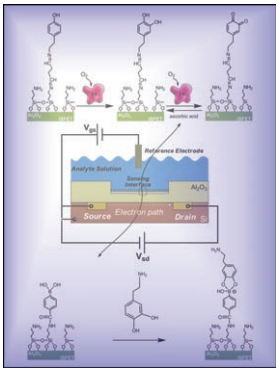
… was demonstrated by D. A. Dixon, B. C. Gates, J. F. Haw et al. and is reported in their Full Paper on page 7294 ff. $[Rh(C_2H_4)_2(acac)]$ reacted with a dealuminated faujasite zeolite to give anchored rhodium complexes that retained their ethylene ligands, with each Rh atom bonded to two zeolite oxygen atoms, as shown by EXAFS, IR, and ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy. Temperature-dependent NMR spectra demonstrated the structural uniformity of the complexes; acetylene reacted with the complexes, replacing ethylene and initiating catalytic acetylene cyclotrimerization.

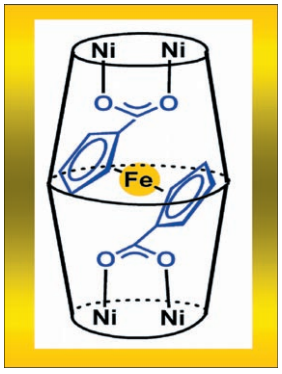




Cascade Reactions
In their Concept article on page 7280 ff., H. Miyabe and Y. Takemoto show that a cascade radical cyclization reaction proceeded with good enantioselectivities based on a strategy of using a hydroxamate ester as a coordination site with a chiral Lewis acid. The present new approach offers opportunities for further exploration with intriguing possibilities in enantioselective radical cyclization.

In their Full Paper on page 7288 ff., I. Willner et al. describe a chemically modified ion-sensitive field-effect transistor device that can detect dopamine and tyrosinase activities. It is envisioned that the device can be implanted to detect dopamine in situ or to provide a label-free method to detect tyrosinase.





Ferrocene Complexes
In their Full Paper on page 7305 ff., B. Kersting et al. presented the synthesis and characterization of the first members of a new class of polynuclear transition metal complex composed of classical $[LM_2]$ units (M = Co, Ni, Zn, L = macrocyclic hexaazadithiophenolate ligand) and ferrocenylcarboxylate groups. The structural and physical properties were investigated, and the results can now be used as a guide for further studies aimed at the synthesis of polynuclear complexes with novel electronic and magnetic properties.