NJC

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ISSN 1144–0546 CODEN NJCHES 33(2) 213–440 (2009)

Cover
See J. Fraser Stoddart *et al.*, pp. 254–263.
While the popular Quartier of "La Petite France" in Strasbourg with its thirteenth century towers has been serving as an inspiration to artists all around the world, the Sauvage group was our inspiration to bring a battery of redox-driven switches to the fore. Image reproduced with the permission of Ali Trabolsi, Mohamad Hmadeh, Niveen M. Khashab, Douglas C. Friedman, Matthew E. Belowich, Nicolas Humbert, Mourad Elhabiri, Hussam A. Khatib, Anne-Marie Albrecht-Gary and J. Fraser Stoddart from *New J. Chem.*, 2009, **33**, 254.

Inside Cover
See Makoto Fujita *et al.*, pp. 264–270.
Under photo-irradiation, inert Pt(II)–pyridine (or Ru(II)–pyridine) bonds become labile, allowing the components to be transformed into thermodynamically most stable structures *via* self-assembly. Pt(II)-clipped macrocycles and cages, which show remarkable stability, can be prepared by this approach. Based on this principle, a metal-containing ring slides into a catenane. Image by Akiko Hori reproduced with permission of Ken-ichi Yamashita, Kei-ichi Sato, Masaki Kawano and Makoto Fujita from *New J. Chem.*, 2009, **33**, 264.

CHEMICAL SCIENCE

C9

Drawing together research highlights and news from all RSC publications, *Chemical Science* provides a 'snapshot' of the latest developments across the chemical sciences, showcasing newsworthy articles and significant scientific advances.

Chemical Science
February 2009/Volume 6/Issue 2
www.rsc.org/chemicalscience

EDITORIAL

227

Introduction to the themed issue in honour of Jean-Pierre Sauvage

A collection of papers dedicated to Jean-Pierre Sauvage on the occasion of his 65th birthday.

New Journal of Chemistry (Print: ISSN 1144-0546; electronic: ISSN 1369-9261) is published 12 times a year by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), 3 rue Michel-Ange, 75794 Paris cedex 16, France, and the Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC), Thomas Graham House, Science Park, Milton Road, Cambridge, UK CB4 0WF.

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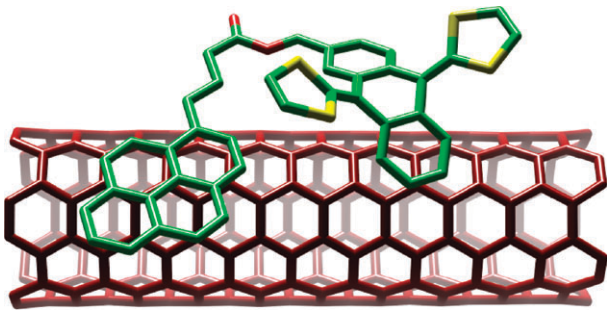
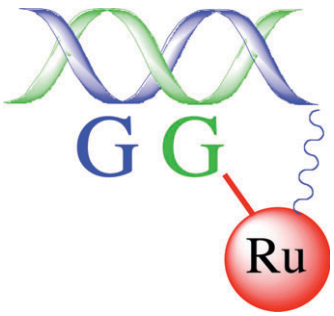
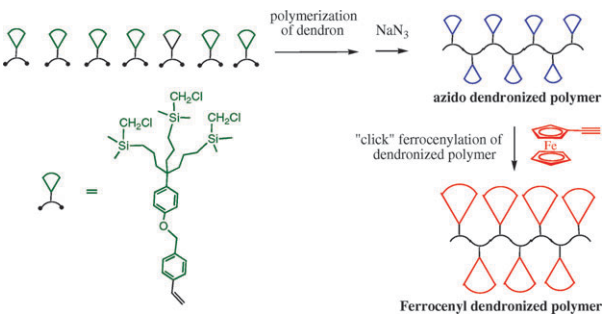
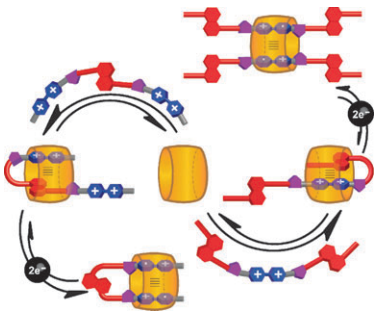
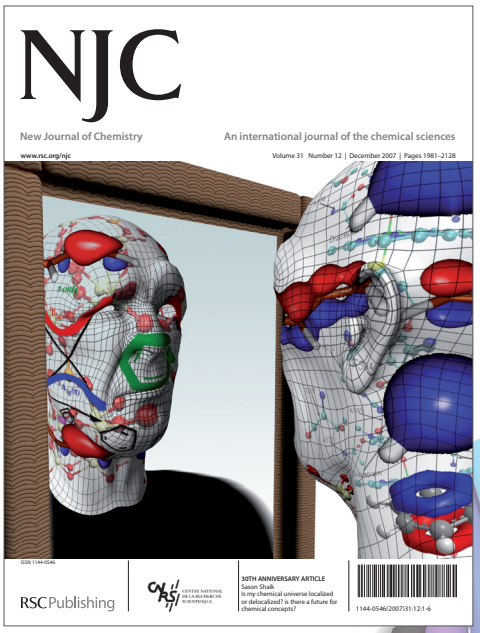




PAPERS







Drawing disciplines together

Introducing Professor Michael Scott

Associate Editor for the Americas

Michael is an associate professor in the Department of Chemistry and the director for the Center for Catalysis at the University of Florida in Gainesville, Florida. He is a fellow of both the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and the Royal Society of Chemistry. His research interests focus on the design of ligands and metal complexes for the selective recognition and sequestration of cations and anions and for biomimetic catalysis.

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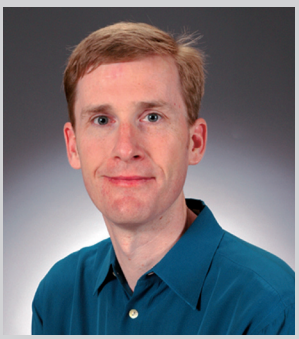

New Journal of Chemistry is a fantastic journal for the publication of significant research that will appeal to a wide general audience and I am proud to be a member of the editorial board. The science found in the journal is clearly at the cutting edge and I am continually impressed by the speed and professionalism of the RSC Publishing staff.

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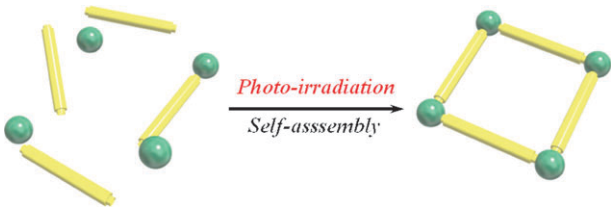

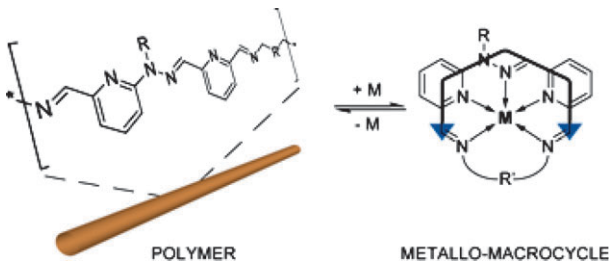

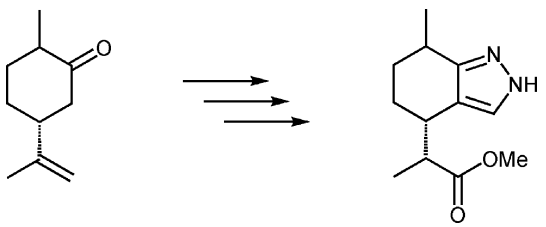

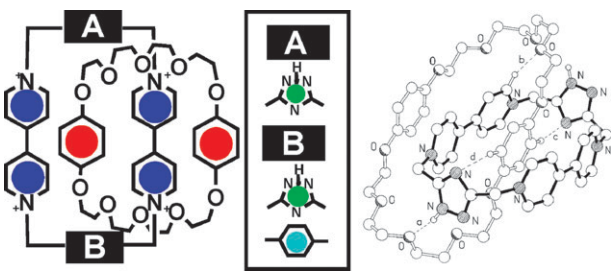

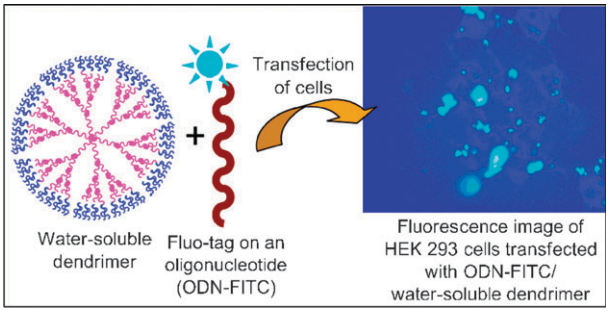

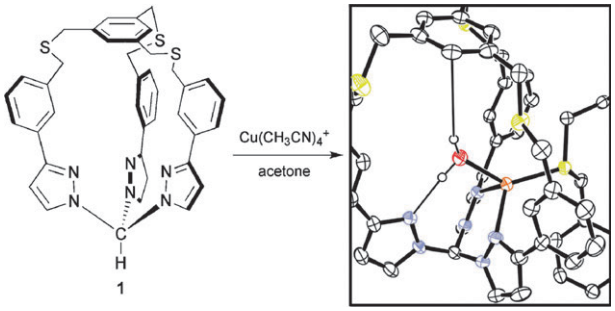

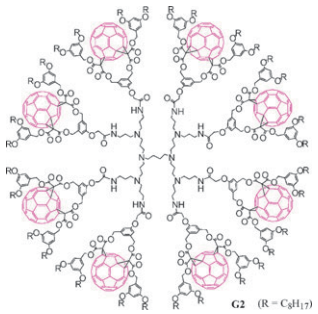

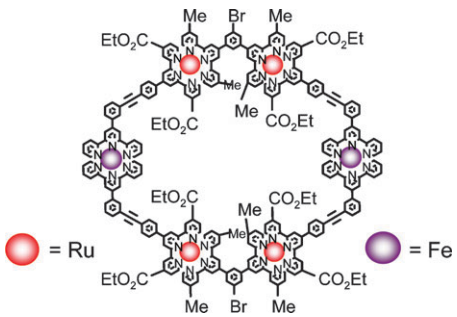

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Editorial Board chair is Professor Joe Caruso, University of Cincinnati/Agilent Technologies Metallomics Center of the Americas.

Contact the Editor, Niamh O'Connor, metallomics@rsc.org

www.rsc.org/metallomics

Integrative Biology
Quantitative biosciences from nano to macro

A unique, highly interdisciplinary journal focused on quantitative multi-scale biology using enabling technologies and tools to exploit the convergence of biology with physics, chemistry, engineering, imaging and informatics. Monthly from 2009.

Editorial Board chair is Distinguished Scientist Dr Mina J Bissell, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

Contact the Editor, Harp Minhas, ibiology@rsc.org

www.rsc.org/ibiology

From launch, the latest issue of *Metallomics* and *Integrative Biology* will be made freely available to all readers *via* the website. Free institutional access to 2009 and 2010 content is available following a simple registration process.

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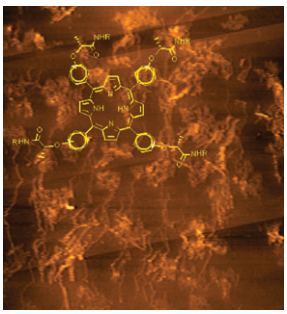

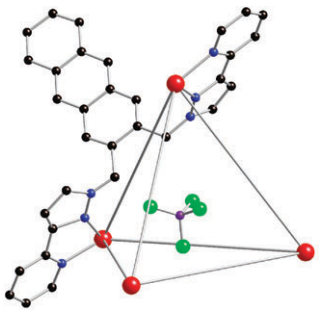

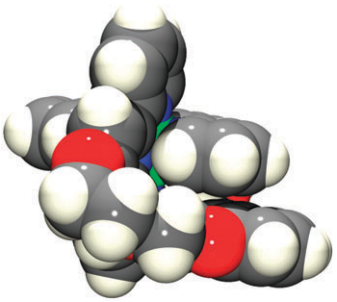

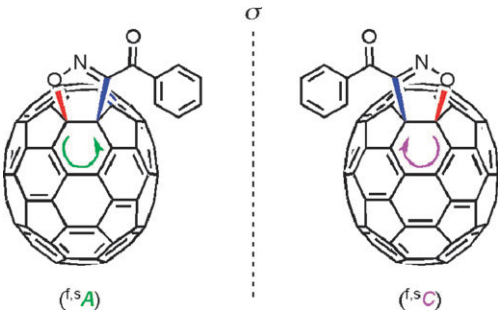

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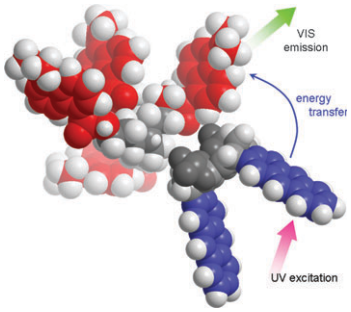

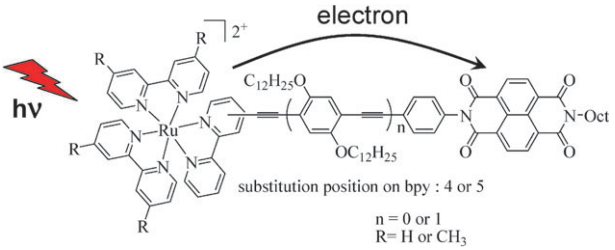

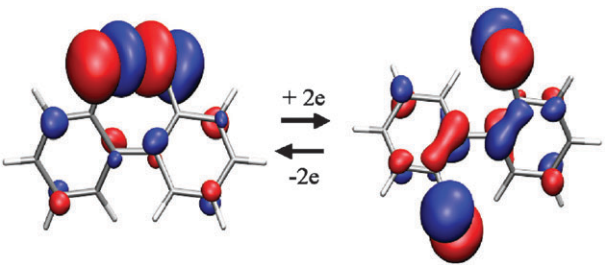

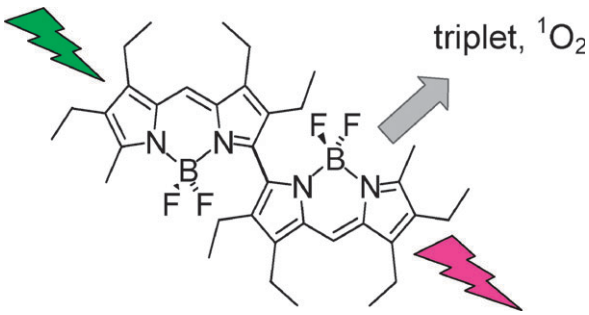

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February 2009 / Volume 6 / Issue 2 / ISSN 1478-6524 / CSHCBM / www.rsc.org/chemicalscience

Chemical Science

Biology could provide us with cheap and biodegradable gas-storage materials

A natural solution to man-made problems

Nature could provide us with the tools to help us power and clean-up after the cars of the future, according to Italian scientists. The team has shown that amino acid-based molecules can be used to store methane, hydrogen and carbon dioxide efficiently.

Piero Sozzani and colleagues from the University of Milan Bicocca have used nanoporous crystalline dipeptides to absorb and store these three gases. Their simple dipeptide systems are made of natural amino acids – valine and either alanine or isoleucine.

Carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere are a concern as this greenhouse gas is believed to be a major contributor to global warming. One approach for reducing levels is to capture the gas at major sources of emission (such as fossil fuel power plants) for storage underground. Another route is replacing petrol and diesel in cars with cleaner fuels such as methane and hydrogen. Finding new materials to store these gases safely and economically is a major field of research. Most studies explore artificial materials, explains Sozzani. He adds that he hopes his team's results will stimulate further research into using biomaterials for gas storage.

HONDA

The new Honda FCX Clarity is powered by hydrogen

Haoshen Zhou, an expert on gas storage materials from the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Tsukuba, Japan, says 'this work is the first evidence for the applicability of ultramicroporous biomolecule crystals in gas separation and storage.' He points out that although the hydrogen storage capacity is not particularly high, 'the biocompatible and hydrophobic properties together with the regular pore system and small pore sizes certainly make them a promising group of materials for further research.'

'The rich molecular biodiversity around us could provide an infinite number of other readily available and cheap porous systems,' says Sozzani. 'These materials are intrinsically biodegradable and biocompatible,' he points out.

In addition to just storing gas, the scientists found that the crystalline dipeptides are selective for carbon dioxide over methane. They suggest that the systems could also be used to purify methane by removing carbon dioxide impurities.

Freya Mearns

Reference
A Comotti *et al*, *Chem. Commun.*, 2009, 284 (DOI: 10.1039/b820200a)

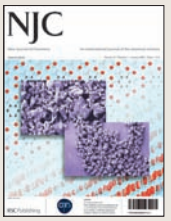
In this issue

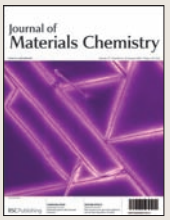
A raincoat that keeps us cool
Scientists uncover a superhydrophobic coating for air conditioning units

Monitoring melamine in milk
Mass spectrometry outwits dairy fraudsters

Polymers move smartly
This month's Instant insight introduces polymers that respond to chemical and biological stimuli through movement

Reaction hero
Fast cars, skydiving, new catalytic concepts...Joanne Thomson asks: are there no barriers to Scott Denmark's adventures?





A snapshot of the latest developments from across the chemical sciences

Research highlights

Scientists uncover a superhydrophobic coating for air conditioning units

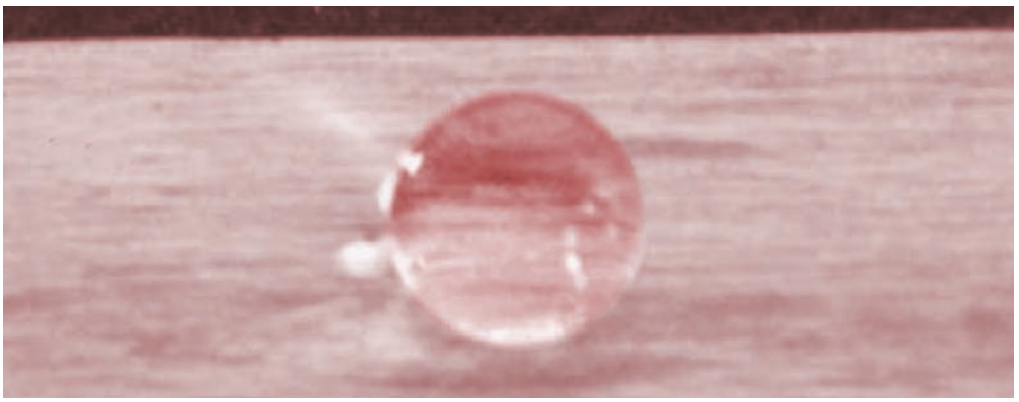
A raincoat that keeps us cool

A new water repellent coating for aluminium foil could prolong the lifetime of air conditioning units, say researchers in China.

Jian Nong Wang from Tongji University, Shanghai, and Qian Feng Xu from Shanghai Jiao Tong University, have developed a superhydrophobic (very difficult to wet) silica coating that could be applied to the aluminium foil used in air conditioning units – protecting it from corrosion.

Wang and Xu prepare their coating by dipping the foil in a mixture of silica colloid particles and a polystyrene template. The polystyrene is then removed leaving a silica network with a controlled surface roughness.

Currently, superhydrophobic coatings on aluminium are prepared as elaborate nano- or micro-structures, by various methods such as chemical etching. However, chemical etching can harm the aluminium and decrease the anti-corrosive property.



Silica colloid particles coat the aluminium foil

'Beyond wettability, Wang and Xu have examined other attributes that a practical coating would likely need, such as resistance to aging in air and attack by acidic solutions,' says Chuck Extrand, a specialist in hydrophobic coatings from Entegris Inc, Minnesota, US.

'If the superhydrophobic technology is successfully used in the air-conditioning unit, the lifetime of the unit will be greatly prolonged,' says Wang. This technology 'has a bright future in many other industrial fields, such as buildings, electronic devices, and surface protection of metals or alloys used under severe conditions,' he adds.

Michael Brown

Reference
J N Wang and Q F Xu, *New J. Chem.*, 2009, DOI:10.1039/b817130k

A new technetium complex has been made for accurate heart imaging

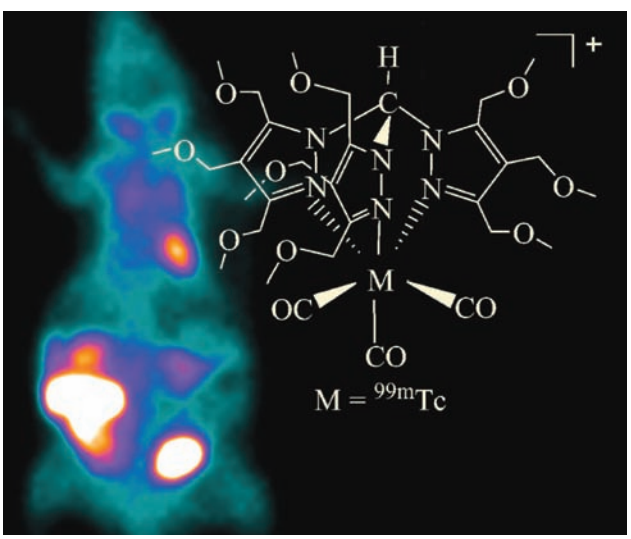
Complex matters of the heart

A complex for improved imaging of the heart has been developed, which could help detect symptomless heart problems.

Isabel Santos and co-workers at the Institute of Nuclear Technology, Sacavém, Portugal, have made a technetium based complex, using a simple one step reaction, that can be used to image the heart more accurately than the state-of-the-art contrast agent.

The current ^{99m}Tc-sestamibi complex, used for imaging, is slow to clear the bloodstream and liver which makes it difficult to distinguish the heart from other non-targeted organs and surrounding tissues.

Santos explains: 'due to the high incidence of cardiovascular diseases there is a need for good performing radiopharmaceuticals for rapid and accurate detection' before a heart attack occurs.



Santos's ^{99m}Tc tricarbonyl complex, with ether functionalisation, clears the blood and liver three times faster than the state-of-the-art complex in the clinical trials performed on rats, which allows for a much better contrast image between the heart and the liver, allowing for faster and more accurate diagnoses of coronary artery disease.

This complex may improve early heart disease detection

Francesco Tisato, an expert in the use of technetium in medical and biological chemistry at the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry and Surfaces, Padova, Italy, says that the significant and persistent heart uptake with favourable clearance of the liver and lungs may help to improve heart imaging.

Santos goes on to say that the next stage of development is to test the complex in clinic trials to confirm its performance in humans.

Paul Cooper

Reference
L Maria *et al*, *Dalton Trans.*, 2009, 603 (DOI: 10.1039/b817451b)

Mass spectrometry outwits dairy fraudsters

Monitoring melamine in milk

Two leading groups of mass spectrometrists have applied their expertise to improve melamine detection in milk.

They were responding to the demand for a simple, fast and cheap melamine detection technique after the industrial chemical was found to be present in Chinese milk in September 2008. Tainted milk powders were blamed for the deaths of four babies, and for illnesses affecting tens of thousands of infants.

Melamine, commonly used as a fire retardant and a plastic resin, was added to milk during processing to artificially boost its apparent protein content as assayed by total nitrogen content analysis.

The two new techniques share the advantages of being highly specific, accurate, simple and quick. Both use ambient ionisation – the samples are ionised in their native environment. This means they have potential to be developed into a portable detection kit for use in product quality control. The two group's techniques differ in the details of the sample ionisation.

Renato Zenobi, ETH Zurich, Switzerland, and colleagues used ultrasound to turn the sample into a fine spray (nebulise) melamine-spiked liquid milk samples; the spray was then ionised by extractive electrospray ionisation mass spectrometry (EESI) and analysed using tandem mass spectrometry.[1] The method is said to take 30 seconds per sample allowing a high sample throughput. The lower limit of detection of melamine is in the range of a few nanograms of melamine per gram of milk.

Tainted milk powders have been blamed for the deaths of four infants

Zenobi comments on his technique saying 'ultrasonic nebulisation for EESI sample delivery is extremely simple and extremely rapid, while maintaining a reasonable sensitivity.'

Graham Cooks, Purdue University, West Lafayette, US, and his co-workers used a low temperature plasma probe to ionise their samples and, using the same type of mass spectrometry, achieved similar speeds and limit of detection.[2] The detection limits seen by both groups are well below the minimum level at which melamine becomes toxic to humans.

Cooks says that the existing technique for melamine determination is comparatively complex, 'the newspapers carried extensive discussions on the melamine tampering scandal and reported on the accepted triple quadrupole liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry methodology for its detection. We took it as a challenge to use simpler instrumentation and develop a faster method based on ambient ionisation.'

David Muddiman, professor of mass spectrometry at North Carolina State University, Raleigh, US, describes the techniques as 'marvellous examples of how innovative, direct analysis ionisation methods, when coupled with mass spectrometry have the ability to address contemporary problems facing the world. They have removed all the major obstacles allowing for mass spectrometry not only to compete, but to take the lead in these types of analyses.'

James Hodge

References

1 L Zhu *et al*, *Chem. Commun.*, 2009, 559 (DOI: 10.1039/b818541g)

2 G Huang, Z Ouyang and R G Cooks, *Chem. Commun.*, 2009, 556 (DOI: 10.1039/b818059h)

News in brief

This month in *Chemical Technology*

Microthrusters are go!
Electricity boosts space travel on the microscale

Uranium exposed
US scientists have developed a way to tell if war veterans have been in contact with depleted uranium

Sun shines on a solution for hydrogen production
UK scientists have attached an enzyme and a light-harvesting dye to titanium dioxide particles to make a hydrogen-producing system powered by sunlight

Scratching at the surface of biosensors
Justin Gooding discusses how surface chemistry lets porous silicon biosensors fulfil their potential

Mixing it up
In this month's interview, Steven Soper talks about interdisciplinary science and a little bit of luck

See **www.rsc.org/chemicaltechnology** *for full versions of these articles*

This month in *Chemical Biology*

Spotting the flu virus
Identifying the flu virus in patients could become quicker and easier if a test developed by US chemists becomes commercially available

Detecting cancer on the move
Scientists are looking to the elements to detect cancer cells before they spread

Chemical connections
Building a protein can be likened to a jigsaw puzzle. Stephen Kent puts the pieces together for us

Shining a light on the proteome
In this month's interview, Ben Cravatt talks about the function of the proteome and his success in cloning the cDNA of a hotly pursued enzyme

See **www.rsc.org/chembiology** *for full versions of these articles*

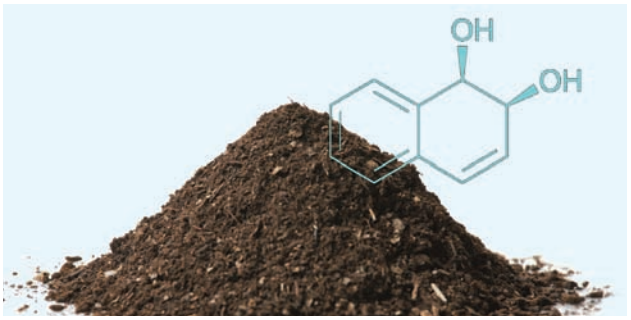
Bacteria retired after new complex found for degrading aromatic compounds

Iron complex mimics soil bacteria

Scientists in the US report the first synthetic compound to catalyse a key step in the degradation of double bonds in aromatic rings.

The search for synthetic catalysts which mimic the action of enzymes is something which can enhance areas such as drug discovery, synthetic chemistry and environmental issues. In recent years scientists have explored potential synthetic catalysts which mimic the way in which soil bacteria degrade aromatic compounds.

The natural method for the degradation of aromatic compounds starts with the *cis*-dihydroxylation of an aromatic double bond by non-heme iron enzymes. The best known of these enzymes is naphthalene 1,2-dioxygenase (NDO), which catalyses the conversion of naphthalene to *cis*-(1*R*,2*S*)-1,2-dihydro-1,2-naphthalenediol. Although synthetic catalysts able to *cis*-hydroxylate olefin double bonds are known, scientists were yet to discover a synthetic catalyst which could carry out the same reaction on aromatic double bonds. Lawrence Que Jr and colleagues from the University of Minnesota, US, have now made a synthetic non-heme iron complex able to catalyse this reaction.



***cis*-(1*R*,2*S*)-1,2-Dihydro-1,2-naphthalenediol**

Que used a complex which had previously been successful in the *cis*-dihydroxylation of olefins, $[Fe^{II}(TPA)(NCMe)_2](OTf)_2$ [where TPA = tris(2-pyridylmethylamine), Tf = triflate]. Using H_2O_2 as the oxidant, Que identified four products, the major of which was the *cis*-diol, identical to that produced in the enzyme-catalysed reaction. They also carried out mechanistic studies and found that the process is assisted by water.

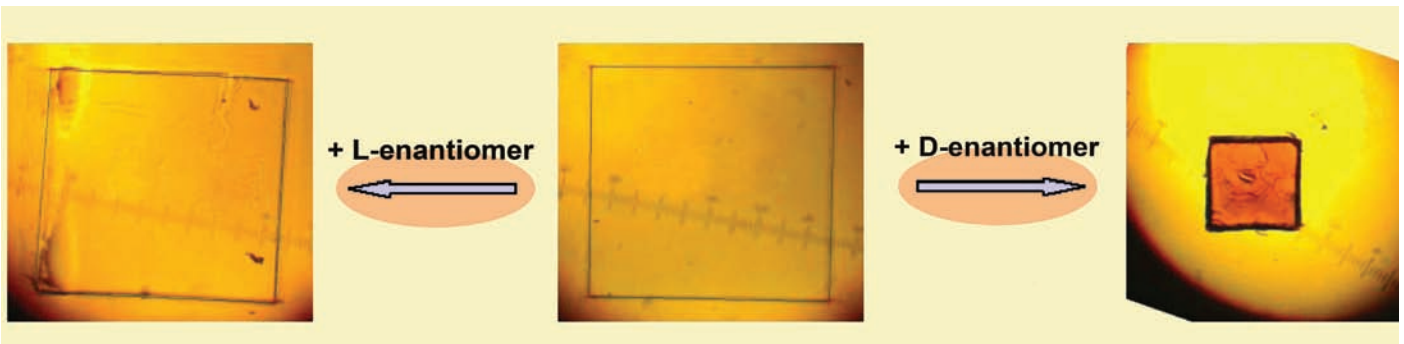
Que now aims to further develop the potential for biomimetic catalysis of oxidations that were previously only carried out by enzymes. 'The fact that the catalyst is based on iron, an economical and environmentally friendly metal,' says Que, 'makes it even more relevant for today's societal concerns.' *Richard Kelly*

Reference
Y Feng *et al*, *Chem. Commun.*, 2009, 50 (DOI:10.1039/b817222f)

Instant insight

Polymers move smartly

Hans-Jörg Schneider and Kazuaki Kato, University of Saarlandes, Germany, introduce polymers that respond to chemical and biological stimuli through movement



Enantioselective contraction of a chitosan hydrogel particle can be induced by L- or D-dibenzoyltartaric acid

Chemomechanical polymers are a new type of smart polymer with specific recognition sites that can respond selectively to chemical and biological stimuli through large movements. They have the unique feature of combining a sensor and an actuator (a mechanical device for moving or controlling a mechanism or system) within one single unit, without the need of external devices such as a transducer or a power supply.

When exposed to chemical or biological stimuli – such as nucleotides, amino acids or peptides – in the local environment these polymers produce large and reversible expansions and contractions. They can also be downsized to thin films or microparticles, with enhanced velocity and sensitivity of response.

Until recently, chemomechanical polymers were only known for responding to rather unspecific changes in pH, salts and solvents. In the last few years the Schneider group has applied known principles of supramolecular chemistry to make hydrogels with suitable recognition sites, leading to materials that respond selectively to external organic stimuli by non-covalent interactions.

A large variety of flexible hydrogels have now been made containing these supramolecular binding sites that can selectively identify specific organic molecule signals being transmitted from the surrounding aqueous environment.

A particular highlight of these polymers is an ability to distinguish between optical isomers. Recently the interaction of chitosan gels and tartaric acid derivatives was for the first time shown to directly translate chiral recognition into large shrinkages of the hydrogel particle. It was shown that exposing a chitosan hydrogel particle to D-dibenzoyltartaric acid caused it to shrink by 94 per cent, but when the same hydrogel was exposed to the L-enantiomer only 20 per cent shrinkage was seen.

The motions of these smart hydrogels are also strongly dependent on the pH of the surrounding environment. And scientists have now taken advantage of this to make hydrogels that can act as simple logic gates, where the motion depends on both the presence of a trigger (such as a nucleotide) and the correct pH.

A related logic gate effect is also seen in polymers with both ester and amine functional groups. A rather spectacular example is a polymethyl(methyl)acrylate-based gel containing ethylenediamine-type binding sites – where the motion induced by amino acids and peptides is only triggered when copper or zinc ions are also present.

It is hoped that these smart materials will find multiple future uses including in systems for controlled drug delivery, in the uptake of toxic compounds, in controlling flow in medical devices and even in microfluidic machineries. Also of interest is putting these smart hydrogels into tubes or onto flexible sheets to make artificial muscles that can translate the energy produced by non-covalent binding of a trigger molecule into mechanical motion.

The future for this research is bright, and it is hoped that the implementation of more sophisticated recognition elements into chemomechanical polymers and a better understanding of the underlying mechanism will lead to even smarter materials.

Read Hans-Jörg Schneider and Kazuaki Kato's Highlight article 'Molecular recognition in chemomechanical polymers' in issue 5, 2009 of Journal of Materials Chemistry.

Reference
H-J Schneider and K Kato, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2009, **19**, 569 (DOI: 10.1039/b814979h)

Firsts

It's all in the name...

First for NMR...

1971 World's first commercial FT NMR spectrometer
1972 First to deliver high field NMR
1983 Automation - first reliable NMR tube samplechanger
1994 AVANCE - first digital NMR spectrometer
1996 First actively-shielded magnets for HR applications
1996 CryoProbe - world's first commercial, cryogenically cooled, high sensitivity probe
2000 2nd generation digital hardware
2003 UltraShield PLUS magnets at 500 and 600 MHz with 5-gauss line within magnet footprint!
2006 700 US+ and 800 US+ compact magnets with enhanced shielding for reduced dimensions
2006 SampleJet - the first high throughput system for NMR
2006 950 MHz - world's highest field, actively shielded magnet
2007 AVANCE III - world's fastest NMR with unparalleled dynamic range, enabling the most demanding solid-state NMR

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Interview

Reaction hero

Fast cars, skydiving, new catalytic concepts...Joanne Thomson asks: are there no barriers to Scott Denmark's adventures?

Scott Denmark

Scott Denmark is professor of chemistry at the University of Illinois at Urbana, US. His research interests are in structural, synthetic and mechanistic organic chemistry. Scott is a member of the *Chemical Communications* advisory editorial board.

Why did you decide to become a chemist?
I am one of the children of the Sputnik generation. Chemistry sets were very popular and my parents bought me a Gilbert set when I was eight. I was fascinated by it. I would sit in my basement for hours on end doing experiments. My laboratory grew from that little set to a full blown laboratory when I was in high school. It was at a time when anyone could buy chemicals from chemical stores. I remember carrying bottles of nitric and sulfuric acid on the bus back from a nearby town. It wasn't until I went to university that I learned that you could actually have a career as a scientist in academia.

Your research is primarily concerned with the invention of new synthetic reactions. What are you working on at the moment?
It has been a continuous inspiration to find new ways of using the periodic table's versatility to create new kinds of chemical reactivity. I have come up with a fundamental new concept of how one does catalysis. There is a vast world of interesting chemistry that is characteristic of the main group elements that I think has been overlooked in terms of catalysis. I have created a new paradigm for catalysis that is different from transition metal, Lewis acid, enzymatic or organocatalysis. It is going to be uniquely applicable to the interesting chemistry in the main group. We are busily demonstrating our proof of principle for that concept.

What's hot in organic chemistry?
Naturally what I am doing! If I didn't think it was hot, then I should not be doing it. Other than that, I find the work of one of my colleagues, Jeff Moore, really fascinating. He is involved in an area called mechanochemistry, which is the use of mechanical energy to induce or control chemical reactions. It is fundamental physical organic chemistry that has tremendous applications in the real world. It could be used to induce materials to repair themselves under stress, which I think is just brilliant.

What scientific discovery would you like to have been responsible for?
Pasteur's work on chirality. I would love to have been the person to have made the conceptual connection between molecular dissymmetry and optical rotation. It was one of the most beautiful experiments in chemistry.

What are the major barriers to scientific research at present?
Money, money, money. The overall funding environment in the US is deteriorating. Like never before in my 28 year career, I am feeling real pressure that I am not going to be able to maintain the level of funding that I am used to. I have always enjoyed a lot of industrial support in addition to federal support and that has almost evaporated. Companies are under huge financial pressures and extramural funding is the first to be cut.

In my early days, if asked about what limits me, I would say just my own imagination. But now I have more ideas than I have the money for.

Do you have any advice for young chemists?
Be cognisant that you need to create your own identity. In that talent pool of young people, there is no shortage of intelligence, creativity, drive, ambition and willingness to work hard. What is missing from the equation is people asking themselves: 'What problem do I want to solve?' Separate yourself sufficiently from your mentors and think carefully because you're going to invest so much of your own lifetime and energy into your work. You want to make sure that it has impact and will make a real difference and change the way people think about chemistry. You have to really transform the science.

You are a fan of fast cars and regularly take part in road races. What is it that attracts you to this sport?
I am very competitive and techy. The combination of engineering, technology and adrenaline is an amazing drug. When I am not racing my car, I am riding one of several very fast motorcycles. I've also jumped out of aeroplanes. I get a real adrenaline rush from speed, danger and challenge. The car has all these features to it but it also is a highly refined skill – it takes a lot of training, discipline and a competitive nature.

What would you be if you weren't a chemist?
Naturally, a Formula One race car driver! But, if I could start my career again, I would study neuroscience. I would love to decipher the molecular basis of memory and cognition.

Essential elements

Journal celebrations

The new year brings a host of celebrations for RSC journals. *Soft Matter* and *Molecular BioSystems* mark their fifth year of publication in 2009 and look back over a catalogue of successes. Since their launch in 2004, both journals have gone from strength to strength, establishing themselves as leading publications in their field. At 4.12,* the latest impact factor for *Molecular BioSystems* is a sure indication of the significance of the work in this exciting interdisciplinary journal, publishing cutting-edge research at the interface between the -omic sciences and systems biology. *Soft Matter* – as the number one journal in the field for both impact and immediacy – is first choice for fundamental soft matter research.

For *Soft Matter,* 2009 marks a double celebration as – thanks to a continued increase in submissions – the journal moves from publishing 12 to 24 issues a year. What better measure of the journal's success? In fact, 2008 saw journal submissions and acceptances across the whole of RSC Publishing increase by 33% and 29%, respectively. Joining *Soft Matter* in reflecting this achievement, the frequency of two other journals is set to double in 2009. Leading journal in miniaturisation science, *Lab on a Chip*, also moves to 24 issues: an indication of the significant increase in submissions over the years. Hardly surprising: with an impact factor of 5.1* *Lab on a Chip* guarantees high visibility and quality research. Review journal *Natural Product Reports* (*NPR*), with an impact factor of 7.67*, doubles to 12 issues, meaning you can now get hold of the most topical reviews in key areas even faster, including bioorganic chemistry, chemical biology, natural product synthesis, chemical ecology and carbohydrates.

Make sure you keep up to date with all the latest issues of RSC journals by signing up for our free e-alert service.

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*2007 Thomson (ISI) Journal Citation Reports

23 years of devotion

When Jim Harnley joined the *Journal of Analytical Atomic Spectrometry* (*JAAS*) as the North American Editor in 1985, little did he expect to become the longest serving member of the *JAAS* staff and editorial board.

After 23 years of service with *JAAS*, Jim is now retiring from his position but will maintain his association with the journal as a member of the advisory board.

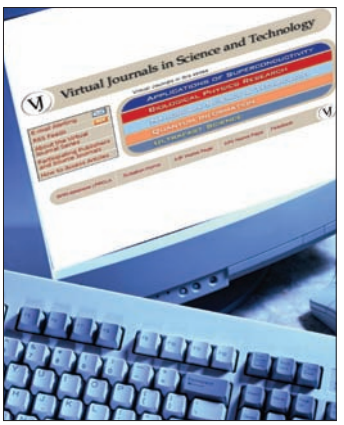
He reminisces on his early days: 'My position was established in an attempt to shorten the manuscript review time. At that time, prior to e-mail, correspondence between

the US and the UK took a week (unless you forgot to put air mail on the envelope, in which case delivery sometimes took two months). Submission and review in the US could shorten the process by up to two weeks.'

'Jim has been involved with *JAAS* since the launch of the journal and has contributed significantly to its continuing success. As editor for the Americas, he has been very successful at raising and maintaining the profile of the journal in this region and we would like to thank him for all his hard work,' says Niamh O'Connor, *JAAS* editor. In 2009 *JAAS* marks its 24th year of publishing innovative research on the fundamental theory, practice and analytical application of spectrometric techniques to elemental research.

Virtual collaboration

Articles from selected RSC Journals are now included in the Virtual Journals in Science and Technology series, sponsored by the American Institute of Physics and the American Physical Society. Each of the virtual journals presents an online collection of relevant papers from a broad range of 'source' journals in the physical sciences selected by expert editors.



'We're very pleased that the RSC is contributing to the Virtual Journals, and we're certain that the addition of their publications will make it easier for specialists in the fields covered by the series to stay current with the top-flight research published by the Society,' says Mark Cassar, AIP publisher, Journals and Technical Publications.

Browse the virtual journals at www.virtualjournals.org

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