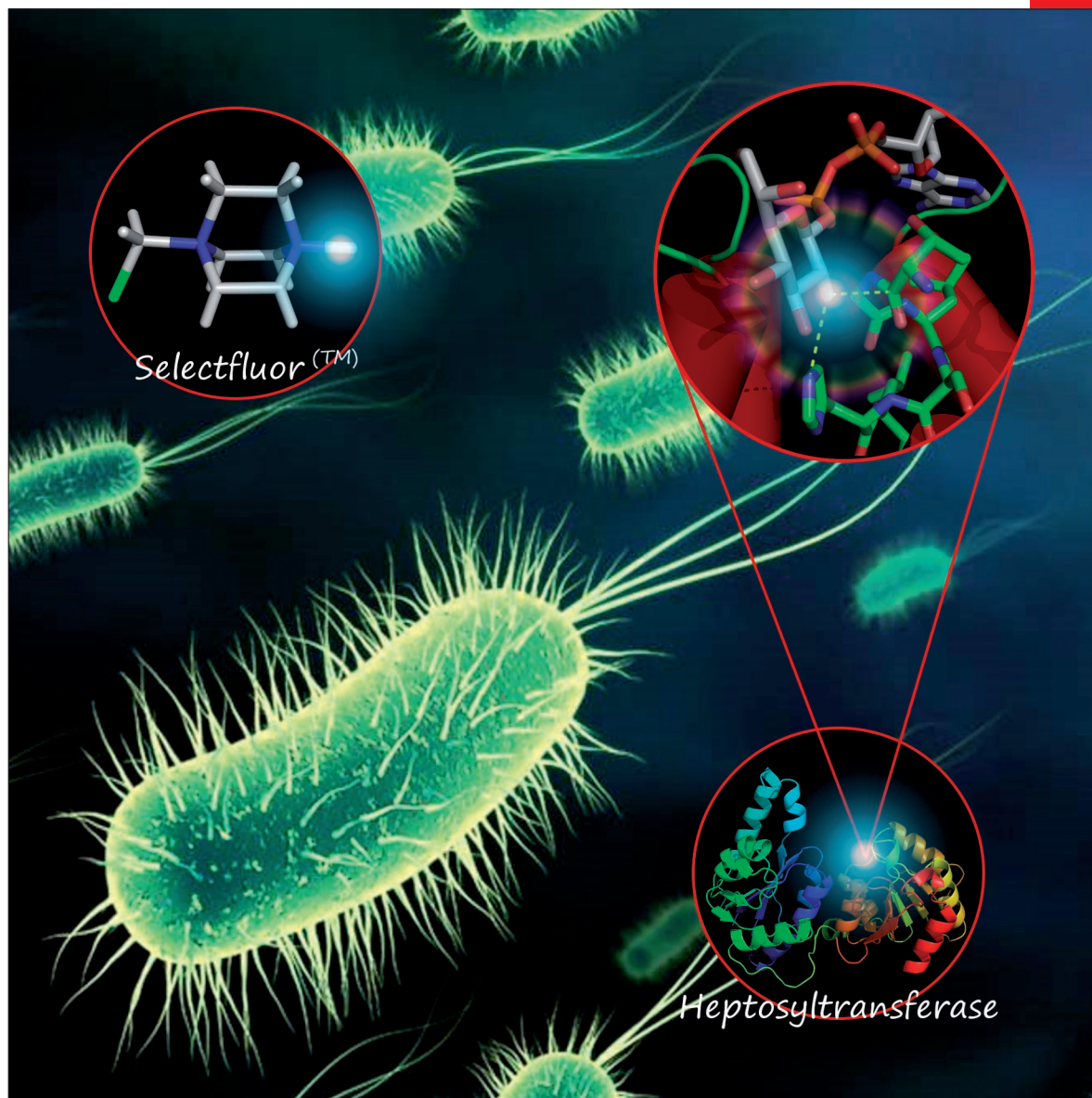


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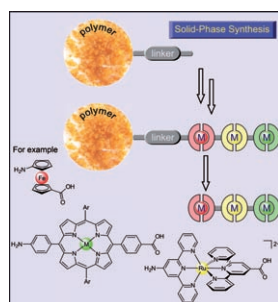
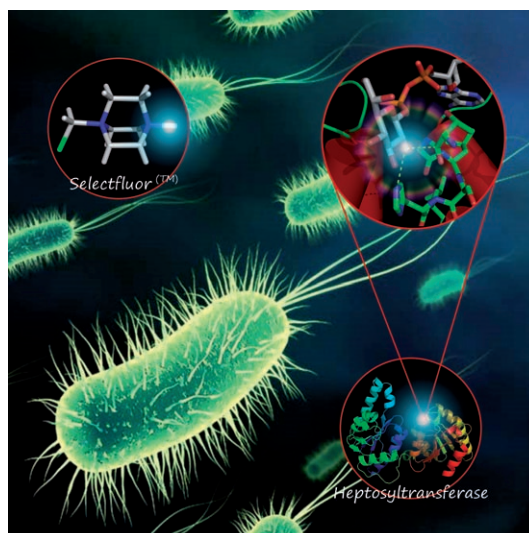
Concept
Solid-Phase Synthesis of Transition-Metal Complexes
K. Heinze et al.

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From selectfluor chemistry...

... to the crystal structure of a bacterial enzyme implied in the lipopolysaccharide (LPS) biosynthesis. In their Full Paper on page 9530 ff., S. P. Vincent et al. describe the development of a β -stereoselective fluorophosphorylation methodology and the synthesis of a challenging nucleoside diphosphate-sugar analogue of an important intermediate of the LPS biosynthesis.

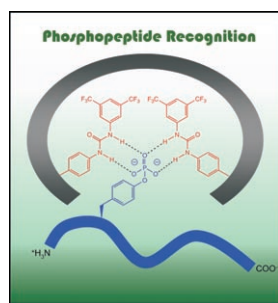
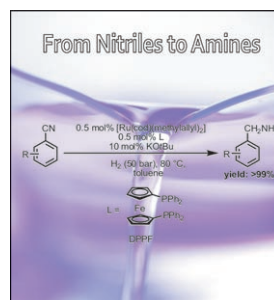


Transition-Metal Oligomers

In the Concept article on page 9468 ff., K. Heinze et al. discuss how solid-phase synthesis provides access to a variety of transition-metal oligomers and transition-metal-functionalised peptidic architectures that are difficult to obtain by solution-synthesis methods.

Reduction of Nitriles

In their Communication on page 9491 ff., M. Beller et al. report that an easily accessible in situ catalyst composed of $[\text{Ru}(\text{cod})(\text{methylallyl})_2]$ and 1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene has been developed for the environmentally benign hydrogenation of various nitriles to give primary amines. The general applicability and functional group tolerance of the presented system is shown in the reduction of 18 different aromatic and aliphatic nitriles.



Phosphopeptide Recognition

In their Full Paper on page 9516 ff., B. Sellergren et al. describe how urea-mediated imprinting of N,O-protected phosphotyrosine leads to a synthetic receptor capable of selectively extracting phosphotyrosine peptides in the presence of phosphoserine, phosphothreonine, and non-phosphorylated peptides. The nature of the binding site was deduced from NMR spectroscopic titrations and molecular-modeling experiments.

