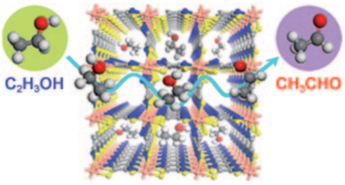
On these pages, we feature a selection of the excellent work that has recently been published in our sister journals. If you are reading these pages on a computer, click on any of the items to read the full article. Otherwise please see the DOIs for easy online access through Wiley InterScience.

MOF Electrocatalysts

L. Yang, S. Kinoshita, T. Yamada, S. Kanda, H. Kitagawa,*
M. Tokunaga, T. Ishimoto, T. Ogura, R. Nagumo, A. Miyamoto,
M. Koyama

A Metal–Organic Framework as an Electrocatalyst for Ethanol Oxidation

No need for nobles: The copper-based metal–organic framework material *N*,*N*′-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)dithiooxamidatocopper(II) (see picture, Cu pink, N blue, S yellow, O red, C gray, H white) is an active catalyst for ethanol electrooxidation. The performance of this noble-metal-free material is comparable to those of some reported Pt-based catalysts.



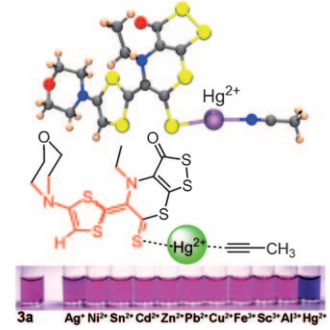
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.
DOI: **10.1002/anie.201000863**

Chromogenic Probes

P. Fuertes, D. Moreno, J. V. Cuevas, M. García-Valverde,
T. Torroba*

A Selective Chromogenic Probe for Mercury(II) and Cyanide in Aqueous Buffered Solution from a Cycloaddition Reaction of an Ynamine to Polycyclic Dithiolethiones

Mercury rising! A new polysulfur-nitrogen heterocycle is described as a new selective chromogenic probe for the naked-eye detection of mercury(II), by a dramatic change of color from purple to blue-violet in a HEPES-buffered water/acetonitrile 1:1 mixture, with sub-micromolar sensitivity. The chemical probe also changes from purple to red in the presence of cyanide.



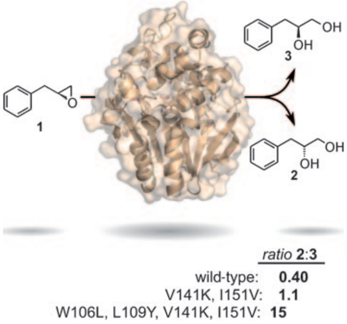
Chem. Asian J.
DOI: **10.1002/asia.201000063**

Enzyme Catalysis

A. Gurell, M. Widersten*

Modification of Substrate Specificity Resulting in an Epoxide Hydrolase with Shifted Enantiopreference for (2,3-Epoxypropyl)benzene

Mutagenesis of the active-site residues of the epoxide hydrolase StEH1 led to enzyme variants with modified enantiopreference for (2,3-epoxypropyl)benzene. The wild-type enzyme favors the *S* enantiomer, whereas a quadruple mutant displays a 15:1 preference for the *R* enantiomer, due to crippled catalytic efficiency in the hydrolysis of the *S* enantiomer, but retained activity with the *R* enantiomer.



ChemBioChem
DOI: **10.1002/cbic.201000185**

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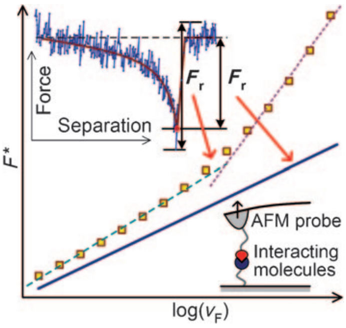


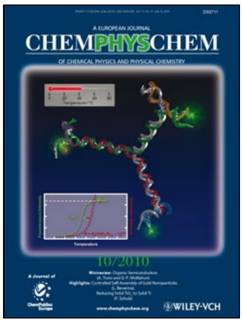
ChemPhysChem
DOI: **10.1002/cphc.201000251**

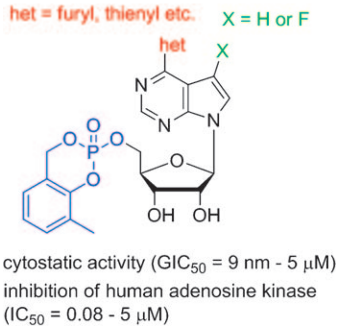
Force Spectroscopy

N. Li, S. Guo, B. B. Akhremitchev*

Apparent Dependence of Rupture Force on Loading Rate in Single-Molecule Force Spectroscopy

Mighty noise: Non-linear dependence of the most probable rupture force on the logarithm of the loading rate might appear if the contributions from noise are included in extracted rupture forces (see figure).





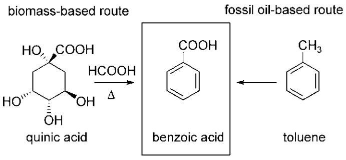
ChemMedChem
DOI: **10.1002/cmdc.201000192**

Prodrugs

P. Špáčilová, P. Nauš, R. Pohl, I. Votruba, J. Snášel,
H. Zábranská, I. Pichová, R. Ameral, G. Birkuš, T. Cihlář,
M. Hocek*

*Cyclo*Sal-phosphate Pronucleotides of Cytostatic 6-(Het)aryl-7-deazapurine Ribonucleosides: Synthesis, Cytostatic Activity, and Inhibition of Adenosine Kinases

Inhibiting ADK: *Cyclo*Sal-phosphate prodrugs of nucleoside cytostatics (6-hetaryl-7-deazapurine ribonucleosides) were prepared. The pronucleotides display nanomolar cytostatic activities similar to those of the parent nucleosides. In addition, they exhibit pronounced inhibitory effects toward human adenosine kinase.



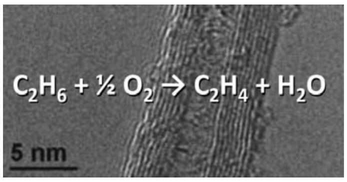
ChemSusChem
DOI: **10.1002/cssc.201000111**

Renewable Resources

E. Arceo, J. A. Ellman,* R. G. Bergman*

A Direct, Biomass-Based Synthesis of Benzoic Acid: Formic Acid-Mediated Deoxygenation of the Glucose-Derived Materials Quinic Acid and Shikimic Acid

Shikimic Gimmick: An alternative biomass-based route to benzoic acid from the renewable starting materials quinic acid and shikimic acid is described. Benzoic acid is obtained selectively using a highly efficient, one-step formic acid-mediated deoxygenation method.



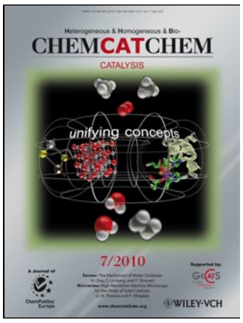
ChemCatChem
DOI: **10.1002/cctc.201000035**

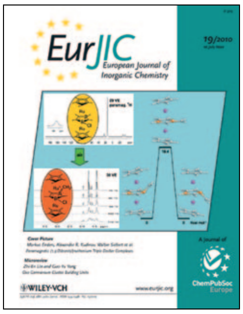
Carbon Nanotubes

B. Frank, M. Morassutto, R. Schomäcker, R. Schlögl, D. S. Su*

Oxidative Dehydrogenation of Ethane over Multiwalled Carbon Nanotubes

At eye level: The high C–H bond strength of ethane challenges the stability of metal-free carbon nanotubes (CNTs) as a catalyst for oxidative dehydrogenation (ODH). However, surface modification of the CNTs with B_2O_3 or P_2O_5 leads to drastically enhanced oxidation resistance of the catalysts during ODH and increases alkene selectivity due to the suppression of electrophilic oxygen intermediates on the carbon surface.



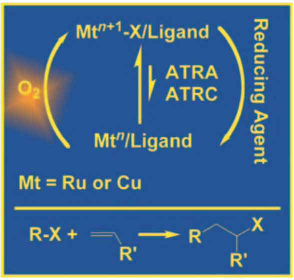


Catalyst Regeneration

T. Pintauer*

Catalyst Regeneration in Transition-Metal-Mediated Atom-Transfer Radical Addition (ATRA) and Cyclization (ATRC) Reactions

Recent advances in the area of catalyst regeneration in copper- and ruthenium-mediated atom transfer radical addition (ATRA) and cyclization (ATRC) reactions in the presence of free-radical diazo initiators or magnesium as reducing agents were reviewed. Reducing agents regenerate the activator in both processes, enabling selective ATRA and ATRC reactions using very small amounts of metal catalysts.



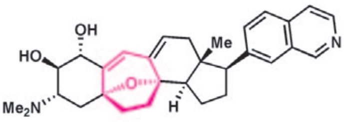
Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.
DOI: **10.1002/ejic.201000234**

Natural Products

A. R. Hardin Narayan, E. M. Simmons, R. Sarpong*

Synthetic Strategies Directed Towards the Cortistatin Family of Natural Products

The cortistatin family of natural products have captured the attention both of synthetic chemists and of workers interested in understanding and exploiting their potent anti-angiogenic activity. Many synthetic strategies have been devised to build the rearranged steroidal cortistatin core, which has in turn enabled studies probing the origins and mechanism of these compounds' biological activity.



cortistatin A

Eur. J. Org. Chem.
DOI: **10.1002/ejoc.201000247**